

# Monthly Labor Review

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MAY 1957 VOL. 80 NO.

5

**British Experience With Depressed Areas**

**Union Views on Health and Welfare Programs**

**Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed**

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

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# Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor-in-Chief*  
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**Now Available—**

## **Analysis of Layoff, Recall, and Work-Sharing Procedures**

This new bulletin (No. 1209) analyzes the prevalence and interrelation of various types of layoff, recall, and work-sharing practices. The main sections are as follows:

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# The Labor Month in Review

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FEDERAL LEGISLATION requiring public disclosure of union fiscal affairs appeared strongly possible as of mid-May, after a sequence of events kept public attention directed to the questionable activities of certain union officials. April 25 statements by President Eisenhower and Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell advocating legislation, especially with respect to health and welfare funds, were immediately endorsed by AFL-CIO President George Meany. A New York Times editorial of the same day reiterated the President's hope that such legislation not restrain the labor movement in its "efforts to achieve social and economic gains." Of Secretary Mitchell's position, it said "it is encouraging that he seems to be aware of the danger of too drastic, or purely antiunion, legislation."

Most dramatic impetus, of course, was the story unfolded by the renewed hearings—this time in Scranton, Pa.—of the Senate Select Committee to Investigate Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field. They related a tale of violence and payoffs involving the Teamsters and other unions and, for the first time, brought to the forefront the "or management" part of the committee's name. Earl P. Bettendorf, a manufacturer, told of paying Scranton Teamster officials \$175 a week to waive union rules. The committee announced on April 27 that it had been searching in vain for an auditor of the Western Conference of Teamsters and three relatives of Teamster President Dave Beck for questioning on the latter's finances.

Dave Beck himself was indicted by a Federal grand jury in Tacoma, Wash., on two counts of income tax law violation relating to 1950 returns. On May 6 he and other Teamster officials appeared in behalf of the Union before the Ethical Practices Committee of the AFL-CIO, to receive a statement of charges alleging corrupt influences in the union leadership. The Teamsters will be heard on May 24 in answer to the charges. Beck

has been suspended from the AFL-CIO Executive Council for pleading the Fifth Amendment while a witness before the Senate Committee last March. The Senate Committee recalled him on May 8 to continue his testimony.

Retiring President John S. Coleman told the 45th annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce that labor unions must "cleanse themselves of more than racketeering and violence." Voluntary action by labor, he said, should end secondary boycotts, and labor should also recognize "the moral basis" of right-to-work laws.

Two international labor organizations on May 1 demonstrated how union funds may be utilized for national welfare. The International Ladies' Garment Workers and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers pooled \$30 million for purchasing FHA-guaranteed mortgages to provide 2,100 dwellings for Air Force personnel. Made possible by the Capehart amendment to the Armed Services Housing Act, the mortgages will be amortized by funds which otherwise would go to individual servicemen as rental allowances.

Religious, charitable, and educational organizations received nearly \$1 million in gifts from the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation, it was revealed in a final reporting on the fund raised by CIO unions in April 1953. The largest single contribution was a \$200,000 gift to the National Council of Churches of Christ of the United States and Canada.

Another labor foundation, established in honor of Sidney Hillman, founding president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, made four \$500 awards for published works in the field of broad social problems. The recipients were Robert Spiegel, reporter on the Des Moines Register and Tribune; John Fischer, editor of Harper's Magazine; Robert Penn Warren, for an article in Life; and Walter Gellhorn, for the book Individual Freedom and Government Restraint.

A plan for a model community of homes in Detroit for retired workers was announced by the United Auto Workers. Integration with the metropolitan area rather than isolation as an "old people's home" is one feature of the plan.

A durable union—the Amalgamated Lithographers of America—celebrated its 75th anniversary late in April. First organized under the guise of a fishing club to avoid detection by un-

sympathetic employers, the organization presently claims 35,000 members. The Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union held an April convention which celebrated the conclusion in January of a 20-month strike for recognition of Miami hotel workers. Ed. S. Miller was reelected president.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen in April held a referendum on affiliation with the AFL-CIO, with results expected by May 25. In the offing was the June 12 merger convention of the Connecticut State organizations.

The Canadian Labor Congress announced the suspension of the Operating Engineers (also affiliated with the AFL-CIO) for repeated violation of jurisdictional lines. A special AFL-CIO committee headed by President George Meany, dealing with a jurisdictional dispute of long standing between the United Steelworkers and the Sheet Metal Workers, decided that the province of the former had been invaded. The Sheet Metal Workers had refused to install ventilators made by members of the Steelworkers.

THE UAW in April concluded an agreement with the Ford Motor Co., which waives the upper age limit for a limited number of its seniority employees who wish to become apprentices. Once on the eligibility list, the employee may take related classroom work at company expense. The action, the union stated, is in line with a program adopted at its recent convention.

On the issue of the shorter workweek with no reduction in take-home pay, another UAW convention-approved goal, the Ford Motor Co. and the UAW had differing viewpoints. John S. Bugas, Ford vice president for industrial relations, on April 24 expressed apprehension over the adverse effect on inflation and capital formation caused by "wage and fringe benefits which the economy cannot absorb." A week later the UAW invited six auto companies to participate in a joint study group to explore without commitment the shorter workweek issue. UAW auto contracts expire in the spring and summer of 1958. As of May 13, General Motors and American Motors had declined the suggestion.

Damages of \$5 million were asked by the Chrysler Corp. on May 9 in a suit filed against Local 212 of the United Auto Workers in a Federal district court in Detroit. The company charged the local with preventing movement of equipment from a Detroit stamping plant to a new location

in Ohio. Sporadic unauthorized strikes this year have plagued Chrysler plants in the Midwest and on the West Coast, mostly over production schedules. By May 11, the union and company had agreed on the movement of the dies, reinstatement of six workers, and withdrawal of the suit.

While the major steel contracts run until 1959, Tom Campbell, editor-in-chief of *Iron Age*, spokesman for the industry, expressed a belief that the odds in favor of a steel strike at that time were 3-2, pointing to what he termed "pressure on steel labor leaders for better and better working agreements."

Peaceful negotiations in the glass bottle industry resulted in a 3-year contract between the Glass Bottle Blowers Union and the Glass Container Manufacturer's Institute. Base rates were increased 3.5 percent immediately, 2 percent the 2d year, and 3 percent the 3d. Fringe benefits were also improved.

In mid-April, 15,000 workers of the B. F. Goodrich Co. ended a 15-day strike. In the new 2-year contract negotiated by the United Rubber Workers, piecework standards were reported improved and night-shift premiums increased, along with longer vacations and other benefits. Contracts of all Big Four rubber companies now expire on a common date.

The National Maritime Union has informed 80 shipping companies that it wishes to negotiate for increases totaling 12 percent. Present contracts expire in June 1958.

Two local ordinances aroused labor interest in April. Evanston, Ill., outlawed picketing for recognition unless the union represents a majority of the workers of an establishment. Johnsonville, S. C., now requires a permit for union organizing. The Textile Workers Union has initiated a test case of the matter.

Unions are subject to Taft-Hartley Act provisions relating to employers when they act in that capacity, the United States Supreme Court unanimously ruled on May 6. It also held, 5-4, that the National Labor Relations Board could not waive its jurisdiction in such a case. The issue arose when an Office Employees local in Portland, Oreg., filed charges with the Board, claiming the Teamsters had illegally discouraged its employees from joining the local. The Board had declined jurisdiction on the ground the Teamsters was a nonprofit organization.

# Experience With Development Areas in Great Britain

JEAN A. FLEXNER AND ANN S. RITTER\*

AREAS of labor surplus persisting in certain parts of the United States during periods of high general employment have given rise to various legislative proposals, and suggest the need for a review of British assistance to distressed areas.

The British experience covers a quarter of a century. The first legislation was passed in 1934 to "facilitate the economic development and social improvement" of four areas which were suffering from exceptionally severe unemployment. Commissioners were empowered to make plans, to assist or start industrial projects in cooperation with local and national government agencies and private groups, and to distribute grants for these purposes. Later amendments provided special inducements which strengthened the Commissioners' efforts to attract new industries into these areas.

After World War II, new legislation was passed incorporating much of the earlier acts. It was more comprehensive, giving the central Government a greater influence on the location of new industrial plants, in the interests of overall social, economic, and strategic planning. Government aid for these areas continued until June 1956, when, following a parliamentary inquiry, the Government announced that it would suspend grants for factory building in the development areas except in cases of special importance or emergency. The decision was protested by the Trades Union Congress, which feared that these areas had still not achieved balanced local economies although unemployment had reached a very low level.

The post-World War II period from 1945 to the present has been characterized in Great Britain by general shortages of labor, capital goods, build-

ings, and building materials. Industries which in the 1920's and 1930's seemed to have entered a permanent state of depression have been hard pressed to produce enough to satisfy the demands of the home and foreign markets. This transformation of the economy greatly complicates the task of evaluating effects of the Government's rehabilitation programs for the development areas.

It would be useful to know whether the plants which were steered into development areas by governmental policies have been able to operate without increasing their costs, for only if costs are truly competitive is there a likelihood of the industrial shift remaining permanent. Studies are being made by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research of Cambridge University on the economics of establishing branch factories, but those published thus far have not yielded definitive conclusions, partially because of the difficulty of making cost comparisons and partially because, during the entire postwar period, costs—both at branch plants and main works—were affected by shortages and bottlenecks of various kinds.<sup>1</sup>

Reviewing the period from 1934 to 1956, the British started with a limited program in respect to funds, assistance powers, and size of the areas. They ended with a much more sweeping program than was required to deal with the postwar state of unemployment. Meanwhile, the depression which had set the program in motion disappeared, even in the most depressed areas. However, dread of an eventual return to lower levels of economic activity kept the program going, although the danger of inflation had supplanted the danger of depression.

## Origins of the Problem

During the 1920's and 1930's, basic industries such as coal mining, shipbuilding, and iron and steel, which were highly dependent upon export markets, suffered severely from depression. Areas

\*Of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Office of Labor Economics and Division of Foreign Labor Conditions, respectively. The authors wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. Joseph Godson, Labor Attaché, American Embassy, London, in securing unpublished data used in the article from the Ministry of Labor and National Service, London.

<sup>1</sup> W. F. Luttrell, *The Cost of Industrial Movement*, Occasional Paper XIV, and D. C. Hague and P. K. Newman, *Costs in Alternative Locations: The Clothing Industry*, Occasional Paper XV, National Institute of Economic and Social Research, Cambridge University Press, 1952; D. C. Hague and J. H. Dunning, *Costs in Alternative Locations: The Radio Industry* (*in Review of Economic Studies*, 1954-55, Vol. XXII (3), No. 59, Cambridge, England, pp. 203-213).



where these industries constituted the chief source of employment suffered from severe and prolonged unemployment. In northeast England, particularly Durham and parts of neighboring counties, in western Cumberland, in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and in western and central Scotland, coal mining, iron and steel, shipbuilding, and marine machinery employed about half of the total labor force in the interwar years. The plight of these four areas was worsened by a scarcity of jobs for women. Lack of other work opportunities for those discharged from the principal industries reduced workers' spending power and, in turn, led to layoffs in other employment, including the service industries. In July 1932, unemployment ranged from 35 to 46 percent in the 4 areas, compared with 22.5 percent for all of Great Britain. (See table 1.) The unemployment rate in these areas was about twice the national average during the entire period 1929-39. The plight of these areas led to special investigations by the Government in early 1934, which resulted in legislation.

Meanwhile, industries were expanding and new industries were starting in other parts of the country. Between 1932 and 1938, only 235 new factories opened in the 4 special areas and these were balanced by the closing of others. In Greater London and in the Midlands, on the other hand, there was a net gain. The result was migration from the north and Wales to the Midlands and the south. Between 1921 and 1937, half a million

people migrated to the London area alone, and 300,000 left Wales and the northeastern counties, although the exodus was not sufficient to remove all the surplus workers.

### Prewar Measures

Under the 1934 act for development and improvement of the 4 depressed areas mentioned previously, Commissioners were appointed, 1 for Scotland and 1 for England and Wales, responsible to the Minister of Labor. Funds were placed at their disposal, and they were given a free hand in coordinating existing economic and social programs of national and local government and private agencies, or in initiating new ones. The Commissioner for England and Wales appointed District Commissioners for each of his three areas, consulted with local government bodies, and with national associations of employers. Several ministries lent him staff and gave assistance, in particular those dealing with labor, health, unemployment relief, and agriculture.

Among the numerous projects aided by the Commissioners were local public works for the long-range economic or social improvement of the areas and the settlement of unemployed persons on small farms or cooperative groups of farms. They also assisted in obtaining preference for the areas in the award of government contracts and, after 1936, of defense contracts, and in locating arsenals and munitions plants in the areas.

TABLE 1.—*Geographic area and number of insured employees,<sup>1</sup> 1955, and percentage of insured employees unemployed, eight development areas, 1932, 1937, and 1955<sup>2</sup>*

Development area	Year designated	Size of area (square miles)	Estimated insured employees, <sup>1</sup> 1955		Percent unemployed		
			Number	Percent of total for Great Britain	1932	1937	1955
Northeastern <sup>3</sup>	1934	1,247	1,013,700	5	38	15	2
West Cumberland <sup>3</sup>	1934	767	57,200	( <sup>4</sup> )	46	26	2
South Wales and Monmouthshire <sup>3</sup>	1934	1,406	693,900	3	41	21	2
Scottish <sup>3</sup>	1934	3,849	1,197,200	6	35	18	3
Wrexham	1946	79	35,500	( <sup>4</sup> )	36	18	1
South Lancashire	1946	108	148,600	1	32	19	2
6 areas combined		7,456	3,146,100	15	38	18	2
Merseyside	1949	113	613,100	3	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	2
Northeast Lancashire	1953	67	94,300	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	3
8 areas combined		7,636	3,853,500	18	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	2

<sup>1</sup> The national insurance system covers the whole working population, including all employees.

<sup>2</sup> Data for 1932 and 1937 relate to July; for 1955, to June.

<sup>3</sup> Pre-World War II special areas which in 1945 were designated as development areas, with larger boundaries. The size in square miles is the 1945 area.

<sup>4</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>5</sup> Not available.

SOURCE: Data for 1932 and 1937 from Board of Trade, Distribution of Industry, Cmd. 7540, London, H. M. S. O., October 1948 (p. 44). Data for 1955 supplied by Ministry of Labor and National Service, London.

The Commissioners wished to attract to these areas some of the expanding industries of the types that were developing in the Midlands and in the south of England, but they were handicapped by the lack of industrial premises in these regions and, in certain places, even by a lack of land suitable for building—e. g., in the narrow Welsh coal valleys where old underground workings had caused some of the land to cave in or to threaten to do so.

Outside the depressed areas, a type of industrial development called a "trading estate" had been set up with private funds. These estates bought land, erected or remodeled buildings, provided utilities, and rented premises to manufacturing firms. Thus, industrial enterprises were attracted to planned communities such as Welywn Garden City (near London). Benefiting by the experience of the private companies, the Commissioners, with Government funds, organized public nonprofit corporations to operate trading estates in the special areas.<sup>2</sup> Several large tracts were purchased, railroad sidings and roads built, power lines installed and buildings erected, each designed for lease to several light manufacturing industries. Later, single sites for individual factories were prepared at Government expense and leased by the trading estate companies.

The first efforts to persuade industries to locate in the special areas met with almost complete failure.<sup>3</sup> In a period when raising industrial capital was not easy, banks and investors were particularly diffident about investing in the depressed areas. The need for more direct Government assistance was emphasized in the first 3 annual reports of the Commissioner for England and Wales. In 1936 and 1937, Parliament passed a series of amending acts, and under one of these, the Special Areas Reconstruction Association was formed in 1936 to make loans, for a maximum of 5 years, of up to £10,000 each to firms which had "reasonable prospects of succeeding"; shares in the Association were subscribed by investment trusts, insurance companies, industrial

undertakings, and the banks, headed by the Bank of England. The British Treasury agreed to guarantee a fourth of any losses the Association might suffer and to reimburse it for administrative expenses. In 1936, also, the Nuffield Trust was established with private philanthropic funds to assist the development areas. The trustees decided to supplement the work of the Association and the Treasury by subscribing to shares of capital stock in firms that intended to operate in these areas.

The Special Areas (Amendment) Act of 1937, enabled the Treasury to make direct loans to firms in the special areas, as well as in other areas of severe unemployment. In practice, the Nuffield Trust and the Treasury combined to assist large undertakings in the coal utilization and metalworking industries. The Association assisted smaller firms.<sup>4</sup> The Commissioners were further empowered by the 1937 act to contribute toward rent and rates (local taxes) and to adjust income taxes of industrial undertakings for periods up to 5 years. The rent and rate contributions were varied in accordance with the needs of the area and the type of industry. The income tax provision was interpreted to exempt profits up to an average annual return of 4 percent on capital for a certain number of years. The Treasury, also, was authorized to exempt firms moving into the special areas from the special national tax on defense profits, in whole or in part.

The various sources described made the following expenditures for the establishment of new industry in the four development areas during the years 1934-40:

	Pounds	Dollars <sup>1</sup>
All sources.....	9,665,500	47,360,950
Government funds.....	6,715,500	32,905,950
Factory sites and buildings.....	5,500,000	26,950,000
Loans to manufacturing firms.....	1,160,500	5,686,450
Contributions to rent and rates.....	55,000	269,500
Private funds.....	2,950,000	14,455,000
Special Areas Reconstruction Association loans.....	750,000	3,675,000
Nuffield Trust, industrial capital.....	2,200,000	10,780,000

<sup>1</sup> Converted to dollars at exchange rate of £1=\$4.00.

SOURCE: Board of Trade, Distribution of Industry, Cmd. 7540, London, H. M. S. O., October 1948 (pp. 8-9).

<sup>2</sup> Trading estate companies were formed in the northeast and South Wales in 1936, in Cumberland in 1937, and in Scotland in 1937 and 1938. The 1934 act permitted Government assistance only on a nonprofit basis.

<sup>3</sup> Report of the Commissioner for Special Areas for 1937, Cmd. 5595, London, H. M. S. O., 1937 (pars. 58 and 231).

<sup>4</sup> See R. O. Roberts, Special Financial Facilities for Industry in the Depressed Areas with particular reference to the Experience of South Wales. (In *The Manchester School of Economic and Social Studies*, Manchester, January 1935, Vol. XXI, No. 1, pp. 39-61.)

TABLE 2.—Percentage distribution of estimated number of insured employees in six development areas, by industry,<sup>1</sup> 1939 and 1955

Industry	1939		1955	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Percent		Percent	
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	2.2	1.0	1.6	0.6
Mining and quarrying.....	24.9	1.6	16.0	.8
Manufacturing industries.....	28.8	36.2	43.0	40.2
Chemical and allied trades.....	2.3	1.2	3.6	2.1
Primary metal manufacture.....	7.3	.9	7.6	1.4
Shipbuilding, machinery, and electrical goods.....	8.6	2.7	14.4	6.7
Vehicles.....	1.3	.4	4.3	1.3
Fabricated metal products.....	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.8
Textiles.....	1.7	12.0	2.0	7.1
Clothing.....	.6	6.1	.6	7.0
Food, drink, and tobacco.....	2.2	6.6	2.7	6.2
Other manufacturing industries.....	3.4	5.0	6.1	6.6
Building and contracting.....	11.1	.6	9.0	.7
Transport, public utilities, and communications.....	10.9	2.2	12.5	4.8
Distributive trades.....	10.0	27.3	6.1	18.0
Professional and government services.....	8.5	14.0	8.7	19.7
Miscellaneous services, including finance and banking.....	3.6	17.1	3.0	15.2

<sup>1</sup> Excluding Merseyside and Northeast Lancashire.

SOURCE: Data for 1939 for men and women estimated from Employment for Women in the Development Areas, 1939-51, by J. H. Dunning (in *The Manchester School of Economic and Social Studies*, Manchester, September 1953, Vol. XXI, No. 3, table III, p. 274). Data for 1955 provided by Ministry of Labor and National Service, London.

Beginning in 1936-37, Government expenditures for munitions factories in those areas greatly exceeded the subsidies for civilian factory sites and buildings.

Ministry of Labor manpower transference schemes helped young men and women to train for and to find jobs in other parts of the country. Between January 1936 and July 1939, 124,337 trainees and others were assisted in transferring from the special areas. The Government also paid for moving dependents of transferees and their household goods in 25,538 cases.

The Commissioners' report for 1938 noted as a new development that the Ministry of Labor had started training schemes to meet local needs as a result of progress in providing new employment opportunities. However, the Ministry's powers in respect to education were limited to courses for unemployed persons aged 18 or over. The Commissioners pointed out that training for 16- and 17-year-olds was needed and that it would be reasonable to require recipients of unemployment assistance (not insurance) to attend the Ministry's instructional centers or physical fitness classes.

At the outbreak of World War II, the special areas were more prosperous than at any time

during the previous decade; however, their unemployment rate was still 13 percent—almost twice the national average. At that time, only 12,000 workers were employed in civilian factories built and leased by the Commissioners. The construction of many factories was still in progress. The improvement in the employment situation in these areas can be ascribed chiefly to the placement of Government contracts and the location of munitions plants and to the revival in basic industries caused by rearmament.

During the war, further employment opportunities were provided as additional war plants began operating in these areas; shipyards, coal mines, and agriculture were also straining to produce the maximum possible output. Moreover, industries were "dispersed" to these areas from more congested or more vulnerable regions. Employment rose to a peak in 1943, when it was about 200,000 above the 1939 level. A large part of the male population was in the Armed Forces.

### Postwar Measures

The prewar programs for the rehabilitation of the chronically depressed areas merged after World War II into a broader policy aimed at obtaining a more rational distribution of industry and population. The resolve to deal effectively with the unemployment problems which had eluded solution during the interwar period crystallized during World War II and was implemented in a series of acts passed by the Labor Government in 1945 and subsequent years.

Planning for the location of industry and for a redistribution of population on a national scale, for economic, social, and strategic reasons, had been recommended by the Royal Commission on Distribution of the Industrial Population appointed in 1937. Its 1940 report stressed the disadvantages of "allowing the heavy influx of new industry into London and the Midlands to continue at the expense of the rest of the country."<sup>8</sup> In 1944, the wartime coalition Government announced its proposals for maintaining a future high and stable level of employment in the economy as a whole, and its intention to take special measures for the diversification of areas that had been too

<sup>8</sup> Report of Royal Commission on Distribution of the Industrial Population (Barlow), Cmd. 6153, London, H. M. S. O., 1940.

dependent on certain industries and were, therefore, particularly vulnerable to unemployment.<sup>6</sup> It promised (1) to steer new industries into these areas; (2) to remove obstacles to the transfer of workers from one area, or one occupation, to another; and (3) to provide facilities to train workers employed in declining industries for work in expanding industries.

The Distribution of Industry Act (1945) embodied recommendations from both reports and some features of the earlier legislation on special areas. However, the special-areas Commissioners were dropped, and the Board of Trade became the administrator. The term "development area" was substituted for "special area." The act applied to the four prewar special areas and redefined them to include districts large enough for economic and social development; it could also be applied, subject to the approval of both Houses of Parliament, to any area in which the Board of Trade found, after consultation with the local authorities, there "is likely to be a special danger of unemployment." The Board of Trade was directed to reconsider the list of areas within 3 years.

In the listed areas, the Distribution of Industry Act empowered the Board of Trade to improve sites and to build factories; to acquire land, if necessary by compulsory purchase, for industrial sites or for access thereto; to acquire and improve derelict land either for industrial sites or for community facilities; to give financial assistance to local authorities or nonprofit agencies for such work. Government grants or loans were made available for basic services and facilities, e. g., transportation, power, lighting, sanitation, and housing, necessary for industrial development.

With the consent of the Treasury, the Board could also make loans to nonprofit industrial or trading estate companies to provide industrial premises. In addition, the Treasury was empowered to give annual grants or loans to enable industrial undertakings, either already established or proposed, to pay interest on borrowed capital. The provision of the Special Areas (Amendment) Act of 1937 for subsidies on account of rent, income taxes, and local taxes was omitted. An

amendment in 1950 enabled the Board of Trade to contribute to removal costs of firms going to development areas.

The Distribution of Industry Act also vested in the Board of Trade responsibility for securing the proper distribution of new industrial development throughout the country. All persons were required to notify the Board of Trade if they intended to erect an industrial building of more than 5,000 square feet<sup>7</sup> and to furnish particulars of the type of production, floor space, and the number of workers to be employed. The Board of Trade then discussed with the industrialists where it would be to their interest, as well as to the advantage of the country, to locate the proposed building. Information concerning the economic structure of a large number of districts containing possible sites, and the availability of labor, power, transportation, housing, and other relevant matters were assembled by the Location Office of the Board of Trade to facilitate planning concerning industrial sites, both with the government agencies concerned with planning and with the industrialists.

The Town and Country Planning Act (1947) provided for coordination of the industrial planning activities of the Board of Trade with the control functions vested in local planning authorities, which were under the direction of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning. Regulations made under the Town and Country Planning Act (1947) required that, with minor exceptions, all applications for licenses to erect or extend industrial buildings be supported by certificates from the Board of Trade stating that the development could be carried out "consistently with the proper distribution of industry." Once a certificate was issued, a building license for developing a particular site was issued by a local government authority provided the project was in accordance with plans for the locality. (These locality plans were similar to zoning regulations in United States cities except that they could be reviewed by the Minister of Town and Country Planning, at his discretion.)

*Operation of the Postwar Program.* In 1946, 2 areas were added to the original 4—both dependent on coal mining and on wartime munitions plants which had closed down: Wrexham in Wales, and the Wigan-St. Helens area in South Lancashire

<sup>6</sup> Minister of Reconstruction, Employment Policy, Cmd. 6527, London, H. M. S. O., 1944.

<sup>7</sup> Changed from 10,000 to 5,000 square feet by the Town and Country Planning Act (1947).



In 1949, the Scottish Highlands (dependent on small farms and cottage industries) were added to the Scottish development area, and Merseyside, a port and shipbuilding district around Liverpool, was scheduled. In 1953, a small area was added; it consisted of several northeast Lancashire towns specializing in cotton weaving, where older mills had closed.

In 1948, the triennial review required under the Distribution of Industry Act was presented to Parliament by the Board of Trade.<sup>8</sup> The Board estimated that between 1939 and 1948 there had been a net increase of 250,000 jobs in the 6 areas then scheduled, of which 104,550 were manufacturing jobs accounted for by firms moving into or expanding in the areas, as follows:

56,600 employed by 271 firms in Government munitions factories converted to peacetime uses.

17,750 in 210 new projects (factories or extensions) financed by Government.

14,100 in 233 new projects (factories or extensions) privately financed.

16,100 in existing premises.

During 1948, many factories were still under construction or in the blueprint stage, and those completed were not yet fully staffed.

The other 150,000 jobs which had been added between 1939 and 1948 resulted from construction activities, expansion in Government services, and from a rise in service trades brought about by the higher consumer spending and the general revival of industries.

Included among the factories built by the Government in South Wales were 10 standard factories of 25,000 square feet each, called "Grenfell factories,"<sup>9</sup> which were rented to firms that agreed to employ a quota of men suffering from pneumoconiosis or other partial disability, equal to at least half of the total number of their employees. The firms received a rebate of half the normal rent. Sheltered workshops, called "Reemployment" factories, were also operated by a Government corporation for men whose disability did not permit them to enter normal employment.

At the beginning of 1955 (one and a half years before the Government's assistance to factory building in these areas was discontinued), employment in the assisted factories had reached 185,900, which was one-third higher than the employment anticipated by the Board in 1948, on the basis of plans then made. These were employed by 1,086

TABLE 3.—Percent of insured employees registered as unemployed in Great Britain and eight development areas, by sex, 1937, 1948, and 1955<sup>1</sup>

Areas	Male			Female		
	1937	1948	1955	1937	1948	1955
Great Britain.....	11.0	1.6	0.9	7.0	1.0	1.1
Northeastern.....	16.0	2.9	1.5	8.0	2.3	2.3
South Wales and Monmouthshire.....	22.0	4.6	1.2	12.0	6.3	2.3
Scottish.....	19.0	3.8	2.5	14.0	2.8	2.7
West Cumberland.....	28.0	3.1	2.1	10.0	2.1	1.9
Wrexham.....	19.0	3.3	1.1	10.0	8.6	2.3
South Lancashire.....	21.0	2.8	1.1	12.0	2.4	3.1
6 areas combined.....	19.0	3.6	1.8	12.0	3.3	2.5
Merseyside.....	(2)	5.3	2.5	(2)	2.0	2.0
Northeast Lancashire.....	(2)	1.3	2.1	(2)	3.0	4.6
8 areas combined.....	3.8	1.9			3.0	2.5

<sup>1</sup> Data for 1937 relate to July; for 1948 and 1955, to June.

<sup>2</sup> Areas not scheduled until after World War II; separate data not available for 1937.

Source: Data for 1937 derived from Board of Trade, Distribution of Industry, Cmd. 7540, London, H. M. S. O., October 1948 (app. 4). Figures for 1948 and 1955 computed from data supplied by Ministry of Labor and National Service, London.

tenant firms, occupying 41.3 million square feet of factory space; 22.8 million square feet of space had been built since 1945; 13.3 million square feet was in converted munitions factories; and 5.2 million square feet represented war and prewar building by the trading estate companies.<sup>10</sup> A total of \$158 million (at the current rate of exchange) had been spent by the Government since 1945 on this space. Most of the factory space, tenants, and employees were in three of the older areas (Northeastern, South Wales, and Scottish). Employment in assisted factories constituted about 16 percent of all manufacturing employment in 1955 in these 3 areas.

*Discontinuation of the Program.* In mid-1956, the Government decided to discontinue aid to factories in the development areas except in very special cases, on the grounds that restraints on investment were being imposed, that employment in the areas had reached satisfactory levels, and that private building, with a volume 3 times that of Government building since 1945, could be relied on to continue the rehabilitation program.

In criticizing the Government's decision, the British Trades Union Congress (TUC) noted that although unemployment ratios were low throughout Great Britain, in the development areas they

<sup>8</sup> Board of Trade, Distribution of Industry, Cmd. 7540, London, H. M. S. O., 1948 (p. 19).

<sup>9</sup> Named for the chairman of the working party which made the recommendation, D. R. Grenfell, M. P.

<sup>10</sup> House of Commons Select Committee on Estimates 1955-56, Report on Development Areas, No. 139, Session 1955-56 (p. 2). The conversion to dollars was made at the rate of £1=\$2.80.



still exceeded the national average. In addition, the TUC claimed that even though local industry in these areas is more diversified now than in the 1930's, they can still be considered particularly vulnerable to cyclical depression.

### Employment and Unemployment Trends

During the years 1934 to 1956, when Government programs for development areas were in operation, the employed labor force increased, the heavy dependence of these areas on certain basic industries lessened, employment opportunities both for men and women became more diversified, and the basic industries revived. Unemployment declined sharply in the development areas and throughout the country, but in 1955, almost 40 percent of all unemployed workers were in the 8 development areas.

In assessing the significance of the changes that occurred, the different industrial distributions of men and women must be taken into account.

### Employment Opportunities for Men

The earliest year for which a comparable series of data on the insured population of six development areas has been estimated is 1939.<sup>11</sup> By that time, a considerable shift in male employment had already occurred. However, mining and quarrying (chiefly coal mining) still accounted for one-fourth of the insured male workers in six development areas;<sup>12</sup> in 1955, the proportion employed in mining and quarrying in these areas had declined to 16.0 percent, representing undoubtedly the most significant change that occurred in the employment of men in these areas. (See table 2.) Out-migration from the coal fields accounted for

a considerable portion of the drop. In other parts of Great Britain, the number of men engaged in coal mining also declined, but not so steeply as in the development areas. The chief factor in the general decline was the diversion of young men and boys to other industries, either in the same area or in other parts of the country. The development areas did not succeed in attracting the type of industry which could offer many jobs to the older ex-miners.

Since the early years of World War II, efforts to rebuild the coal mine labor force have conflicted, to some extent, with development area policy. However, the Government was unwilling to sacrifice its industry diversification program. Instead of relying upon unemployment to recruit miners, it improved the miners' conditions of employment in order to attract recruits, and it planned to develop production in the better seams, which were mostly in other areas. Many of the poorer mines and exhausted seams were in the development areas.

Manufacturing industries employed 28.8 percent of the insured male workers in 1939, and 43.0 percent in 1955. Shipbuilding, machinery, and electrical manufacturing constituted an important area of growth, with 8.6 percent of the insured male workers in 1939 and 14.4 percent in 1955. It would be revealing if the total for this group could be broken down; the increase for the whole group certainly meant an influx of new plants and considerable diversification of product. However, major credit for increased employment

TABLE 4.—Unemployment in Great Britain and eight development areas combined, by duration, age, and sex, June 1955

Labor force status	Great Britain (number)	8 development areas combined	
		Number	Percent of total for Great Britain
<i>Men</i>			
Insured employees .....	13,960,000	2,610,600	19
Unemployed, total .....	130,334	49,378	38
26 weeks or more, all ages .....	32,319	15,188	47
26 weeks or more, age 40 and over .....	26,888	12,076	45
<i>Women</i>			
Insured employees .....	7,500,000	1,242,800	17
Unemployed, total .....	80,209	31,015	39
26 weeks or more, all ages .....	10,518	5,736	54
26 weeks or more, age 40 and over .....	5,834	2,871	49

SOURCE: Ministry of Labor and National Service, London.

<sup>11</sup> British statistics show: (1) the insured employees, (2) those actually employed (including those on temporary layoffs), and (3) the registered unemployed (including those temporarily laid off, casuals, and wholly unemployed). We shall deal here primarily with the insured population—a measure of the wage-and-salary-earning labor force—and with the unemployed, both temporarily laid off and wholly unemployed. Data on age and duration of unemployment relate to the wholly unemployed.

A change in the statistical series on labor force and employment in 1948, resulting from expanded coverage under social security, hampers comparisons with earlier years. However, estimates for 6 areas for 1939 have been used here, derived from the studies of a British economist, J. H. Dunning, on the development areas. Data for 8 development areas were supplied by the Ministry of Labor and National Service for 1948, 1951, and 1955. It was not possible to obtain data for the development areas on employment and unemployment for the same prewar year. In some tables, 1937 data had to be used, in others, 1939.

<sup>12</sup> Excluding Merseyside and Northeast Lancashire, for which 1939 data are not available.

must go to the revival in shipbuilding. And for this, the world economic situation, and not the development area program was responsible.

Other industry groups in which employment of insured men increased over the entire period were: Primary metal manufacture; vehicles; miscellaneous metal fabricated products; food, drink, and tobacco; and textiles. In the nonindustrial sectors, gains occurred in professional services and government, and in transport, utilities, and communications.

From 1939 to 1955, the number of insured men in the 6 development areas increased by about 50,000, or almost 3 percent. Most of the increase occurred in the postwar years. During the entire period 1939-55, registered unemployment among men decreased almost 90 percent.

### **Employment Opportunities for Women**

Opportunities for insured women workers showed more substantial gains than those for men. The net gain in the number of insured women from 1939 to 1955 in 6 areas was more than 300,000, or about 50 percent. (However, insured men in these areas still outnumbered women  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 in 1955, whereas for the whole country the ratio was not quite 2 to 1.) Before World War II, industries employing large numbers of insured women were underrepresented in these areas, compared with all of Britain. This was, in fact, an important cause of distress because, if the men were laid off, there were no other breadwinners in the family.

The insured women's gains occurred in manufacturing industries, particularly in chemicals, metal-working industries, electrical products, vehicles, clothing, and "other manufacturing." Very few manufacturing industries failed to show increases in the employment of women—among the exceptions was the textile industry. Many of the firms which were induced by Government policies to open factories or branch plants in the development areas employed women as an important part of their work forces, e. g., clothing, radio assembly, and fabrication of small metal products.

There were also large gains for insured women in communications, public utilities, and transportation, and in professional services and government. The striking increase in insured women's opportunities outside of manufacturing must be related to the general revival in the local economies. Unemployment among insured women was more than halved (from 56,000 prewar to 25,000 in 1955 in 6 areas).

### **Unemployment in Development Areas**

In June 1955, the average unemployment rate for Great Britain was 0.9 percent of all insured male wage and salary earners, and 1.1 percent of all female. In the 8 development areas combined, the rates were 1.9 and 2.5 percent for men and women, respectively (table 3). However, at these low levels, the difference between the rates shrinks to insignificance. Realistically, the labor market in 1955 was generally so tight as to drain even the local pockets of unemployment in areas where it had been at its worst.

The hard core of unemployment (individuals reported as continuously out of work for 26 weeks or more), of which much was heard before World War II, remained larger in the development areas than in the rest of the country. (See table 4.) With 19 percent of the country's insured male workers in 1955, the 8 development areas accounted for 47 percent of all the unemployed men in Great Britain who had been out of work for 26 weeks or longer, most of them 40 years old or over. And, with 17 percent of the insured women workers, these areas had 54 percent of the long-jobless women, of whom half were 40 years or more of age.

Migration away from the hard-hit areas involved chiefly the younger workers, boys and young men, rather than women. If, in spite of the decline in available younger workers, and in spite of rising new industries and revival of trade, the older workers continued a vain search for work (and eventually many of them may have ceased to register as unemployed), this points to a problem which resisted solution.

# Analysis of Work Stoppages During 1956

ANN J. HERLIHY AND HERBERT H. MOEDE\*

THE NUMBER OF STRIKES in 1956 as well as the number of workers involved was lower than in 1955<sup>1</sup> and in most postwar years, although strike idleness was higher than in any year since 1952. The decrease in the number of strikes may be attributed in part to the existence of long-term contracts negotiated in 1955 in such industries as automobiles, farm equipment, and trucking, and the resultant decline in the volume of collective bargaining activity during 1956. Labor and management were often relatively close together in their assessment of the economic outlook. Both were frequently willing to accept long-term contracts, although the question of the precise duration of the contract was a significant issue in some major strikes.

The 3,825<sup>2</sup> work stoppages that began in 1956 directly idled 1.9 million workers. These stoppages, together with those continuing from 1955, accounted for 33.1 million man-days of idleness—slightly less than 0.30 percent of the total estimated working time during the year. Workers directly involved in work stoppages beginning during 1956 lost, on the average, 17.4 working days each (more than in any year since 1948), and strikes ending in the year lasted for an average of 18.9 calendar days. (See chart and table 1.)

Many major labor-management agreements, however, were negotiated without interruptions to work. During the first quarter of the year, settlements were completed in the petroleum refining, aircraft manufacturing, West Coast lumber, and apparel industries. Early in the summer, most of the major copper mining companies which were involved in a lengthy strike

during 1955 reached agreement on new contract terms with the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union (Ind.). Also in contrast to 1955, the Sperry Gyroscope Co. negotiated a new agreement with the International Union of Electrical Workers in October—7 months prior to the expiration of its present contract. (The employees of this company's plants in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey metropolitan area were on strike for 33 days in 1955.) In the autumn, the bituminous coal and anthracite industries and the United Mine Workers (Ind.) agreed on contract terms for 1957, and the railroads and their nonoperating employees entered into a 3-year agreement.

A number of disputes that began in 1955 continued into 1956. The Westinghouse stoppage which began in October 1955 and idled some 70,000 workers was settled late in March 1956 when the company and the International Union of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO) and the United Electrical Workers (Ind.) came to an understanding.<sup>3</sup> Two widely publicized disputes—the United Automobile Workers' controversy with the Kohler Co. in Kohler, Wis., which began in April 1954, and the Miami hotel dispute which began in April 1955, continued unsettled throughout the year, although neither dispute appeared to seriously affect the operations of the employers involved during the year. The Miami hotel dispute was resolved in January 1957 when a 10-year master agreement providing for union recognition and the cessation of picketing was signed by the Miami Beach Hotel Association and the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union. Individual contracts were to be negotiated between the union and the various member hotels. In the Kohler controversy, the union continued to urge the boycott of the company's products and sought action through the intercession of the National Labor Relations Board.

\*Of the Division of Wages and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>1</sup>See Analysis of Work Stoppages During 1955, Monthly Labor Review, May 1956 (p. 521).

<sup>2</sup>This figure includes all work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" include all workers made idle for as long as 1 shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

A forthcoming bulletin will contain more complete data on stoppages during 1956.

<sup>3</sup>About 6,000 workers (members of the Independent United Electrical Workers) involved in a local dispute at the company's Essington, Pa., plant were idle until early August 1956.

## Major Stoppages

Twelve stoppages beginning in 1956 idled at least 10,000 workers and accounted for two-fifths of the year's idled workers and almost one-half of the year's idleness (table 2). (The lengthy Westinghouse Electric Corp. stoppage that had begun in 1955 accounted for an additional 10 percent of the idleness in 1956.) The largest stoppage of the year in terms of workers involved and total idleness was the industrywide basic steel strike involving half a million workers. Another major stoppage in the steel industry resulted from a strike of 250 railroad workers at U. S. Steel's Tennessee Coal and Iron Division in Birmingham, Ala., which idled the plant's steelworkers for over 3 months. These two disputes contributed about one-fourth of the workers involved in all stoppages and two-fifths of the year's total idleness.

The construction industry accounted for three of the year's major stoppages. One strike of at least 10,000 workers occurred in longshoring and in each of the following manufacturing industries: aircraft, aluminum, glass container, agricultural implements, rubber tires and tubes, and meat-packing. While 7 of the year's large strikes ended in less than a month, average duration of all major stoppages ending in the year was 50.0

TABLE 1.—Work stoppages in the United States, 1945-56<sup>1</sup>

Year	Work stoppages		Workers involved <sup>2</sup>		Man-days idle during year		
	Number	Average duration (calendar days) <sup>3</sup>	Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time of all workers	Per worker involved
1945.....	4,750	9.9	3,470	12.2	38,000	0.47	11.0
1946.....	4,585	24.2	4,060	14.5	118,000	1.43	25.2
1947.....	3,693	25.6	2,170	6.5	34,600	.41	15.9
1948.....	3,419	21.8	1,960	5.5	34,100	.37	17.4
1949.....	3,606	22.5	3,030	9.0	50,500	.59	16.7
1950.....	4,843	19.2	2,410	6.9	38,800	.44	16.1
1951.....	4,737	17.4	2,220	5.5	22,900	.23	10.3
1952.....	5,117	19.6	3,540	8.8	59,100	.57	16.7
1953.....	5,091	20.3	2,400	5.6	28,300	.26	11.5
1954.....	3,468	22.5	1,530	3.7	22,600	.21	14.7
1955.....	4,320	18.5	2,650	6.2	28,200	.26	10.7
1956.....	3,825	18.9	1,900	4.3	33,100	.29	17.4

<sup>1</sup> The number of stoppages and workers relate to stoppages beginning in the year; average duration, to those ending in the year. Man-days of idleness include all stoppages in effect. For a discussion of the procedures involved in the collection and compilation of work stoppage statistics, see BLS Bull. 1168, *Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series* (p. 106).

<sup>2</sup> Workers are counted more than once in these figures if they were involved in more than 1 stoppage during the year.

<sup>3</sup> Figures are simple averages; each stoppage is given equal weight regardless of its size.

NOTE.—For definitions, see text footnote 2.

TABLE 2.—Work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, selected periods<sup>1</sup>

Period	Stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers					
	Number	Percent of total for period	Workers involved		Man-days idle	
			Number (thousands) <sup>1</sup>	Percent of total for period	Number (thousands) <sup>2</sup>	Percent of total for period
1935-39 average.....	11	0.4	363	32.4	5,290	31.2
1947-49 average.....	18	.5	1,270	53.4	23,800	69.9
1945.....	42	.9	1,350	38.9	19,300	56.7
1946.....	31	.6	2,920	63.6	66,400	57.2
1947.....	15	.4	1,030	47.5	17,700	51.2
1948.....	20	.6	870	44.5	18,900	55.3
1949.....	18	.5	1,920	63.2	34,900	69.0
1950.....	22	.5	738	30.7	21,700	56.0
1951.....	19	.4	457	20.6	5,680	24.8
1952.....	35	.7	1,690	47.8	36,900	62.6
1953.....	28	.5	650	27.1	7,270	25.7
1954.....	18	.5	437	28.5	7,520	33.3
1955.....	26	.6	1,210	45.6	12,300	43.4
1956.....	12	.3	758	39.9	19,600	59.1

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 2, table 1.

<sup>2</sup> Includes idleness in stoppages beginning in earlier years.

NOTE.—For definitions, see text footnote 2.

calendar days.<sup>4</sup> The longest major interruption to work that began in 1956 affected the Republic Aviation Corp. plants on Long Island. The strike, in which 3 unions were involved, lasted 112 days.

The longshore dispute brought into use the emergency provisions of the Labor Management Relations Act (Taft-Hartley) for the first time since 1954. About 60,000 members of the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.) struck on November 16 over the terms of a new contract at ports on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. On November 22, a week after the strike began, the President created a board of inquiry by executive order.<sup>5</sup> Two days later, the board reported to the President stating that the union's demand that the New York shipping companies negotiate a single Atlantic and Gulf Coast contract was the major issue preventing the conclusion of collective bargaining contracts in all ports. Other issues mentioned were paid holidays and improved vacations; 8-hour work guarantees; sling-load (i. e., amount of cargo handled in one loading operation from dock to ship or vice versa) and gang-size limitations; length of contract; and size of wage increases. A 10-day temporary restraining order, sending the longshoremen back to work, was

<sup>4</sup> Since average duration is based on stoppages ending in the year, this figure includes the Westinghouse stoppage that began in 1955 and ended in March 1956.

<sup>5</sup> Board members appointed were Thomas W. Holland, Chairman, Arthur Stark, and Jacob J. Blair.



issued by the Federal district court in New York on November 24, and 6 days later, this temporary order was extended to the full 80-day injunction provided by law. The dispute remained unsettled at the end of the year.<sup>6</sup>

Two emergency boards were created by executive order in 1956 under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act. However, the board appointed to investigate the dispute between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Spokane, Portland, and Seattle Railway Co., did not hold hearings, since agreement was reached before it convened. The other board was appointed to investigate the issues in dispute between the Nation's major railroads and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

<sup>6</sup> On February 12, 1957, longshoremen in ports from Maine to Virginia quit work again after the 80-day injunction expired. Work continued at South Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports, since new agreements had been reached earlier at these ports. The stoppage in northern ports ended February 22, 1957.

## Major Issues

As in most years during the past decade, wages and supplementary benefits in 1956 were the most frequent issues in work stoppages. Disagreement over these issues caused almost half of the year's strikes, and nearly three-fourths of the total idleness (table 3). Length of contract also was a significant issue in many of the disputes in this group, for example, the July steel strike and the United Steelworkers' stoppage at the Aluminum Company of America and the Reynolds Metals Co. in August.

Issues pertaining to union organization, combined with wage and supplemental benefit issues, contributed another 15 percent of the year's idleness. The 10-day strike called in September by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen and the United Packinghouse Workers at Swift and Co. plants occurred when the union-

## Trends in Work Stoppages

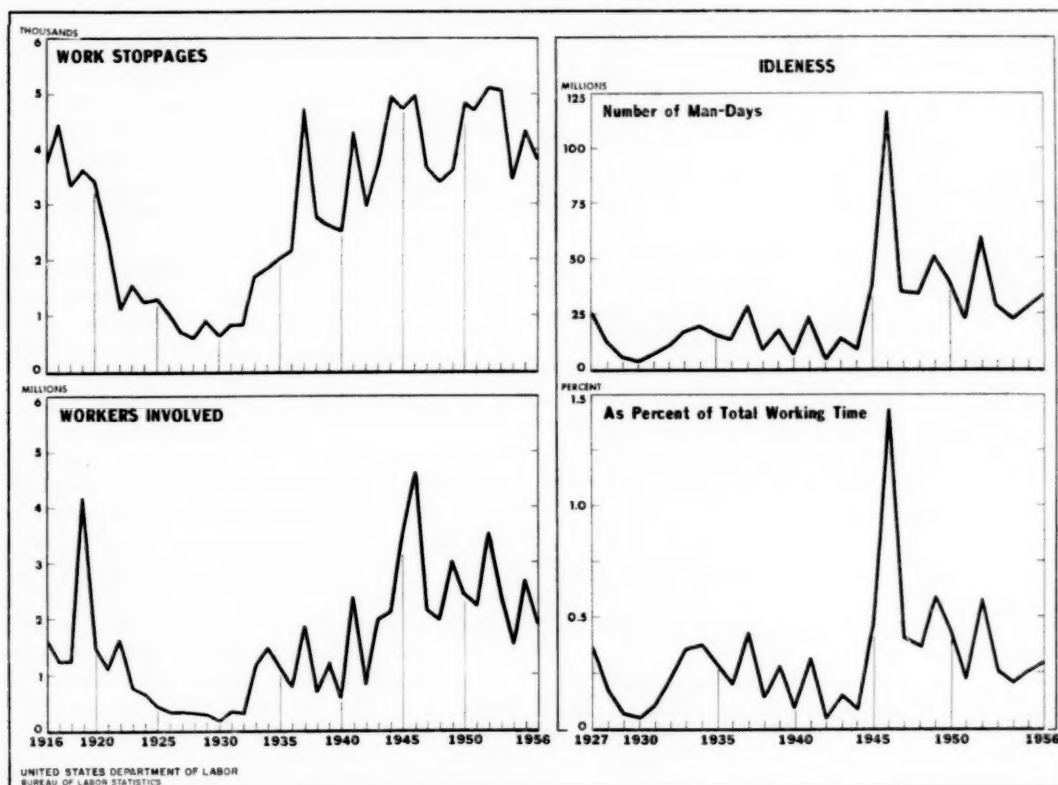




TABLE 3.—Major issues involved in work stoppages, 1956

Major issues	Stoppages beginning in 1956				Man-days idle during 1956 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total <sup>1</sup>	Workers involved	Percent of total <sup>1</sup>	Number <sup>1</sup>	Percent of total <sup>1</sup>
All issues.....	3,825	100.0	1,900,000	100.0	33,100,000	100.0
Wages, hours, and supplementary benefits.....	1,821	47.6	1,270,000	66.8	24,300,000	73.5
Wage increase.....	1,094	28.6	924,000	48.6	19,300,000	58.2
Wage decrease.....	10	.3	600	(?)	660,000	2.0
Wage increase, hour decrease.....	45	1.2	7,680	.4	66,600	.2
Wage increase, pension and/or social insurance benefits.....	258	6.7	105,000	5.5	2,210,000	6.7
Pension and/or social insurance benefits.....	23	.6	9,120	.5	41,800	.1
Other <sup>2</sup> .....	391	10.2	224,000	11.8	2,100,000	6.3
Union organization, wages, hours, and supplementary benefits.....	329	8.6	81,200	4.3	5,070,000	15.3
Recognition, wages and/or hours.....	202	5.3	21,200	1.1	494,000	1.5
Strengthening bargaining position, wages and/or hours.....	32	.8	6,020	.3	3,730,000	11.3
Closed or union shop, wages and/or hours.....	95	2.5	54,000	2.8	841,000	2.5
Union organization.....	445	11.6	102,000	5.4	1,100,000	3.3
Recognition.....	301	7.9	22,700	1.2	420,000	1.3
Strengthening bargaining position.....	42	1.1	66,600	3.5	494,000	1.5
Closed or union shop.....	77	2.0	11,300	.6	149,000	.5
Discrimination.....	13	.3	490	(?)	6,060	(?)
Other.....	12	.3	1,370	.1	29,800	.1
Other working conditions.....	862	22.5	375,000	19.7	2,160,000	6.5
Job security.....	416	10.9	184,000	9.7	1,270,000	3.9
Shop conditions and policies.....	387	10.1	149,000	7.8	562,000	1.7
Workload.....	55	1.4	38,300	2.0	199,000	.6
Other <sup>3</sup> .....	4	.1	4,190	.2	124,000	.4
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	317	8.3	67,600	3.6	423,000	1.3
Sympathy.....	68	1.8	25,600	1.3	179,000	.5
Union rivalry.....	27	.7	2,330	.1	23,200	.1
Jurisdiction.....	214	5.6	37,100	2.0	212,000	.6
Union administration.....	8	.2	2,550	.1	8,760	(?)
Not reported.....	51	1.3	4,630	.2	22,800	.1

<sup>1</sup> Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>3</sup> Issues such as retroactivity, holidays, vacations, job classification, piece rates, incentive standards, or other related matters unaccompanied by efforts to change wage rates. Slightly more than a third of the stoppages in this group occurred over piece rates or incentive standards.

<sup>4</sup> This group includes protest strikes against action or lack of action by Government agencies.

<sup>5</sup> Includes disputes between unions of different affiliation such as those between unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO and nonaffiliates.

<sup>6</sup> Includes disputes between unions of the same affiliation. Some jurisdictional stoppages are small, brief, and local in scope and frequently are not reported either by cooperating agencies or by newspapers; hence, these figures do not include all such stoppages that may have occurred during the year.

<sup>7</sup> Includes disputes within a union over the administration of union affairs or regulations.

NOTE.—For definitions, see text footnote 2.

shop question became a stumbling block during contract negotiations. The final settlement included increased wages and supplemental benefits, but no union-shop clause.

Union security or bargaining rights were accountable for about 12 percent of the year's stoppages. These included the November dispute between the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.) and stevedoring companies at the

East and Gulf Coast ports. As pointed out earlier, negotiations in this dispute reached an impasse over the union's demand for coastwide bargaining, opposed by the various employer associations. The union shop and scope of the bargaining unit precipitated a strike of about 600 members of the Communications Workers of America, which began in July and continued into 1957 at the Ohio Consolidated Telephone Co. in Portsmouth, Ohio, and surrounding counties.<sup>7</sup> Considerable violence was reported throughout the period of the strike, causing more than one complete shutdown of operations.

Job security issues, shop conditions and policies, and workload incurred about the same number of strikes as in 1955 but caused a smaller proportion of the year's idleness. A discharge issue idled members of the United Steelworkers at the Great Lakes Steel Corp.'s plant in Detroit, Mich., for 2 days during August. In December, a 3-man arbitration board ordered the union to conduct an investigation and discipline union members found guilty of initiating the strike.

Disagreement over seniority provisions of new contracts was an important factor in a 107-day stoppage of about 600 workers at the Cities Service Oil Co. refinery at East Chicago, Ind., which began in April, while some 4,000 workers were idled at Western Electric Co. plants in 3 Massachusetts areas over a similar issue in September.

Interunion and intraunion matters accounted for about 1 out of 12 strikes. These strikes were relatively small, accounting for less than 4 percent of the workers and only 1.3 percent of the idleness.

### Industries Affected

Strike activity in most industry groups decreased significantly in 1956 whether measured in terms of stoppages, strikers, or man-days lost. The most significant exception to this general trend occurred in the primary metal industries, the only group in which time lost because of work stoppages exceeded 1 percent of total working time. The 36-day nationwide steel stoppage of approximately half a million workers, coupled

<sup>7</sup> The final settlement (late in February 1957) provided for replacing the union shop with a maintenance-of-membership clause and for retaining certain supervisory positions in the bargaining unit unless the National Labor Relations Board ruled otherwise.

with the 98-day stoppage at the U. S. Steel Corp.'s Tennessee Coal and Iron Division, were responsible for about 90 percent of the 12.7 million man-days of idleness in this industry group (table 4).

Another major stoppage affecting the primary metal industries was the 25-day strike in the aluminum industry. On August 1, some 27,000 employees represented by the United Steelworkers struck at various plants of the Aluminum Company of America and the Reynolds Metals Co. Although about half of the Nation's aluminum production was reportedly halted, some 16,000 members of the Aluminum Workers International Union continued working at both companies after terms of new contracts with the aluminum workers had been agreed upon early in the month.

In the stone, clay, and glass products group, the man-days of idleness were the highest recorded for that group since 1945 and 1946. The increase in 1956 resulted largely from the month-long stoppage of approximately 45,000 American Flint Glass Workers employed by members of the Glass Container Manufacturers Institute and the National Association of Pressed and Blown Glassware. This stoppage and a 56-day strike of several thousand brick and clay workers in Ohio and Pennsylvania accounted for almost half the idleness in this industry group.

Idleness also increased in the petroleum and coal products group mainly as the result of several rather small but lengthy stoppages. These together with a brief strike of several thousand workers at an Illinois petroleum refinery were largely responsible for increased idleness in these industries.

In the mining industries, the number of workers and idleness rose over 1955, but remained below most other postwar years. Several disputes over the number of men to be used on a roof-bolting machine involved large numbers of West Virginia coal miners. Iron ore miners represented by the Steelworkers were part of the nationwide steel strike. A stoppage involving District 50, United Mine Workers, at the New Jersey Zinc Co. at Ogdensburg, N. J., that had begun in August 1955 and had lasted a total of 376 days, also contributed to the year's idleness in this group.

Despite a decrease in the number of strikes in the paper and allied industries, the number of workers idled increased, resulting in higher idleness than in 1955 and several other years since World

War II. A stoppage of approximately 1,000 employees for 122 days at the Mechanicville, N. Y., plant of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co. was responsible for a significant percentage of the industry's idleness. The union involved was District 50, United Mine Workers. This stoppage, combined with a 64-day strike of some 500 workers at a paperboard manufacturing plant in Connecticut and a 13-day strike of more than 2,000 workers at the Sutherland Paper Co. in Kalama-

TABLE 4.—Work stoppages by industry group, 1956

Industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1956		Man-days idle during 1956 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated working time of all workers
All industries.....	1 3,825	1,900,000	33,100,000	0.29
Manufacturing.....	1 1,986	1,360,000	27,100,000	0.63
Primary metal industries.....	238	573,000	12,700,000	3.81
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	229	87,700	1,420,000	.50
Ordnance and accessories.....	15	11,200	90,700	.27
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	106	62,700	3,050,000	.99
Machinery (except electrical).....	211	113,000	3,630,000	.83
Transportation equipment.....	145	123,000	1,800,000	.40
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	47	4,920	82,400	.04
Furniture and fixtures.....	96	21,100	245,000	.26
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	113	76,400	994,000	.69
Textile mill products.....	70	18,200	426,000	.16
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	129	13,800	173,000	.06
Leather and leather products.....	54	8,940	74,000	.08
Food and kindred products.....	160	71,300	513,000	.13
Tobacco manufactures.....	4	790	20,600	.08
Paper and allied products.....	51	15,200	233,000	.16
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	31	5,900	105,000	.05
Chemicals and allied products.....	92	37,500	399,000	.19
Products of petroleum and coal.....	19	8,450	174,000	.27
Rubber products.....	55	81,300	580,000	.83
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	33	7,030	134,000	.16
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	89	16,200	295,000	.23
Nonmanufacturing.....	1 1,856	544,000	6,020,000	0.09
Agriculture, forestry and fishing.....	6	2,030	10,400	( <sup>1</sup> )
Mining.....	321	129,000	1,320,000	.65
Construction.....	784	231,000	2,680,000	.35
Trade.....	336	37,100	558,000	.02
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	15	840	38,400	( <sup>1</sup> )
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	243	130,000	1,170,000	.11
Services—personal, business, and other.....	126	10,700	227,000	( <sup>1</sup> )
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation <sup>2</sup> .....	27	3,460	11,100	( <sup>2</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> This figure is less than the sum of the figures below because a few stoppages extending into 2 or more industry groups have been counted in this column in each industry group affected; workers involved and man-days idle were divided among the respective groups.

<sup>2</sup> Not available.

<sup>3</sup> Municipally operated utilities are included in transportation, communication, and other public utilities.

NOTE.—For definitions, see text footnote 2.

TABLE 5.—Work stoppages by State, 1956

State	Stoppages beginning in 1956			Man-days idle during 1956 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Percent of total
		Number	Percent of total		
United States.....	13,825	1,900,000	100.0	33,100,000	100.0
Alabama.....	101	63,300	3.3	1,490,000	4.5
Arizona.....	12	7,700	.4	121,000	.4
Arkansas.....	23	5,740	.3	108,000	.3
California.....	327	92,700	4.8	1,220,000	3.7
Colorado.....	33	15,100	.8	207,000	.6
Connecticut.....	68	28,700	1.5	534,000	1.6
Delaware.....	16	4,910	.3	76,000	.2
District of Columbia.....	8	2,270	.1	9,310	( <sup>1</sup> )
Florida.....	68	11,700	.6	205,000	.6
Georgia.....	40	12,700	.7	103,000	.3
Idaho.....	217	2,550	.1	30,500	.1
Illinois.....	116	122,000	6.4	1,750,000	5.3
Indiana.....	136	110,000	5.8	2,090,000	6.3
Iowa.....	56	21,000	1.1	302,000	.9
Kansas.....	27	3,910	.2	25,300	.1
Kentucky.....	109	25,800	1.3	239,000	.7
Louisiana.....	42	26,400	1.4	438,000	1.3
Maine.....	16	1,490	.1	11,900	( <sup>1</sup> )
Maryland.....	29	41,600	2.2	890,000	2.7
Massachusetts.....	170	55,000	2.9	831,000	2.5
Michigan.....	210	98,800	5.2	1,190,000	3.6
Minnesota.....	43	30,200	1.6	600,000	1.8
Mississippi.....	20	6,430	.3	28,800	.1
Missouri.....	117	39,400	2.1	444,000	1.3
Montana.....	18	1,310	.1	21,400	.1
Nebraska.....	24	5,410	.3	43,500	.1
Nevada.....	13	3,230	.2	14,300	( <sup>1</sup> )
New Hampshire.....	10	420	( <sup>1</sup> )	3,800	( <sup>1</sup> )
New Jersey.....	190	68,200	3.6	1,270,000	3.8
New Mexico.....	16	2,910	.2	17,900	.1
New York.....	423	160,000	8.3	2,980,000	9.0
North Carolina.....	22	10,200	.5	263,000	.8
North Dakota.....	6	150	( <sup>1</sup> )	2,200	( <sup>1</sup> )
Ohio.....	357	291,000	15.2	4,720,000	14.3
Oklahoma.....	42	10,600	.6	154,000	.5
Oregon.....	27	6,780	.4	67,400	.2
Pennsylvania.....	520	300,000	15.7	7,280,000	22.0
Rhode Island.....	27	4,290	.2	33,100	.1
South Carolina.....	12	5,430	.3	153,900	.5
South Dakota.....	6	920	( <sup>1</sup> )	4,390	( <sup>1</sup> )
Tennessee.....	111	32,800	1.7	427,000	1.3
Texas.....	76	43,900	2.3	872,000	2.6
Utah.....	24	12,800	.7	90,800	.3
Vermont.....	8	1,330	.1	9,190	( <sup>1</sup> )
Virginia.....	49	12,600	.7	131,000	.4
Washington.....	48	11,100	.6	197,000	.6
West Virginia.....	191	68,400	3.6	589,000	1.8
Wisconsin.....	62	28,400	1.5	537,000	1.6
Wyoming.....	5	100	( <sup>1</sup> )	890	( <sup>1</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> The sum of the figures in this column exceeds 3,825 because the stoppages extending across State lines have been counted in each State affected; workers involved and man-days idle were divided among the States.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.—For definitions, see text footnote 2.

zoo, Mich., accounted for over a quarter of the workers idled and more than half of the strike idleness in this industry group.

While the 112-day stoppage at 4 Long Island, N. Y., plants of the Republic Aviation Corp. kept idleness in the transportation equipment group in 1956 at levels almost equal to those of 1955, the level of strike activity was below most postwar years, and the number of workers was markedly under 1955. The 123,000 workers and 1.8 million man-days of idleness in 1956 was the lowest recorded for this group in the past 10 years with the exception of 1954.

In the textile and leather products groups, strike activity fell sharply below 1955, gaged both by workers involved and idleness. Both groups had been affected by large stoppages in 1955, but no major strikes took place in 1956. The 104-day stoppage at the Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Co. in South Carolina, the 72-day strike at the New Jersey and Delaware plants of Congoleum Nairn Co., combined with the stoppage that began in September 1956 at the Brooklyn, N. Y., plant of Kentile, Inc., and continued into 1957, accounted for almost a third of the workers and more than two-thirds of the idleness in the textile industries.

The lumber and wood products group recorded its lowest idleness in the past decade. Fewer than 200 workers on strike for 164 days at a West Coast lumber company were responsible for slightly more than a fifth of the time that was lost in these industries.

A 20-percent decrease in strikes and workers during the year in the furniture and fixtures group accompanied a 15-percent decline in the idleness totals. The 56-day strike at the Heywood-Wakefield Co. in Gardner, Mass., involving fewer than 1,500 workers, was responsible for more idleness than any other dispute in the industry.

For the second consecutive year, a sharp decline occurred in idleness resulting from strikes in the trade group. The 13-day stoppage of more than 7,000 employees of the R. H. Macy and Co. stores in the New York City area in April was the largest stoppage recorded in this industry during 1956.

The transportation, communication, and other public utilities industries recorded declines in all measures of strike activity during the year, with workers and man-days of idleness reaching their lowest point since 1944. The 9-day idleness of 60,000 workers at Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports in November accounted for about two-fifths of the workers and slightly more than a fifth of the working time lost in this group. In the previous year, seven major stoppages were recorded. In addition to the longshore strike, four other smaller stoppages were ended by court injunction or State seizure of the property. These were the Baltimore transit strike in January, the July stoppages at the Kansas City Power and Light Co., Kansas City, Mo., and the Laclede Gas Co. in St. Louis, Mo., and the Seattle, Wash., transit strike in November.

### Idleness by State

Two large stoppages—the nationwide steel strike and the Westinghouse strike that continued from 1955—contributed heavily to the idleness recorded for Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New York. Four-fifths of idleness for Pennsylvania and almost three-fifths for Ohio resulted from these two stoppages (table 5). In New York, these strikes combined with the Republic Aviation stoppage accounted for three-fifths of that State's idleness. A significant portion of the idleness in Illinois and Indiana also resulted from a few major stoppages, while in Iowa, smaller strikes in the production of farm equipment, aircraft engine accessories, and in meatpacking were responsible for almost half of that State's idleness.

The July nationwide steel stoppage was a significant factor in both Colorado and Maryland, where idleness was three times that in 1955. A local transit strike in Baltimore combined with the steel strike caused more than four-fifths of Maryland's idleness.

Idleness declined sharply, as compared with the previous year, in several southern States that had been affected in 1955 by major telephone and railroad strikes. In Alabama, the highest level of idleness since 1952 was reached as a result of strikes in the steel industry, while a 104-day textile strike was the principal factor in South Carolina's total for the year. In North Carolina, more than half the workers and three-fourths of the idleness resulted from the 65-day strike of about 6,000 employees at 3 plants of the Western Electric Co. Several month-long construction strikes, the July steel strike, the November longshore stoppage, and a stoppage of several thousand workers in the chemical industry, brought Texas idleness to its highest point since 1952.

Louisiana registered 42 stoppages involving 26,000 workers and 438,000 man-days of idleness. The high idleness was recorded largely as the result of 2 of this year's major stoppages: the November longshore stoppage and a dispute of 500 ironworkers in which picketing idled an additional 9,500 workers for over a month.

On the Pacific Coast, idleness in California and Oregon declined from levels reached in 1955 and most postwar years, with working time lost in Oregon reaching its lowest point since 1943. By contrast, lost time rose in Washington as 2 disputes—a 76-day construction strike and a 121-day petroleum stoppage—accounted for almost half of that State's idleness.

### Unions Involved

The first full year of the combined American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations found its affiliates involved in about 85 percent of all stoppages. This proportion—for the united labor movement—was about the same as that previously registered for AFL and CIO affiliates before the merger. Ten of the year's 12 major stoppages involved AFL-CIO affiliates.

While most of the stoppages involving the independent or unaffiliated unions were relatively brief interruptions of work in bituminous-coal mines, there were several major strikes by such unions. The stoppage that closed operations at the Tennessee Coal and Iron Division of U. S. Steel began when members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen ceased work in a wage dispute. The November longshore strike was another in this category. No union was involved in 42 stoppages, involving several thousand workers, according to available information.



# Summaries of Studies and Reports

## Characteristics of

### New 1-Family Houses, 1954-56

THE TREND toward building larger, more expensive houses continued in 1956.<sup>1</sup> The median selling price for new 1-family houses rose about 6 percent over the year to \$14,500, while the average floor area increased in almost the same proportion to 1,230 square feet. Moderate-size houses (with 1,000 to 1,499 square feet of floor area) continued to predominate in 1956, but builders started relatively fewer small dwellings and a greater percentage of more spacious houses in 1956 than in 1954 or 1955. The 3-bedroom house maintained its popularity, and approximately half of the 1956 houses had more than 1 bathroom. This information was obtained by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics<sup>2</sup> in a series of three field surveys of new privately owned housing.

### National and Regional Trends

The national pattern of increases in both the size and selling price of new homes between 1954 and 1956 was generally repeated in each of the four broad geographic regions<sup>3</sup> of the United States (table 1). Rising costs of construction, land, and site development, and a tendency to build more spacious houses were among the factors contributing to the higher prices which builders asked for new houses.<sup>4</sup>

Throughout the 1954-56 period, the majority of the new houses were priced from \$10,000 up to \$20,000, but within this broad price range, there was an upward trend in all regions, which the median selling prices in table 1 show. However, for the country as a whole and in each region, the rate of increase in median prices slowed down in the latter part of the period: nationally, the 1955-56 increase of almost 6 percent compared with 11 percent in the previous year.

The countrywide increase in average floor areas from 1,140 square feet in 1954 to 1,230 square feet in 1956 reflects a sharp decline in the proportion of houses with less than a thousand square feet of floor space and a rising percentage of larger houses. At the same time, there was also a shift from houses with no more than 2 bedrooms to

<sup>1</sup> See New Housing Characteristics in 1955 and Earlier Years, Monthly Labor Review, July 1956 (p. 796).

<sup>2</sup> The survey findings are presented in greater detail in Characteristics of New 1-Family Houses, 1954-56, Construction Review, April 1957 (p. 4). The surveys were designed to reflect characteristics of housing being constructed in nonfarm areas throughout the United States. For this purpose, samples were selected from all types of dwelling units for which building permits were issued or on which work was started in the first quarters of 1954, 1955, and 1956 in various sizes and types of communities in the four broad geographic regions of the United States. The sample data were weighted to represent all privately owned nonfarm dwelling units started in the United States in the first quarter of the respective survey years, and throughout this article references to 1954, 1955, and 1956 are to first-quarter data. Because the estimates are based on sample data, they are subject to sampling variability. The error for the United States as a whole ranges from 0.7 to 3.6, depending on the size of the estimated percentage, the error being least for 1 or 99 percent and most for 50 percent. This means that the chances are approximately 19 out of 20 that the results of a complete count would not differ from the sample results by more than these percentages (twice the standard error). Generally, the error increases as the data are presented in more detail. Estimated percentages based on smaller components, such as dwelling units within a single region or price class or for a given characteristics group, therefore, will be subject to somewhat greater error because of the fewer number of dwelling units surveyed.

The 1956 survey was the most comprehensive undertaken by the Bureau to date. Additional information for single-family houses and units in multifamily structures and a fuller discussion of the selection of the sample and the reliability of the estimates will appear in a Bureau of Labor Statistics bulletin scheduled to be published later in 1957.

<sup>3</sup> The regional groupings are those used by the Bureau of the Census, as follows: *Northeast*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *North Central*—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; *South*—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; and *West*—Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

<sup>4</sup> Although selling prices, floor area, and construction costs moved in the same upward direction, their interrelation is difficult to measure precisely from the available statistics. For example, it was possible to compute the average (arithmetic mean) square feet of floor area from measurements reported for individual houses. However, builders were asked to indicate the proposed selling price only in terms of broad price classes (e. g., \$12,000 to \$14,999, \$15,000 to \$19,999, etc.), from which median selling prices were computed. Since the median is less affected by extreme deviations from the central tendency than the arithmetic mean and since there was a sharp increase in 1956 in the proportion of houses at the upper extreme (\$20,000 and over), the median selling price rose less than an arithmetic mean computed from prices for individual homes would have risen.



TABLE 1.—Regional trends in selected characteristics of new nonfarm 1-family houses, first quarter of 1954, 1955, and 1956

Characteristics	All regions			Northeast			North Central			South			West		
	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956
Number of houses.....	202,200	256,900	218,600	36,900	44,300	36,800	49,400	58,900	52,700	69,000	87,000	74,800	46,900	66,700	54,300
Median proposed selling price <sup>1</sup> .....	\$12,300	\$13,700	\$14,500	\$13,800	\$14,400	\$14,900	\$13,100	\$14,700	\$16,200	\$10,800	\$11,800	\$12,800	\$12,600	\$14,100	\$15,000
Average floor area <sup>2</sup> .....	1,140	1,170	1,230	1,120	1,120	1,200	1,020	1,100	1,150	1,220	1,200	1,240	1,180	1,210	1,280
Percent of houses with specified characteristics															
Proposed selling price <sup>1</sup> .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Less than \$7,000.....	11	7	4	8	1	(*)	4	12	3	2	15	17	9	4	2
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	15	11	10	8	4	4	11	8	6	24	21	19	11	3	3
\$10,000 to \$11,999.....	20	16	13	16	17	12	15	18	13	20	13	14	27	17	13
\$12,000 to \$14,999.....	24	29	27	26	36	34	27	23	21	17	22	25	30	39	33
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	16	23	20	25	30	23	19	27	30	10	14	18	13	27	33
\$20,000 and over.....	10	10	18	13	8	25	11	19	29	8	9	12	6	6	15
Floor area (square feet) <sup>2</sup> .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Less than 1,000.....	38	29	22	32	38	32	52	38	32	41	28	20	26	13	9
1,000 to 1,499.....	43	56	57	48	44	37	37	51	56	38	53	56	54	76	73
1,500 and over.....	17	12	19	19	13	28	9	10	12	19	15	21	19	10	17
Number of bedrooms <sup>3</sup> .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2 bedrooms or less.....	34	23	21	30	20	22	35	28	22	41	28	22	28	15	16
3 bedrooms.....	58	68	70	65	70	66	58	68	74	51	64	71	62	73	69
4 bedrooms or more.....	5	6	8	2	6	11	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	11	14
Exterior wall construction <sup>4</sup> .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Masonry.....	13	20	16	8	9	9	12	14	15	19	36	19	12	13	18
Solid brick and brick facing.....	9	15	12	6	7	7	9	12	14	10	26	11	12	9	14
Other masonry.....	4	5	4	2	3	2	3	2	1	9	10	8	(*)	4	4
Frame.....	82	77	83	89	87	90	82	81	84	76	62	78	83	85	82
Brick facing.....	25	26	33	20	33	27	28	37	41	35	29	49	6	9	6
Wood facing.....	31	29	24	34	35	39	44	36	30	25	30	18	24	30	17
Asbestos shingle facing.....	14	8	9	34	16	18	9	5	9	14	11	9	3	(*)	2
Stucco and other facing.....	12	14	17	1	3	6	1	3	4	1	2	2	50	46	57
All other construction.....	3	1	(*)	2	1	(*)	4	3	(*)	2	1	(*)	3	1	(*)
Basement <sup>5</sup> .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Full or partial basement.....	41	42	43	78	88	81	55	59	69	25	19	18	20	24	27
No basement.....	58	55	55	21	9	18	44	39	30	73	79	79	79	71	72
Utility room <sup>6</sup> .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Utility room.....	33	37	37	19	31	31	34	27	27	48	45	45	24	41	41
No basement.....	27	30	30	7	14	14	32	23	23	43	40	40	16	35	35
With basement.....	6	7	7	12	17	17	2	4	4	5	5	5	8	6	6
No utility room.....	64	58	58	78	60	60	64	67	67	50	49	49	71	58	58
Fireplace <sup>7</sup> .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 or more fireplaces.....	30	35	35	26	47	47	23	26	26	19	19	19	52	55	55
No fireplaces.....	66	63	63	68	48	48	75	71	71	74	78	78	46	44	44

<sup>1</sup> For operatively built units (those built for sale or rent by commercial builders), the price at which the house was advertised at the time of the survey or the actual selling price of units already sold. For a single unit built for owner occupancy by a general contractor under contract from the owner, or a unit built by the owner without a prime contractor (i. e., owner built), the price at which the house would be advertised if it were built for sale.

The comparatively small number of houses with a selling price of \$50,000 or more were excluded from the sample.

<sup>2</sup> Square feet computed from the outside dimensions. Includes all livable space with a height of 5 feet or more, as well as laundry and utility rooms, halls, and closets on the first or higher floors, but excludes recreation, storage, laundry, and utility rooms in the basement, garage, or unfinished attic space, and open or screened porches.

<sup>3</sup> Total includes units for which information is unknown.

<sup>4</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>5</sup> Only rooms specifically designed for sleeping purposes were counted as bedrooms. Libraries, dens, dressingrooms, or alcoves were excluded even though at times they might be used for sleeping purposes.

<sup>6</sup> Exterior walls were classified by type of construction, as follows: **Masonry**—A "solid" wall supporting the floors and roof and consisting of moderately small units such as brick, stone, concrete block, cinder block, structural tile, etc. **Frame**—A wall of vertical wooden members (studs) supporting the floors and roof, the studs usually connected by an outer sheathing of wooden board, plywood, insulating board, or building board, which serves as bracing. **Other**—Walls constructed of materials other than masonry or wooden studs as described above. These may be steel frame panels (as in the "Lustron" house), poured concrete, a combination of metal and lumber, concrete reinforced with steel, or sheathing panels with supplementary frame members.

Houses with either masonry or frame construction were further differentiated according to type of exterior facing material, as follows: **Brick**—Solid

brick with no other type of masonry back-up material used; an outer facing of brick backed up by some other masonry material such as concrete block, cinder block, or structural tile; or "brick veneer," a single brick layer over a frame wall. **Concrete block**—Usually solid concrete block walls, i. e., with no other back-up materials; they may be treated with paint or a waterproof material. **Stucco**—Plaster (smooth or textured surface) applied wet directly to a masonry wall, or over lath, or some other material to a frame wall. **Wood**—Wooden clapboards, abutted boards, shingles, etc. **Asbestos shingle**—Of asbestos or asbestos cement—hard and brittle, as distinguished from composition materials (see "other" below). **Brick and wood**—Some walls faced with brick and others with wood, or lower part of house faced with brick and upper part with wood, with the two types of materials about equally divided. **Other**—Cut stone, field stone, structural tile, etc.; composition (soft pliable materials such as tar paper, asphalt siding and shingles, imitation brick and shingles, etc.); metal (galvanized steel, aluminum, or any other metal); or any combination of 2 or more materials except brick and wood.

<sup>7</sup> Includes a combination of brick and wood facing.

<sup>8</sup> The portion of a house below the first or ground floor. Excavations which provided less than 5 feet of head room or garage space only were not counted as basements. No distinction was made between houses with full or partial basements in the 1955 and 1956 surveys.

<sup>9</sup> A room, usually on the ground floor, containing such types of equipment as furnace or other heating equipment, water heater, laundry tubs or trays, washing machine, clothes dryer, etc. Small areas designed to contain only heating or hotwater equipment were not counted as utility rooms.

<sup>10</sup> Information not obtained in 1954.

<sup>11</sup> The determining factor in counting fireplaces was the number of chimneys: 2 fireplaces served by 1 chimney were counted as 1 fireplace; a house having more than 1 fireplace served by separate chimneys was counted as having 2 or more fireplaces.

3-bedroom houses, which accounted for about 7 out of every 10 houses started in 1955 and 1956.

Structurally, frame houses (i. e., houses constructed with a supporting framework of wooden studs and faced with a variety of materials, including brick and stone <sup>5</sup>), consistently dominated in 1-family housebuilding throughout the country, with about 5 frame houses for each one with solid masonry walls in 1956. During the past 3 years, however, increasing proportions of the new frame houses in all regions had brick facing (commonly referred to as brick veneer) or a combination of brick and wood faced walls. Altogether, bricks were used for the outer walls <sup>6</sup> of about 45 percent of all houses being built in 1956—a somewhat higher proportion than was reported in either 1954 or 1955. In general, the shift to brick in this 3-year period was from asbestos shingle or wood facing.

TABLE 2.—Selected characteristics and equipment of new nonfarm 1-family houses, by selling-price class, first quarter 1956

Characteristics of equipment	Proposed selling-price class <sup>1</sup>						
	All classes <sup>2</sup>	Less than \$7,000	\$7,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$11,999	\$12,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 and over
Number of houses.....	218,600	7,800	20,700	28,400	60,200	57,100	39,600
Percent of houses.....	100	4	10	13	27	26	18
<b>Characteristics</b>	Percent of houses with specified characteristics						
Floor area (square feet) <sup>3</sup>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Less than 1,000.....	22	85	52	46	23	5	( <sup>4</sup> )
1,000 to 1,499.....	57	14	46	52	73	74	32
1,500 and over.....	19	( <sup>4</sup> )	2	1	4	20	67
Number of bedrooms <sup>3</sup>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2 bedrooms or less.....	21	74	43	33	19	10	8
3 bedrooms.....	70	24	55	67	77	80	71
4 bedrooms or more.....	8	2	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	4	9	20
Number of bathrooms <sup>3</sup>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 bathroom.....	49	72	96	82	63	29	9
1 complete and 1 partial bathroom.....	20	( <sup>4</sup> )	2	9	23	32	24
2 complete bathrooms.....	21	( <sup>4</sup> )	2	9	14	35	37
More than 2 complete bathrooms.....	7	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	4	30
No bathroom.....	1	25	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Exterior wall construction <sup>3</sup>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Masonry.....	16	11	20	19	14	14	23
Solid brick and brick facing.....	12	2	16	7	10	11	22
Other masonry.....	4	9	4	12	4	3	1
Frame.....	83	89	80	81	86	86	77
Brick facing <sup>4</sup> .....	33	3	10	25	36	42	42
Wood facing.....	24	52	38	29	26	15	18
Asbestos shingle facing.....	9	30	24	13	8	3	1
Stucco and other facing.....	17	4	8	14	16	26	16

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—Selected characteristics and equipment of new nonfarm 1-family houses, by selling-price class, first quarter 1956—Continued

Characteristics of equipment	Proposed selling-price class <sup>1</sup>						
	All classes <sup>2</sup>	Less than \$7,000	\$7,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$11,999	\$12,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 and over
Interior wall construction <sup>3</sup>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Plaster.....	43	4	14	27	40	59	62
Dry wall.....	55	95	86	73	60	41	38
Type of heating <sup>3</sup>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Hot water <sup>4</sup> .....	8	( <sup>4</sup> )	5	3	6	8	17
Warm-air furnace (ducts).....	73	10	55	66	78	87	80
Warm-air space heater (no ducts).....	13	45	32	27	14	4	3
No heating facility installed.....	4	43	8	3	2	1	( <sup>4</sup> )
Full or partial basement.....	43	6	15	24	42	54	64
Utility room.....	37	9	39	50	37	35	41
1 or more fireplaces.....	35	4	13	20	46	78	78
Garage or carport.....	67	22	49	61	65	72	89
<b>Equipment</b>	Percent of houses with specified equipment included in the selling price						
Cooking stove.....	34	3	14	16	19	46	67
Gas.....	15	2	11	12	10	21	18
Electricity.....	19	1	3	4	9	25	49
Dishwasher.....	11	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	2	2	11	37
Exhaust fan.....	55	1	15	41	51	71	80
Garbage disposal unit.....	34	( <sup>4</sup> )	5	18	27	47	58
Refrigerator.....	5	( <sup>4</sup> )	1	5	2	5	15
Air conditioning.....	7	( <sup>4</sup> )	1	1	7	6	18

<sup>1</sup> For definition, see pertinent footnote on table 1.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 4,800 houses, 2 percent of the total, for which the sales price was unknown.

<sup>3</sup> Total includes units for which information is unknown.

<sup>4</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>5</sup> A complete bathroom contained 3 of the following 4 major fixtures: toilet, lavatory (washbasin), tub, or shower stall. A partial bathroom contained only 2 of the major fixtures, e. g., toilet and lavatory.

<sup>6</sup> Includes the combination of brick and wood facing.

<sup>7</sup> Plaster—Mixture of lime, sand, and water applied to laths. Dry wall—Large sheets, planks, or panels of rigid materials (e. g., gypsum board, plywood, fiber board, insulation board, and hardboard), ordinarily nailed directly to studs or furring strips.

<sup>8</sup> Hot water or steam—Water is heated or steam generated in a centrally located boiler. The wet heat is piped to various parts of the house and is released through sectional or baseboard radiators, radiant panels, or convectors. Warm-air furnace—Air is heated at a central location and is distributed through the house via ducts. Space heater—Air is warmed by heater recessed in or attached to wall or installed under floor, but there are no ducts for circulation of warm air.

<sup>9</sup> Includes a few houses (less than 0.5 percent) with steam heat.

The popularity of basements varied widely from one section of the country to another, but for the Nation as a whole, the proportion of new houses with basements remained at about 40 percent throughout the 1954–56 period. This proportion fluctuated around 80 percent in the Northeast, in contrast to only about 20 to 25 percent in the South and West where the climate is generally milder. Approximately half of the houses with-

<sup>5</sup> See footnote 6, table 1.

<sup>6</sup> Throughout this article, houses referred to as having brick walls include houses with masonry walls either of solid brick or of some other masonry material faced with brick, and frame houses faced with brick or a combination of brick and wood.

out basements had utility rooms which provided space for furnaces, water heaters, and laundry equipment. In the Northeast, the proportion of houses with both ground-floor utility rooms and basements increased to 17 percent in 1956, but comparatively few houses in other regions had this combination of features.

### Selling Price

One-story, detached houses dominated the entire price range in 1956 since 87 percent of all houses under construction were of this type. Split-level houses, which accounted for about 6 percent of the total, were generally built for the \$15,000-and-over market—principally in the Northeast region. Prices for the remainder of the houses with more than one story varied widely.

The close relationship between the selling price of a house and its size and other characteristics is illustrated in table 2. In general, the floor area of houses built in 1956 increased directly with their selling prices: the majority of houses priced below \$10,000 had less than 1,000 square feet, whereas the majority of houses selling for \$20,000 or more had at least 1,500 square feet. In the intermediate price range of \$10,000 to \$19,999, the majority of houses had between 1,000 and 1,499 square feet of floor space.

Similarly, the number of bedrooms and bathrooms increased with the selling price of the house. Almost three-fourths of the houses selling for less than \$7,000 in 1956 had no more than 2 bedrooms and 1 bathroom. Three-bedroom houses predominated in all other price classes. As the selling price rose above \$12,000, the proportion of houses with extra bathrooms and more than 3 bedrooms increased sharply. In the highest price bracket,

\$20,000 and over, a fifth of the houses had at least 4 bedrooms and two-thirds had 2 bathrooms or more.

The proportion of houses with brick walls also moved upward with each rise in the price scale. For wood-faced frame houses the relationship to selling price was reversed. The percentages of asbestos-shingle faced houses also decreased as the selling price rose. Virtually all new stucco houses were located in the West, where they accounted for substantial proportions of the houses in all price ranges.

The choice between plaster and a dry-wall material (usually gypsum board) for the inside wall finish was also related to the selling price of the house. Dry-wall construction predominated in houses selling below \$15,000, but plaster was used in a majority of the more expensive houses.

Although local custom, which frequently has its origin in climatic conditions, appears to be the dominant consideration in many aspects of home-building, cost is a related influence. The regional variation in the prevalence of basements, for example, is well defined, but within regions, the proportion of houses with basements tended to rise with the selling price. Other features, such as central heating, fireplaces, and garages, were more prevalent among the more expensive than the cheaper houses, irrespective of geographic location.

The practice of including kitchen appliances and other equipment in the selling price of the house was comparatively limited, although many builders indicated they would supply certain items at the request of the purchaser at an added cost. In general, the more expensive the house, the more equipment it included.

—KATHRYN R. MURPHY  
Division of Construction Statistics

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### Erratum

The article "Automobile and New Appliance Purchases in Six Cities, 1953-56," which appeared in the March 1957 issue of the Review, contained errors in tables 2 (p. 338) and 5 (p. 340). In table 2, the lines for washing machines and vacuum cleaners were transposed. In table 5, the figure for washing machines in Washington, D. C., should have been 13 instead of 21.

## Negotiation and Administration of Health and Welfare Programs

**EDITOR'S NOTE.**—*The following two articles were excerpted from papers delivered at the Conference on Negotiation and Administration of Health and Welfare Programs conducted by the Industrial Union Department of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations in Washington, D. C., on March 27, 1957. In the interest of easier reading, ellipsis marks have been omitted.*

### Scope and Operation

A VERY DISTORTED PICTURE of health and welfare programs has developed in the public mind. In that picture, the typical health and welfare plan is regarded as a large fund of money, controlled and administered in a more or less discretionary fashion by a union officer—with perhaps a meek and thoroughly intimidated employer representative around in a rubber-stamp capacity.

This is, of course, almost exactly the reverse of the situation that most often exists in actual fact. The most common type of plan is one in which: (a) there is no "fund," and (b) the union has nothing to do with the business administration of the plan nor with the handling of the moneys involved.

The correction of this common misconception is necessary to the creation, through legislation or otherwise, of adequate or effective safeguards. Many vain and misguided proposals are being advanced in State legislatures upon the premise that legislation which confines its scope to the regulation of "trust funds" is a sufficient protection against the possibility of corruption or abuse. Yet, most of the malpractices that have been found to exist developed at a further remove, outside the confines of a fund, in the course of transactions with commercial insurance agencies and interests in the procurement of insurance services.

Such transactions are in no sense peculiar to programs which employ the device of an intermediate trust fund. The abuses to which they lend themselves can take place with even greater facility, and less likelihood of discovery, where there is no fund and where the representatives of

both parties at interest do not have an opportunity to cut the cards before they are dealt.

Any legislation that might be adopted should, if it is to serve a worthwhile purpose, be effective in forestalling abuses in the operation not just of a limited minority of health and welfare plans but of all plans. Since this is a matter of immediate practical concern, I want to relate the discussion of different basic types of health and welfare plans, in part at least, to that problem. I want also to explore some of the ways in which their different structures might best be adapted to the common main objective of all health and welfare plans.

That objective, as defined in a resolution adopted by the first convention of the AFL-CIO, is as follows:

... to reduce operating expenses and nonbenefit costs to the minimum consistent with the safety and security of the program, and to make available to the members the maximum in terms of actual prepaid health services (as distinguished from cash payments covering an unpredictable portion of actual medical bills) obtainable within the limits of the revenue of the fund.

The first line of distinction that might be noted, as among the various types of plans, lies in the manner in which the cost to the employer is determined (or left undetermined) in the collective bargaining agreement. Two broad categories exist: (1) level-of-benefit plans, and (2) fixed contribution plans.

### Level-of-Benefit Plans

Under the former, the agreement stipulates that the employer shall provide certain benefits, which may be expressed in either cash indemnity terms, or in terms of a medical service program. No stipulation is made as to how much the employer shall pay for those benefits. The agreement does, however, frequently specify how much the employee shall pay, in the form of sums withheld from his wages by the employer, toward the cost of the benefits.

While, in theory at least, the employer might establish a fund for the receipt of contributions and the disbursement of benefits or premiums, this is seldom done. Most commonly, the employer simply conveys the price of the plan to an outside carrier, either a commercial insurance company or a so-called "service" plan.



This is not to say that costs, as such, are not an important factor in the negotiation of such plans, or do not influence the terms of the bargain. Nor does it mean that the employees and their union have no legitimate interest in the actual cost of the plan to the employer, the efficiency and honesty with which it is administered, or the nature and identity of the outside agency or carrier employed.

On the contrary, the cost of the plan is an ever-present party at the bargaining table. Its influence is felt not only upon the scope and adequacy of the benefits, but upon the cash wage settlement as well. As one ingredient in the finite economic package that emerges from negotiations, it subtracts, in greater or lesser measure, from what is available for all of the other—including the cash—ingredients.

Consequently, the interests of all employees suffer when a settlement is made upon the understanding that the employer is bearing a substantial share of the cost of the plan, but where the employer subsequently pockets dividends which reduce or eliminate any element of expense to him while employee contributions remain fixed at a higher level than experience warrants. Likewise, those interests suffer where the employer has ties of a compromising nature with particular outside agencies or carriers whose costs might be higher and benefit services inferior to others equally available.

### **Fixed Contribution Plans**

In the case of fixed contribution plans, the agreement simply defines the amount that the employer shall pay for health and welfare purposes on a cents-per-hour, a percent-of-payroll, or, in some cases, a royalty basis. While the benefits envisaged may enter into negotiations on a more or less tentative or exploratory basis, they are not spelled out in the agreement, but are left to the determination of those responsible for the administration of the plan.

The operation of such a program requires the establishment of a trust fund for the receipt of employer contributions and the disbursement of benefits to employees or premium payments to outside insurance carriers or providers of benefits. Usually, the full cost of these programs is borne by employer payments and there are no direct

additional contributions by employees, the employer payments being properly regarded as a form of wages.

One of the characteristics common to many, if not most, of these funds is their conservatism. The level of benefits maintained tends to be appreciably less than the revenues can support, resulting in the accumulation of substantial reserves. While the need for some reserves as a safeguard against employment fluctuations and to carry members over jobless periods is apparent, in view of the nature of the industries involved, there can be little doubt that, in many cases, they go well beyond the requirements of caution. Often, they are sufficient to maintain the current benefit structure for several years, even if all further contributions were to cease.

On the other hand, much of the criticism that has been directed against this accumulation has failed to take account of the fact that it is, or should be, to a large extent, a temporary phenomenon, peculiar to the early years of a program—and most funds are in their early years. After the point of maximum buildup is reached, such plans can make a more efficient use of current revenues—paying out 100 percent, or more if necessary, in benefits—with complete safety, than can programs which are not backed by large reserves. Furthermore, the existence of reserves facilitates the saving of costs by a shift to a self-insurance basis, since—from the economic standpoint—a commercial insurance carrier is so much superfluous baggage to a fund whose internal resources are more than ample. It should also be noted that these reserve funds can also, potentially at least, provide the resources needed for the development of better methods and facilities for meeting the medical-care needs of working people.

### **Choice of Plans**

I do not mean to suggest that most unions have a free and clear choice as to whether they should proceed on a level-of-benefit or a fixed contribution basis. In most cases, the decision is made for them, being inherent in the nature of the industry, the pattern of collective bargaining, or the influence of past and prevailing practice.

Any discussion of the level-of-benefit approach is, of course, strictly academic to unions which bargain on a multiemployer basis, where the labor

force is casualized and the union is the main, or only, unifying factor. The establishment of a central fund on a fixed contribution basis is the only feasible way to preserve uniformity of labor charges, provide continuity of coverage, and permit the inclusion of small units as well as large. It is, therefore, typical of the building, trucking, apparel, maritime, entertainment, and service trades.

In manufacturing, public utilities, and other industries where bargaining is more often on a single-employer basis, the level-of-benefit approach prevails. Some unions, for reasons of their own, have preferred this approach. Others, while preferring the fixed contribution approach, found that the line of least resistance lay in the direction of agreement on benefits and proceeded accordingly. Since level-of-benefit plans leave a wider area of discretion in the hands of management, they are preferred by industrial employers, which is why they offer the line of least resistance in company or plantwide negotiations.

### **Administrative Control of Plans**

Closely related to the basis upon which contributions are made is the question of administrative control. Where a fixed employer contribution is made to a plan established through union auspices, the administration of the plan must be—since the Taft-Hartley Act at least—the joint responsibility of employers and the union, with provision for a neutral umpire. The law further requires the establishment of a formal trust fund, an annual audit of the fund and the public posting of the results of the audit. Such plans are already, therefore, the most closely regulated of any form of health and welfare plan.

Level-of-benefit plans, on the other hand, are usually administered unilaterally by the employer, with union participation limited to the policing of the benefit agreement through grievance channels.

According to estimates set forth in the final report of the Douglas Subcommittee,<sup>1</sup> of all workers covered by some form of health and welfare plan, about 92 percent are under plans administered solely by the employer; about 7.5 percent are under jointly administered plans; and about one-half of 1 percent are covered by union-administered plans. In the latter category are

some that were established prior to the Taft-Hartley Act as well as those financed entirely from membership dues and assessments.

The degree to which jointly administered funds are now regulated by law contrasts sharply with the absence of any specific legal regulation of that great majority of plans which are administered unilaterally by employers. In the case of employee payments into a management-controlled plan, no trust fund is required, no provision is made for employee representation, and the employer is not specifically required to give any accounting of what he has done with the employees' money, much less his own contributions, if any.

If the Taft-Hartley requirements have failed to prevent certain conspicuous instances of corruption that have been found, it is primarily because the major abuses did not occur in the specific area covered by the audit and disclosure requirements of that act, nor were they of a sort which arises out of the peculiar character of jointly administered funds. They did not involve outright theft or embezzlement from the funds held in trust, and an audit confined to the transactions of the fund as such would not reveal them. They could only be found in a detailed analysis of payments made by outside insurance carriers and agents, and an internal audit of a fund stops short of that point.

Two logical conclusions must be drawn from this. First, the types of abuses which constitute the greatest problem are not peculiar to joint funds. Unilateral employer-administered plans which have no fund are at least equally—and perhaps more—susceptible to kickbacks and other abuses which arise out of the procurement of outside insurance services. Secondly, the answer does not lie in any simple extension of the authority of State insurance departments.

### **Participation by Community Groups**

Turning to another aspect of the subject, geography has a definite bearing upon the ability of health and welfare plans to perform their intended function in the most effective manner. The function of health insurance is to help the members and their families to meet their health-

<sup>1</sup> EDITOR'S NOTE.—For a summary of the subcommittee's report to the Senate Committee on Labor and Welfare, see Senate Investigation of Welfare and Pension Plans, Monthly Labor Review, July 1956 (p. 812).

care needs. In the last analysis, those needs must be met at the level of the local community, where the members live and where they must find the doctors, hospitals, and other medical facilities necessary to the provision of adequate medical services.

As they have gained experience with the problems and deficiencies inherent in prepayment plans offered by the most common types of outside agencies, many unions have reached the conclusion that their plans cannot function efficiently unless new and better facilities and methods of controlling the cost and improving the quality of medical services are developed locally. This has led them to take an active leadership role in the promotion of new patterns of prepaid health care.

One outstanding example is the multiunion Medical Service Plan of Philadelphia. Here 29 local unions, of different international affiliations, have joined together to develop a program based upon the principle of the group practice of medicine, providing services through the medium of a labor health center. The conspicuous success of this program has stimulated widespread interest in the possibilities and advantages of the local multi-union approach on the part of labor groups in other cities.

Another example with great potential significance is the communitywide program that is now in the developmental stage in the city of Detroit. Through the leadership of the United Auto Workers, a Community Health Association has been formed in that city with the object of establishing a genuinely comprehensive prepaid medical-service plan, open not only to union members but to all groups in the community.

One of the obstacles in the way of broader local union participation in community programs of this type is the fact that many locals are tied to a centralized plan established on a national or regional basis. Such plans usually grow out of the pattern of collective bargaining that prevails in the particular trade or industry, as, for example, where a uniform standard contract is negotiated with a multiplant interstate corporation, or where national or regional agreements are negotiated with an association of employers.

In other cases, however, the health and welfare plan has been deliberately established through a central national fund by unions in which collective bargaining is usually carried out on a local or com-

pany-by-company basis. One of the main purposes, in such cases, is to enhance the position of the plan in negotiations with commercial insurance carriers, so as to realize the economies of volume and to make possible the purchase of more insurance at a lower cost than would otherwise be possible.

However, unless some means is provided that will permit local groups to participate with other unions in plans which—from the medical-service standpoint—more nearly meet the objectives of labor, in communities where they are available, the effort to achieve efficiency along conventional lines through centralization may serve as a barrier to local progress in the promotion of better health programs.

One solution to this problem is the incorporation of the "local option" principle in the national or regional plan. This is now a feature of the Auto Workers' agreements with the large automobile companies. While those agreements set up a uniform national standard of health benefits along Blue Cross lines, they provide that locals in cities where satisfactory comprehensive medical-service plans are available may offer their members the alternative of enrolling in such plans. Through this option, it has become possible for UAW members to join such plans as HIP [Health Insurance Plan] in New York and the Kaiser Foundation on the West Coast.

Another obstacle encountered, even where locals are free to join a community service plan, is the problem of access to the physical facilities of these plans. Particularly since the trend toward suburbanization, many of a local's members may live at an inconvenient distance from those facilities.

A sound solution to this problem has been worked out through the development of the so-called "dual choice" plan. Arrangements are made with both the group practice plan and a competing program which operates along cash indemnity lines. The individual member enrolls in the plan of his choice, and at periodic intervals he may elect to transfer his enrollment from one to the other if he so desires. The dual-choice plan is one of the most interesting and promising recent developments in the health and welfare field. It seems certain to take hold and spread wherever it can appropriately be employed.

—LANE KIRKLAND

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## Preparation for Bargaining

[In 1953, when the Communications Workers of America began negotiating health and welfare plans] our job was not to prepare just 1 or 2 key negotiators to bargain health insurance, but, rather, to prepare approximately 50 chief negotiators, as well as local bargaining committees, to talk confidently and accurately about health insurance around the bargaining table and in their locals.

### The Obstacle of "Technical Terms"

It was extremely interesting to note some of the mental blocks which faced us. Some of our very best negotiators, who had for years been negotiating confidently and expertly on the most complex wage and other items, considered themselves inadequate, or at the very least ill prepared to bargain in the field of health insurance. Our first task was to convince every level of the union involved that health insurance was just another contract item and practically anyone who could negotiate on other matters could reasonably be expected, after some preparation, to negotiate on health insurance.

We had to convince not only the negotiators themselves, but even the Executive Board of the union, some of whose members indicated directly or indirectly that maybe what we needed was to hire some experts who could take this burden from our shoulders. The basic issue involved in health insurance negotiations is not the unfamiliar or technical medical language involved. The important issue to be negotiated was the very simple question—was the company willing to participate in providing health insurance coverage for workers represented by the union. If the answer to this first question was yes, was the company willing to provide a noncontributory or contributory plan? Once these basic questions were answered, the company and the union had at their disposal experts who could provide cost estimates and sample benefits. The skill required to negotiate on these basic questions was similar to the skill required to negotiate on any other important contract item.

With this initial obstacle out of the way, we turned our attention to learning enough about the

subject so that, if necessary, we could answer questions of our members, as well as make a good showing at the collective bargaining table. We realized we would have to do some homework so that we could talk about such items as "in-hospital medical benefits," "diagnostic X-rays," "surgical fee schedules," "obstetrical procedures," and "eligible dependents."

### Drawing Up Negotiating Demands

We found we had enough background to draw up a proposed program that we would demand from the company. We studied existing important contracts in the field. In addition, we read current literature to determine directions that good health insurance coverage seemed to be taking. We drew up a proposed agreement and had it approved by the necessary policy levels within the union. After a great deal of consideration, what we finally did amounted to using the Rubber Workers' health insurance agreement, corrected and adjusted for applicability to our particular industry and our particular problems. The program consisted of four parts: (1) 120 days' hospitalization coverage; (2) surgical fee coverage ranging up to a maximum of \$250; (3) in-hospital medical benefits; and (4) diagnostic X-rays.

We then turned our attention to developing statistical and argumentative material to support our proposal. This particular phase of our work was further assisted by the very excellent data available, not only from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but from many State labor departments and such independent research organizations as the Bureau of National Affairs and the National Industrial Conference Board.

We got enough copies of the Blue Cross Guide to make it part of our bargaining book. The object behind this was to demonstrate the tremendous diversity in existing Blue Cross plans which, at the time of negotiations, were probably the major coverage being utilized by telephone workers, financed by them through individual payroll deductions. This meant that some telephone workers were covered by good Blue Cross plans, others by very poor ones, and, of course, many had chosen not to be covered by any. We found out by letters to selected local Blue Cross plans just what percentage of telephone workers in



a particular company were covered through this voluntary method. We were able to argue, as a result, in one set of key negotiations, that only 60 percent of the workers involved were protected by hospitalization coverage and some 40 percent by surgical coverage, when such coverage was available on a voluntary, premium-deduction basis. This was inadequate, we contended, since in the large groups who had no insurance at all, you would find many who were the very people who needed it the most.

Immediately prior to the first set of negotiations, we set out to determine [the costs] involved in CWA's health insurance demands. While we, as a union, were primarily interested in good coverage, we knew one of the first things a company would ask us was, how much will this cost us? In order to get cost estimates, we had to know the age, sex, marital status, and the geographic location of the people to be covered. A uniform letter was sent each telephone company requesting those data, and [ultimately] excellent frequency statistics were provided us. It didn't cost us a single penny to get the cost estimates. We provided the frequency data to several major commercial insurance carriers and to Health Services, Inc., the national Blue Cross group. Each of these organizations put their experts to work and gave us comprehensive cost information.

Interestingly enough, three important things happened as we were getting these cost estimates.

1. There were important differences in the cost estimates submitted.

2. Some of the commercial carriers attempted, when giving us cost estimates, to redirect our emphasis to deductible insurance, catastrophe insurance, and similar alternatives, away from the kind of insurance program we had adopted on a policy level basis.

3. While some of the cost estimates looked similar, an examination of the detail provided indicated that some of the benefits we included in our proposal were omitted.

Of course, CWA had the advantage of planning for health insurance negotiations for approximately 300,000 workers, most of whom worked for a single nationwide holding company and practically all

of whom were in the telephone industry. Smaller groups, particularly those cutting across different industries with widely varying sex and age composition, might not receive as cordial "on the cuff" treatment as we were able to obtain from insurance carriers.

### Training Program

Armed with our proposed agreement, supporting data, and cost estimates, a team of at least three, and in some cases more, international headquarters personnel traveled to every CWA district for a training conference with the district's chief negotiator and bargaining committee members. We stressed, wherever we went, not to lose sight of the basic issue to be negotiated, namely whether or not the company was interested in and willing to participate in a health insurance program for the workers involved. We emphasized that the union's statistical and other supporting data, as well as any other written material provided to the bargaining committees, should not be brought into play until such time as the company had answered the basic collective bargaining question.

We met with varying degrees of success on this particular approach. We also stressed that if the company should ask questions which the local committee could not answer, they should freely admit that they were not experts on health insurance and that if the company was genuinely sincere in its interest on a particular point, the committee could get answers from the union's headquarters office, or the company and the union could jointly approach insurance carriers for answers.

\* \* \* \* \*

Since CWA's first series of negotiations on health insurance, we have been faced with the need to prepare for negotiations on other so-called welfare subjects, particularly life insurance. With the solid experience of health insurance negotiations as our background, we were able to face life insurance and related negotiations with relatively less difficulty.

—SYLVIA B. GOTTLIEB

Communications Workers of America

## Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed, 1956

THE NATIONAL ECONOMY was at a high level in 1956, with only short spells of unemployment, mostly seasonal or frictional. As a result, a continually changing group of workers was unemployed. This is reflected in the fact that about 7 million different people filed claims for unemployment compensation during the year—several times the 1.2 million claiming benefits in an average week. These data are based on reports developed jointly by the Bureau of Employment Security and the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor.<sup>1</sup>

Wide fluctuations during the year in the number and characteristics of the unemployed occurred mostly because of the changing volume of employment in seasonal industries. The number claiming full benefits dropped nearly 50 percent from a high of 1,500,000 in February to a low of 835,000 in October. The annual average unemployment rate for all industries was just under 3 percent. But in the seasonally affected industries—such as construction, automobiles, food processing, lumber, coal mining, tobacco, leather, textiles, and apparel—the rates ranged between 4.5 and 20.0 percent. On the other hand, in such stable industries as finance, insurance, and real estate, public utilities (including communications), and Federal Government, the rates were only 1 percent or less.

The length of insured unemployment ranged between an average of 6.3 weeks in January to 8.4 weeks in March and April. Of those who entered insured unemployment status, more than half discontinued filing claims before the end of the fourth week, presumably because they had found jobs. In fact, of all the insured unemployment terminations in 1956, 86 percent represented discontinuance by the claimants; 9 percent were terminated because the claimants had exhausted benefit rights; and 5 percent resulted from disqualifications for benefits.

### Seasonal Variations

Most of the changes in the number of persons filing claims and in their characteristics resulted from wide variations in employment in seasonal

industries. Primarily for that reason, the rates of insured unemployment during 1956 were higher in manufacturing, particularly in nondurable goods, than in nonmanufacturing. In nonmanufacturing, the rates were highest in construction and mining, followed by service and trade, and lowest in transportation, communication, and public utilities, Federal Government, and finance, insurance, and real estate.

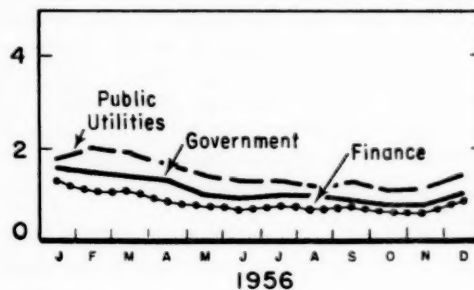
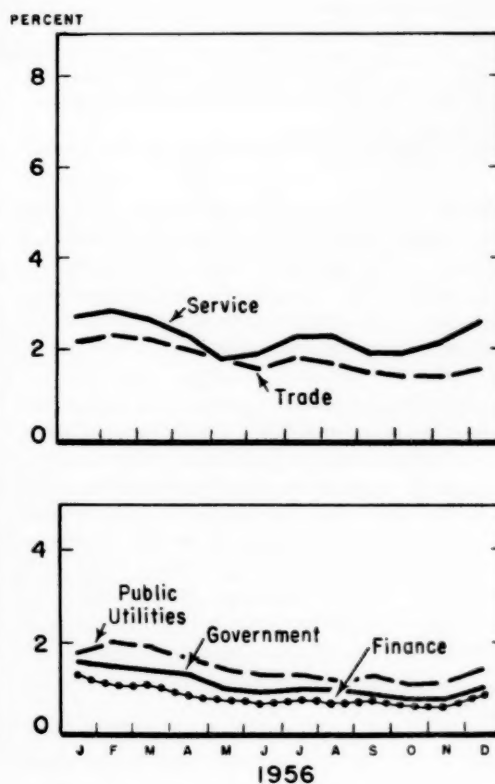
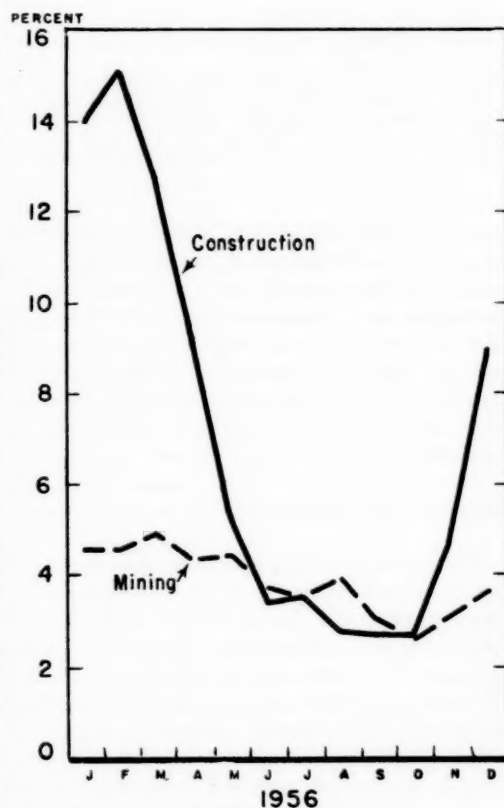
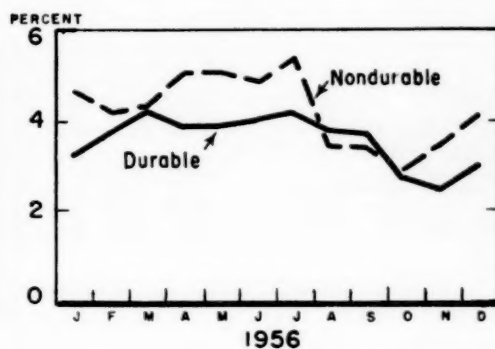
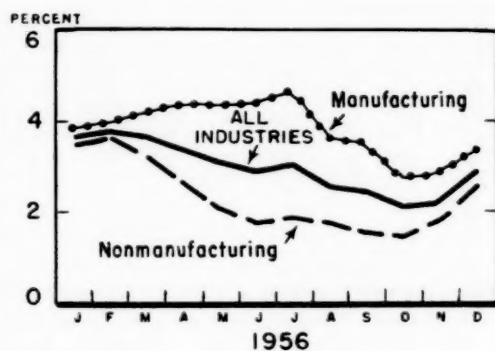
Insured unemployment from construction declined from a high of almost 350,000 in February to a low of 65,000 in August, September, and October. This decrease accounted for almost half the overall decrease in insured unemployment between February and October (table 1). The proportion of women among the insured unemployed rose from a low of 28 percent in February to a high of 42 percent in mid-July, owing both to rising unemployment among women from the apparel industry and to declining unemployment among men from the construction industry. The construction drop was also chiefly responsible for the decline in the proportion of skilled workers from almost 20 percent of the claimants in the winter months to 12 percent in the summer.

A rise in claimants from the transportation-equipment industry—most of whom were automobile workers—from 40,000 at the beginning of the year to a peak of 150,000 in September, contributed markedly to the increase in the proportion of jobless semiskilled men. Similarly, the increase of 80,000 between February and July in the number of claimants from the apparel industry largely accounted for the rise in the proportion of semiskilled women from about one-fourth to two-fifths of the female claimants.

<sup>1</sup> The reports are based upon a 1-percent sample survey of all unemployment insurance claimants in the continental United States filing under (1) State unemployment insurance laws, (2) the unemployment insurance program for Federal civilian workers, and (3) the Federal unemployment compensation program for veterans. The analysis of the insured unemployed presented in this summary relates to workers who claimed full benefits for total unemployment during the midweek of each month. New workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, persons who have not worked in jobs covered by the insurance systems, and workers who have exhausted benefits are excluded from coverage. Nor do the data include those workers unemployed solely in the 3 or 4 weeks between the midmonthly report weeks. Since a sample is used, all the figures are subject to sampling variability. The sampling error for the monthly data on insured unemployment ranges from about 3 percent for estimates of 100,000 to 14 percent for those around 5,000.

Copies of the December Report on the Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed (Report USDL: U-11), which includes annual averages for 1956, are available upon request to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Labor. Detailed technical notes explaining the scope of the survey, the sample design, and the range of the sampling error, and defining the terms, are appended to that report.

## Rate of Insured Unemployment, 1956



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

TABLE 1.—Amount and rate of insured unemployment, by industry attachment, 1956

Industry attachment	Annual average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Number of insured unemployed (in thousands)													
Total <sup>1</sup>	1,186.5	1,430.3	1,483.7	1,453.2	1,355.6	1,207.1	1,147.8	1,231.3	1,038.7	980.9	834.8	905.3	1,168.8
Mining	28.8	33.7	33.5	36.3	31.5	32.5	28.1	26.4	29.0	23.2	20.1	23.6	28.1
Contract construction	166.2	323.3	348.5	293.6	215.4	124.4	80.1	83.9	65.8	65.2	65.8	110.4	218.1
Manufacturing	635.5	626.3	640.1	684.0	718.1	719.6	725.5	775.4	609.8	593.8	473.8	486.1	573.3
Durable goods	343.2	308.8	356.8	389.9	368.2	366.3	389.5	401.9	368.7	359.6	271.7	246.8	290.2
Nondurable goods	292.3	317.5	283.2	294.0	349.9	353.3	336.0	373.5	241.1	234.2	202.1	239.3	283.1
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	40.6	50.1	54.3	52.6	46.8	39.0	34.7	36.9	33.7	35.8	30.7	33.8	39.0
Wholesale and retail trade	161.1	191.0	201.7	193.4	179.0	160.0	147.5	161.9	158.5	136.7	126.3	126.5	150.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	16.3	23.4	19.6	19.2	16.7	15.0	13.5	15.6	13.3	14.5	14.1	14.4	16.8
Service	75.5	92.2	93.7	86.1	74.9	59.6	64.2	74.0	73.6	64.2	66.0	70.1	87.6
Government <sup>2</sup>	20.5	29.5	28.5	27.0	24.8	18.6	16.1	17.6	18.2	16.5	15.5	15.4	18.6
No industry attachment <sup>3</sup>	31.8	41.2	44.4	43.9	37.2	29.4	32.2	34.2	32.5	26.4	17.3	17.9	23.4
Rate of insured unemployment <sup>4</sup>													
Total with industry attachment <sup>1</sup>	2.9	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.9
Mining	3.8	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.3	4.4	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.1	2.6	3.1	3.7
Contract construction	6.9	14.0	15.1	12.7	9.2	5.3	3.4	3.5	2.8	2.7	2.7	4.6	9.0
Manufacturing	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.7	3.7	3.6	2.8	2.9	3.4
Durable goods	3.5	3.3	3.8	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	3.8	3.7	2.8	2.5	3.0
Nondurable goods	4.2	4.7	4.2	4.3	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.4	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.4	4.1
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.4
Wholesale and retail trade	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	.8	1.3	1.1	1.1	.9	.8	.7	.8	.7	.8	.7	.7	.9
Service	2.2	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.3	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.6
Government <sup>2</sup>	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.0	.9	1.0	1.0	.9	.8	.8	1.0

<sup>1</sup> Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing, and industries not elsewhere classified, which are not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes railroad workers covered under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

<sup>3</sup> Almost exclusively Federal workers.

<sup>4</sup> Primarily Korea veterans claiming benefits under the veterans' unemployment compensation program.

<sup>5</sup> Percent of average monthly covered employment. January, February, and March rates based on July 1954–June 1955 average monthly employment; April and May on October 1954–September 1955; June, July, August, and September on January–December 1955; and annual average, 1956, and October, November, and December on April 1955–March 1956.

Seasonal industries, by and large, had the highest average unemployment rates for the year. (See chart.) The annual average unemployment rates in construction, anthracite and bituminous coal mining, and such manufacturing industries as lumber, transportation equipment, food processing, tobacco, apparel, textiles, and leather ranged between 4.5 and 20.0 percent, as compared with an average rate of 2.9 percent for all industries. In some of these industries, other factors, in addition to normal seasonal movements, contributed to the relatively high unemployment rate. For example, the rates in textiles (5.1 percent) and anthracite mining (20.0 percent) reflected, in part, long-term downtrends in employment. The transportation equipment rate (4.5 percent) was partly attributable to the reduction of automobile production from the record high levels of 1955.

On the other hand, a few industries with wide seasonal swings in employment had lower than average insured unemployment rates. The low

rate in retail trade (1.8 percent), for example, stemmed chiefly from the fact that many persons employed during peak periods were ineligible for unemployment compensation because (1) they had not worked long enough or earned enough to qualify, (2) they were only available for work during the peak season, or (3) they continued to work at another job after being laid off from their secondary (retail) job.

### Duration of Unemployment

In the early spring, jobless workers were claiming benefits for longer periods than at other times during the year. The average length of insured unemployment rose from 6.3 weeks in mid-January to 8.4 weeks in mid-March and mid-April, and was down to 6.6 weeks in mid-December (table 2). The shorter duration in the early winter months reflected the heavy seasonal layoffs in outdoor work and in apparel and other nondurable goods industries. Since substantial



TABLE 2.—Average length of insured unemployment, by sex, January–December 1956  
[In weeks]

Month	Both sexes	Men	Women
January.....	6.3	6.0	6.9
February.....	7.4	7.2	7.9
March.....	8.4	8.4	8.3
April.....	8.4	8.7	7.9
May.....	8.1	8.4	7.8
June.....	8.3	8.3	8.3
July.....	7.7	7.7	7.6
August.....	8.2	7.9	8.6
September.....	8.2	8.0	8.6
October.....	8.0	8.0	8.0
November.....	7.1	6.8	7.5
December.....	6.6	6.3	7.3

numbers of workers laid off in early winter continued to be unemployed into March and April, average duration reached a peak for the year in those months. With the exception of July, when the usual vacation shutdowns occurred for short periods, the length of unemployment remained relatively high through October and then declined sharply in November and December.

Workers from the construction industry had the widest variation in average duration, ranging from a low of 4½ weeks in December to a high of nearly 10 weeks in April and May. On the other hand, the average length of insured unemployment for workers from manufacturing (where there is wide variation in seasonal employment patterns among industries) fluctuated only moderately during the year, ranging from 6.5 weeks in mid-January to 8.3 weeks in mid-August. Average duration for workers from soft-goods manufacturing ranged from 6.4 to 8.2 weeks, and for workers from durable-goods manufacturing, from 6.6 to 8.8 weeks. Average duration of unemployment for workers from finance, insurance, and real estate, Federal Government, and public utilities including communications (who had the lowest rates of unemployment), remained relatively high throughout the year.

Both men and women had their shortest spells of unemployment, on the average, in the early winter months. Heavy seasonal layoffs in construction, lumbering, and other outdoor activities added so many men to the rolls in November, December, and January that the male average was brought down below 7 weeks. The average duration for women was also lowest during those three winter months because of seasonal layoffs

in apparel, textiles, food, and other soft-goods manufacturing industries and, after Christmas, in retail trade.

The longest average duration for men occurred in the spring because of continued unemployment among men laid off in the winter months from construction and durable-goods manufacturing. On the other hand, the maximum average duration for women was not reached until August and September because seasonal layoffs—particularly in apparel and other soft-goods industries—did not decline until mid-July. In addition, many women laid off in the spring remained unemployed until late summer.

### Long- and Short-Term Unemployment

The long-term unemployed, i. e., persons claiming benefits for more than 14 weeks, are of especial interest because of their substantial loss of income

TABLE 3.—Characteristics of the short- and long-term unemployed, 1956

Age, sex, occupation, and industry	Length of insured unemployment	
	1-4 weeks	Over 14 weeks
	Percent	Percent
<b>Industry</b>	100.0	100.0
All industries.....	100.0	100.0
Mining.....	2.4	3.0
Construction.....	15.5	11.0
Manufacturing.....	56.5	54.3
Durable goods.....	29.1	31.2
Nondurable goods.....	27.4	23.1
Transportation, communication, and public utilities.....	3.5	3.6
Trade.....	12.8	15.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	1.2	2.2
Service.....	6.0	7.2
Government.....	1.3	2.6
Miscellaneous.....	.8	.8
<b>Occupation</b>	100.0	100.0
All occupations.....	100.0	100.0
Professional and managerial.....	2.6	3.2
Clerical and sales.....	9.4	12.5
Service.....	6.3	10.0
Skilled.....	17.4	13.4
Semiskilled.....	31.5	27.7
Unskilled.....	29.8	29.6
Entry and other.....	2.9	3.5
<b>Sex</b>	100.0	100.0
Both sexes.....	100.0	100.0
Men.....	65.6	62.3
Women.....	34.4	37.7
<b>Age</b>	100.0	100.0
All ages.....	100.0	100.0
Under 25 years.....	15.2	11.1
25 to 34 years.....	23.5	20.4
35 to 44 years.....	23.4	20.5
45 to 54 years.....	19.8	17.8
55 to 64 years.....	12.9	14.9
65 years and over.....	5.3	15.2

and the apparent lack of demand for their qualifications in their labor market areas. It is, therefore, instructive to compare their characteristics with those of workers unemployed for shorter periods. Some of the significant differences between the characteristics of jobless workers claiming benefits for over 14 weeks and those with shorter spells of insured unemployment are shown in table 3.

The number of workers unemployed for more than 14 weeks was relatively stable, whereas the number of workers unemployed less than 5 weeks fluctuated more widely, reflecting the wide seasonal movements in new unemployment. Somewhat larger proportions of long-term unemployed than of short-term unemployed came from trade, service, government, and finance, insurance, and real estate; relatively smaller proportions of the long-term unemployed came from construction. Proportionally, there was a heavier concentration of the long-term unemployed in the white-collar and service occupations. On the other hand, skilled and semiskilled workers accounted for a larger share of the short-term unemployed. Men comprised a somewhat larger proportion of the short-term than of the long-term unemployed.

The greatest contrast between the characteristics of the short-term and long-term claimants was in their age distribution. Jobless workers over 55 years, especially those over 65, comprised a much larger proportion of the long-term than of the short-term unemployed. However, older workers between ages 45 and 54 fared about as well as younger workers; each age group under 55 years comprised a smaller part of the long-term unemployed than of the short-term.

Differences in occupational and industrial patterns between older and younger unemployed workers do not fully explain why older workers have longer spells of unemployment. For example, higher proportions of older workers, as compared with younger workers, were in the short-duration skilled occupations as well as in the long-duration service occupations. Undoubtedly, other factors, such as attitudes toward older workers, account for the fact that they have a harder time finding jobs.

—DONALD M. LANDAY, BLS  
AND ELIZABETH NAPIER, BES

## Unemployment Insurance for Hawaiian Agricultural Workers

IF THE HAWAIIAN unemployment insurance law were extended to agricultural workers, it would provide benefits for about 40 percent of the Territory's farm workers who become unemployed during a typical year, according to the findings of a recent survey.<sup>1</sup> The balance would not have been eligible under provisions of the existing law.<sup>2</sup> Furthermore, the survey estimated that employers in the pineapple industry and diversified agriculture would contribute to the Territorial unemployment insurance reserve at the maximum rate of 2.7 percent as long as their present pattern of seasonal employment is maintained; and in the sugar industry, the contribution rate would vary from 0 to 1.8 percent for a period of 5 years, and thereafter, would alternate between 0 and 0.45 percent.<sup>3</sup> At current benefit levels of \$5 to \$35 a week for a maximum of 20 weeks, estimated average benefits per eligible claimant, based on 1955 experience, would range from \$175 to \$483 annually in the 3 agricultural segments, and total benefits would exceed employers' contributions.

<sup>1</sup> A Study of Extending Unemployment Insurance to Agricultural Labor in Hawaii, Honolulu, T. H., Territorial Department of Labor and Industrial Relations and Legislative Reference Bureau of the University of Hawaii, 1957. This study was ordered by resolution No. 71 of the Territorial Senate, April 29, 1955. The Bureau of Employment Security of the U. S. Department of Labor provided the major portion of funds required for conducting and printing the survey and also made available technical advice.

The Hawaii unemployment insurance law now covers all employees in commerce and industry, nonprofit organizations, and maritime work—a total of about 107,000. In addition, under the 1954 amendments to the Social Security Act and by agreement with the U. S. Department of Labor pursuant to that law, it covers 22,700 Federal civilian employees in the Territory.

<sup>2</sup> To receive benefits, unemployed workers must be ready, able, and willing to work; must not have been disqualified by reason of voluntary leaving without good cause, misconduct connected with work, refusal to accept suitable work, pregnancy, or fraud; and must have earned at least \$37.50 in 1 of the last 4 calendar quarters and at least 30 times their weekly benefit amount during the 4-quarter base period. In addition, for seasonal workers, wage credits earned within seasonal periods are deferred to a subsequent seasonal period. The major groups of laid-off workers who would fall to meet these requirements are minor students, who are not considered to be available for work while in school; those who found other jobs; those who had insufficient earnings; and those who had left the labor market, primarily by leaving for a foreign country, entering military service, or retiring.

<sup>3</sup> Contribution rates are based upon the ratio of reserves in an employer's account at the end of a calendar year to the average of taxable wages during the preceding 3 years. Sugar mill and pineapple canning operations are already covered by the law, and the experience rating based on that coverage would apply to both their nonfarm and farm payrolls for the first year after coverage was extended to farm workers. Thereafter, the experience rating would be based on total payrolls. Employers in diversified agriculture, i. e., dairies, ranching, coffee farms, truck farms, horticulture, poultry and hog raising, and miscellaneous types of agriculture, are not now subject to the law and consequently have no experience rating.

The survey was designed to answer two basic questions: (1) "What would be the probable cost in unemployment insurance contributions to employers; and (2) What would be the probable amounts in unemployment insurance benefits paid to farm workers if unemployment insurance in the Territory of Hawaii were extended to agricultural workers?" To answer these questions, it was necessary to ascertain the amount and circumstances of agricultural unemployment in Hawaii and the number of unemployed who would have been eligible for benefits under the existing employment security law.<sup>4</sup>

### Potential Benefits

In 1955, there were 22,071 workers employed in agricultural activity in Hawaii. Of these, 8,288, or 42 percent of the agricultural work force, were separated from their employment. (See table.) Both the percentage of employees separated and the types of workers involved varied widely by type of agricultural activity. In the cane sugar industry, where the separation rate was lowest because of minimal seasonal variation in activity, about a third of the workers separated had some covered employment, i. e., part of their work was performed in or around the mill. Virtually all unemployment in this industry, however, was the result of retirement or other permanent separations. The pineapple industry, on the other hand, is highly seasonal; it accounted for over two-fifths of all agricultural separations in 1955, and few of these workers had any covered employment. Less than 10 percent of the workers separated from this industry were regular (nonseasonal) employees; a substantial number were high school students who worked during school vacation, and over half of those who were separated reported from 6 to 9 months' unemployment during the year. In diversified agriculture, with about half of the total farm separations, the work is also of a seasonal nature, but over half of the separated workers were either students or reported that they were employed throughout the year.

If the existing unemployment insurance statute had applied to agricultural employees during 1955,

it is estimated that 3,584 persons, not presently covered or only partially covered, would have been eligible for full unemployment insurance coverage. The largest groups forming this number are seasonal pineapple workers and employees in diversified agriculture—slightly more than one-half of the separations in the former and almost a third in the latter. In sugar, however, and among regular (nonseasonal) pineapple employees, only a small fraction of those separated—about 2 percent—would have qualified for unemployment insurance. Nearly a fourth of the separated workers in all 3 segments would have been eligible for benefits for the 20-week maximum duration; by industry, the proportion ranged from 13 percent in diversified agriculture to 36 percent for seasonal, pineapple plantation workers.

*Employment, separations, and estimated eligibility for unemployment insurance benefits among agricultural workers in Hawaii, 1955*

Type of agriculture	Employment	Separations	Number of workers who would have been eligible for benefits under existing law <sup>1</sup>		
			Number	Percent of employed	Percent of separated
Total.....	22,071	8,288	3,584	16	43
Pineapple:					
Regular.....	3,461	214	63	2	29
Seasonal.....	3,178	3,178	1,733	55	55
Sugar.....	10,295	759	189	2	25
Diversified agriculture.....	5,137	4,137	1,879	31	38

<sup>1</sup> Estimated from data on labor force history obtained in interviews with a sample of 798 separated workers.

### Costs

If farm workers were to be included under the unemployment insurance program in Hawaii, their employers' total contributions to the unemployment insurance reserve—based on 1955 agricultural earnings and employment—would be as follows during the first 6 years in which they were covered:

Year following coverage extension	Industry segment			Total <sup>1</sup>
	Pineapple <sup>1</sup>	Sugar <sup>1</sup>	Diversified agriculture	
1st.....	\$351,000	0	\$106,463	\$457,463
2d.....	351,000	\$427,355	106,463	884,818
3d.....	351,000	320,516	106,463	777,979
4th.....	351,000	320,516	106,463	777,979
5th.....	351,000	106,839	106,463	564,302
6th.....	351,000	0	106,463	457,463

<sup>1</sup> Annual amounts disregard contributions paid by sugar and pineapple firms on covered employment prior to extended coverage, with which any contributions on newly covered employment would be merged.

<sup>4</sup> The year 1955, or the closest equivalent for a fiscal year, was used in compiling the data for the survey.

These amounts are based on the maximum contribution rate for both the pineapple and diversified agriculture segments as long as their 1955 pattern of seasonal layoffs continued and on somewhat lower and fluctuating rates for the sugar segment, as previously indicated.

Additional benefit payments of \$859,250 a year which would result from extending unemployment insurance to agricultural workers would, in the long run, exceed the estimated increases in contributions and thus decrease unemployment insurance reserves. As of July 1, 1956, the reserve fund contained \$22 million or 9 percent of taxable payrolls, somewhat above the average in other jurisdictions under the Federal law; average employer contribution rates were less than 1 percent of payrolls, well below the average of other jurisdictions. The reserve fund would decrease over the first 2 years of the extended program, increase over the following 2 years, and in the fifth year and thereafter, decrease as long as employment conditions approximating those of 1955 prevailed. These changes in the reserve, which is a single pooled fund, represent the net effect of a chronic excess of benefits over contributions resulting from the coverage of pineapple and diversified farm workers and a surplus of contributions over benefits in the sugar industry in the second through the fifth year. Each year thereafter, there would be an overall decrease, fluctuating in amount with changes in the experience rating of the sugar industry.

To overcome the anticipated deficit resulting from continued coverage of agricultural labor, the study enumerates several alternatives by which the unemployment insurance fund could be maintained at existing levels: (1) limiting the proposed coverage; (2) imposing more stringent eligibility requirements for benefit claimants; (3) raising the contribution rate of employers; (4) adopting seasonality provisions which would place some restriction on the payment of benefits to seasonal farm workers; or (5) a combination of two or more of these methods. "Alternatively, agricultural benefits could be financed in part by the contributions of other sectors of the economy. The insurance principle inherent in a pooled fund assumes that industries with low levels of unemployment will help carry the cost of unemployment in industries with less stable employment."

## New England Textiles and the Region's Economy

THE FUTURE of New England's billion dollar textile industry will be determined to a considerable extent by cooperative effort on the part of industry, labor, Government, and community within the region, the region's competitive status, and Federal policies with respect to international trade, prices, and fiscal management, the New England Governors' Textile Committee indicated early in 1957.<sup>1</sup> The report stressed the need for interindustry cooperation between textile, apparel, and textile-machinery industries, on product design, efficient production, and material utilization, and the importance of labor-management cooperation in settling upon a wage level which would maintain an adequate labor supply.<sup>2</sup> In comparison with 1952 (the date of a prior committee's report<sup>3</sup>) and other years, the regional textile industry had lost ground. On the adverse side, the Committee noted job losses, reduced volume of output, excess capacity, maladjustments in the woolen and worsted industry, and low profits. On the favorable side were narrowed North-South wage differentials, resulting in a better competitive position for New England; improved productivity (except in woollens and worsteds); the voluntary Japanese quota on cotton and related exports; the September 1956 rise in tariff rates on woollens; and Federal flood insurance.

### Recommendations

Four of the Textile Committee's 11 formal recommendations in its 1957 report for maintaining New England's investment and jobs in the industry pertained directly to labor:

The industry must pay wages that will attract adequate supplies of labor, without destroying jobs. . . . An

<sup>1</sup> This summary is based on New England Textiles and the New England Economy, [Annual] Report to the Conference of New England Governors by the New England Governors' Textile Committee, including a Research Report [by the Chairman, Seymour E. Harris, 234 Littauer Center, Harvard University,] Cambridge, Mass., 1957.

The Committee was composed of 21 members, including labor and management representatives.

<sup>2</sup> For another analysis of textile labor supply in the region, see Labor Turnover in Textile Mills, Monthly Labor Review, March 1957 (p. 306), part of the special section on New England Labor and Labor Problems in that issue.

<sup>3</sup> For a summary of the 1952 report, see the Textile Situation in New England, Monthly Labor Review, August 1953 (p. 832).



adequate wage level, good working conditions, and especially steady work are needed if adequate supplies of labor are to be attracted to the industry.

New England's spokesmen must prevent any substantial wage differential between North and South. New England should support policies that will protect the right of workers to self-organization and decent minimum wages.

The industry must attract and retain new managerial and technical personnel. . . . junior executives and engineers must be in training in each company. . . . The New England industry must work closely with its textile schools to insure continued student interest in textile management and textile engineering courses. Further, it must strive to employ and retain the competent graduates.

The industry must increase its productivity. . . . For the region, industry and labor must continue to cooperate on workloads.

The Committee also recommended: Strenuous competition with other industries for the consumer's and producer's dollars; accelerated research and use of new fibers; higher profit levels, to be attained partly through prices reflecting improved production and adjustment of capacity relative to market demand; less emphasis on the general property tax as a source of State and local revenue; international trade policies which are flexible, with effects equitably distributed; greater cooperation between the textile, apparel, and textile-machinery industries; and continued cooperative political action between New England governors and congressmen.

### Continuing Problems

Some of the problems which led to these recommendations had their origins a century or more ago. For example, the steady decline of real wages in the industry had accompanied the employment (because of labor shortages and working conditions) of women and European immigrants in large numbers. Still another problem, which increased in seriousness from 1900 on, was the vigorous competition from southern textiles. Moreover, between 1850 and 1954, the importance of New England's textile industry declined in relation to national totals: New England's textile

employment fell from 65 to 19 percent of all textile employment in the United States.<sup>4</sup>

Additional problems were present at the time the Committee compiled its March 1957 report. Mill closings and attendant bad publicity, the Committee was convinced, had discouraged entry of new workers.<sup>5</sup> Public tax policies, cost, rise of new processes, and other conditions had interacted so as to enhance the competitive position of southern industry in comparison with that of New England. The situation was also aggravated by excess mill capacity. Manmade fibers were displacing woolen and worsted fabrics, as well as fine cotton fabrics, to the detriment of those industries, and as one result, some of the textile industry's functions were being assumed by the chemical industry. Changes of fashion and instability of raw wool prices had seriously affected the woolen industry. The textile industry was likewise affected adversely by fluctuations in demand, arising from competition with other products; Federal policies (on international trade, encouragement of industries, taxation); and Japanese concentration on the American market (partially relieved by import limitations of January 16, 1957).

### Factors in Future Development

The total number of factory jobs in New England seemed well stabilized in the postwar era, the Committee observed, but "the need for careful policies to cut losses in New England textiles remains." Changes in wages and productivity, as well as in prices, profits, and other factors, including governmental policies, would affect the level of New England's textile employment in the future.

**Wages.** Textile wages in New England were more competitive in the labor market than would be indicated by comparison with national averages for the industry. They were becoming less so, laborwise, as differentials narrowed between regions within the industry and between textiles and nontextiles in textile areas. The southern wage level had tended to depress the general level of wages, but industrialization and wage increases in unionized industries, along with Federal minimum wage legislation, had raised

<sup>4</sup> For a discussion of the relative position of textiles in New England's employment picture between 1939 and 1956, see *Historical Patterns and Recent Trends in Employment*, Monthly Labor Review, March 1957 (p. 281).

<sup>5</sup> In a brief reference to public relations programs as a means of attracting workers to the industry, the Committee observed that such programs were costly, citing the \$2 million budget of the American Institute of Men's and Boys' Wear.

the level of textile wages in the South. Since 1952, the situation has varied with different jobs and industry segments, as well as according to the way fringe benefits are valued. "The latest developments suggest that the gap between North and South is not a significant one, as of late 1956." Differentials prevail in combed goods but they are not so great as in other categories; the gaps are greater for yarn than for integrated mills.<sup>6</sup> In respect to fringe benefits, neither shift differentials nor nonproduction bonuses affected regional comparisons appreciably; holiday and vacation costs were greater in New England.<sup>7</sup>

Northern textile manufacturers are pressed by demands for labor in industries such as electronics which are prepared to pay relatively high wages. Nontextile wages in New England, previously below wages in those industries in other regions and sometimes below textile wages in textile areas, were rising. "The [textile] trade union leader must fight for higher wages in order to hold his membership; but if he moves too vigorously, jobs may decline."

*Productivity.* Future productivity would be affected by market demand and Government tax and fiscal policies. Between 1947 and 1954, 3 major branches of textiles (cotton and synthetic fabrics and thrown filament yarn) showed gains of 30 to 47 percent in output per man-hour, the Committee found.<sup>8</sup> These gains might be understated, since trends actually may be toward products requiring more labor and capital per yard. Also, the limited gain of 18 percent for woolens and worsteds might have been associated with statistical imperfections (e. g., gaps in basic data) and also with large reductions in output, rise of excess mill capacity, and integration of firms, as well as other conditions.

*Government Policies.* Trade policies of the United States and foreign countries will affect the textile industry. Between 1953 and 1955, United States textile exports declined; exports to Canada and certain other traditional markets tended to contract or remain stationary. At the same time, there had been a rapid rise of Japanese imports (action was taken in January 1957, however, toward voluntary export limitations) involving

a shift in the Japanese export program to higher thread counts of cotton cloth and to a disproportionately large proportion of textiles in the total, with heavy concentration on a few items (e. g., velveteens, gingham, blouses) and, the Committee felt, on the American market as contrasted to other markets. In 1947, the Geneva Convention had reduced the tariff on woolens and worsteds. Thereupon, the Committee observed, woolens and worsteds began to experience serious declines in output and employment, to which fashion changes, the competition of synthetic fibers, the instability of raw wool prices were, as previously indicated, contributing factors. In September 1956, the pre-1947 tariff rates were restored, applying to woolens and worsted imports in excess of 5 percent of domestic production.

Various other Federal programs directly or indirectly affect the relative status of textiles as between regions, the Committee observed. For example, Federal credit policies, tax amortization programs, price supports, and guarantees have assisted other industries, but not textiles. The Federal Flood Insurance Act of 1956 constituted a step forward—but its application was slow. The Dispersal of Industry (Bennett) Amendment, adopted in 1956, to the Defense Production Act of 1950 might excessively stimulate industry in some regions compared with others.

A number of State and municipal practices received comment. For example, in 1957, as in 1952, the Textile Committee advised revision of New England's tax structure, so as to reduce reliance on the property tax (33 percent of State and local tax receipts in that region in 1955). The tax weighed heavily on the industry in the region, where valuations remained high. The Committee observed that the practice in southern cities of issuing tax-exempt municipal bonds (from which, for example, to develop industrial sites for possible lease to new establishments) was not as prevalent as before.

<sup>6</sup> New England's textile industry concentrates on combed goods and most of the mills are integrated. The greater gap in yarn mills reflects the relatively higher proportion of unskilled workers in that type of establishment; such workers do not fare as well, wagewise, in the South as in the North.

<sup>7</sup> For a further comparison of fringe benefits on a regional basis, see *Wages and Personal Income*, Monthly Labor Review, March 1957 (p. 294).

<sup>8</sup> The productivity measures were computed by the Committee on the basis of data from the 1947 and 1954 censuses of manufactures.

## Consumer Cooperatives in an Expanding Economy

CONSUMER COOPERATIVES, while comprising only a small part of the economy, generally have kept pace with the Nation's economic expansion since World War II, and in some cases have even exceeded the rate of growth of other forms of business, according to an analysis of various data by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.<sup>1</sup> Dollar-volume increases have been recorded in almost every field of cooperative activity, including retail trade, credit unions, medical care, electric and telephone service, housing, and insurance, among others. In retail trade, the percentage increase in cooperative sales was double the increase in total retail sales in the United States between 1948 and 1954; and in the field of consumer instalment credit, the percentage increase in the amount of outstanding instalment loans between 1948 and 1956 was greater for credit unions than for other financial institutions.

### Retail Trade Cooperatives

In retail trade, cooperatives increased their sales by almost 60 percent between 1948 and 1954, the date of the latest retail trade census, while total United States retail sales increased 30 percent. During the same period, sales of cooperative retail stores rose from 0.8 to 1 percent of all retail sales.<sup>2</sup> (See table 1.) These increases resulted mainly from the larger sales of equipment and supplies in farm areas, where cooperatives are most active.<sup>3</sup>

*Farm.* Nearly 80 percent of all cooperative retail sales, or \$1.3 billion, were in feed, farm, and garden supplies, according to the 1954 Census of Business. This total represents a substantial increase since 1948, when two-thirds of cooperative sales were such supplies. The bulk of feed and fertilizer sales were made by some 7,000 local farmer cooperatives. Farm supply cooperatives also sold farm equipment, lumber and other building materials, plumbing supplies and hardware, worth almost \$91 million in 1954, or over 5 percent of all cooperative retail sales.

In 1953-54, the Farmer Cooperative Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported

that there were 10,058 local farmer cooperatives, of which 6,455 were classified as marketing, 3,372 as farm supply, and the balance as related service cooperatives, according to the bulk of their business; many marketing cooperatives, however, sell farm supplies and vice versa.

In addition, there are regional farm supply cooperative associations, to which many of the locals belong and from which they purchase supplies at wholesale. In 1955, 23 such regional associations were classified as "major" associations, i. e., with annual sales normally exceeding \$4 million. All but 1 carried feed; 20 carried fertilizers; 19 petroleum products; 18 lumber, hardware and paint, etc.; and 17 carried seed, insecticides, and fungicides. Most also carried other farm supplies; two carried groceries.

The Farmer Cooperative Service recently estimated that, at one or more stages of the distribution process, farmers have been handling slightly over 20 percent of their commercial production through marketing cooperatives in recent years, while buying about 15 percent of their farm supplies through cooperatives. Citrus fruits (of which 60 percent are sold through cooperatives), milk and butter (45 percent), and grain (35 percent) are the products most frequently sold through marketing cooperatives. The more important farm supplies purchased through cooperatives, and the proportions purchased, are: Feed and petroleum products, 20 percent each; fertilizer, 18 percent; and seed, 12 percent.

*Urban.* Comprehensive annual reporting is lacking in the field of urban consumer cooperatives. The statistics collected and published by the Farmer Cooperative Service do not include cooperatives serving the needs of city dwellers, except for the city stores affiliated with Central Cooper-

<sup>1</sup> Data in this article were obtained from official releases and publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farmer Cooperative Service, and the Rural Electrification Administration; U. S. Department of Commerce; U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; the Housing and Home Finance Agency; and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. See forthcoming BLS Bull. 1211 for a full discussion of cooperative activities in the United States and foreign countries.

<sup>2</sup> While the overall total for cooperative sales in 1954 seems to be within expected limits, the totals in some lines (e. g., sales by gasoline stations) are so low as to suggest considerable underreporting.

<sup>3</sup> Cooperatives catering to city dwellers do considerably less business than those selling to farmers. In an effort to strengthen the competitive position of urban retail cooperatives, the Cooperative League of the U. S. A., a federation of cooperative types of business enterprise, is currently furnishing consultative services to promote sound business practices in cooperative stores located in urban areas. In addition, it is offering management training programs to officials and employees of urban cooperatives.

TABLE 1.—Total retail sales in the United States and in cooperative stores, by kind of business, 1954, and percent change, 1948-54

Kinds of business	Retail sales, 1954 (in thousands)		Percent change in retail sales, 1948-54	
	All stores	Cooper- atives	All stores	Cooper- atives
Total, all kinds of business.....	\$169,967,748	\$1,704,449	30.2	59.8
Food stores, total.....	\$39,762,213	\$111,689	28.4	-20.1
Grocery stores.....	34,420,764	104,006	39.0	32.8
Other food stores.....	5,341,449	7,683	19.3	-87.5
Eating, drinking places.....	13,101,051	27,667	22.6	251.9
General merchandise.....	17,872,386	28,475	4.3	-23.0
Apparel, accessories stores.....	11,078,209	18,173	13.0	87.8
Furniture, homefurnishing, appliance.....	8,619,002	6,533	24.7	222.8
Automotive group.....	29,914,997	22,108	48.8	186.2
Lumber, building material, hardware, farm equipment dealers, total.....	13,123,528	90,864	17.7	104.6
Farm equipment dealers.....	2,804,522	39,976	17.5	71.0
Lumber, building material dealers.....	6,502,861	39,874	26.8	161.3
Other dealers.....	3,816,135	11,014	5.1	90.6
Drug and proprietary stores.....	5,251,791	3,219	30.9	249.5
Feed, farm, and garden supplies, and gasoline service stations <sup>1</sup> .....	14,837,278	1,349,291	54.1	65.5
Fuel and ice dealers.....	2,842,044	19,695	17.2	210.3
All other retail.....	9,051,374	21,577	17.6	446.4
Nonstore retailers.....	4,513,875	5,158	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> The wide differences in sales of gasoline and of feed, seed, and fertilizer between 1948 and 1954 suggest that the method of reporting such sales may have varied; thus establishments selling both gasoline and feed, seed, and fertilizer may have submitted a combined report in one year and separate reports in the other year. The consolidated totals for the two groups show a 66-percent rise for cooperatives which seems consistent with the gains reported by the Farmer Cooperative Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1954 and 1948 Censuses of Business.

ative Wholesale.<sup>4</sup> Most of the urban cooperatives are food stores (including a considerable number of supermarkets) and gasoline service stations. The principal centers of urban consumer cooperation today are in the metropolitan areas of San Francisco, Chicago, Washington, D. C., and in New England. The largest urban cooperative society, Greenbelt Consumer Services, is preparing to open its 5th and 6th outlets in Maryland, near the District of Columbia.

Sales data available for an identical group of large urban cooperatives both for 1953-54 and 1954-55 showed an overall increase in sales of about 24 percent. Total cooperative food store sales, however, according to the 1954 Census of Business, Retail Trade, declined 20 percent between 1948 and 1954; most of the loss in food sales probably occurred in rural areas, in the smaller, less efficient shops. If the rise from 1948 to 1954 (12 percent) in the Consumer Price Index, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, is taken into account, the loss in retail sales of cooperative food stores is even greater than 20 percent.

## Credit Unions

According to data reported by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for December 1956, credit unions accounted for 6.5 percent of all instalment consumer credit (including retail outlets) and 7.6 percent of all instalment credit issued by financial institutions only. (In 1948, those percentages were 3.7 and 4.7, respectively.) These figures, which exclude loans usually liquidated by a single payment and mortgage and real estate loans, have shown a steady upward trend in recent years. There were 8,244 State-chartered and 7,806 Federal credit unions in 1955, the latest date for which information is available.<sup>5</sup> These societies had over 8 million members and almost \$2.5 billion in savings. The rate of dividend paid on share capital averaged 3 percent.

The average Federal credit union had 517 members in 1955, with average assets per member of \$317, and average loans outstanding per member of \$214. The average size of each loan made by Federal credit unions was \$447 (compared with \$361 for two leading consumer finance companies in the United States); loans delinquent for 2 months or more accounted for 4.5 percent of the amount of loans outstanding. Losses to shareholders from liquidation of credit unions, however, averaged only 1.2 percent of total shares of completed liquidations from 1935 to 1955.<sup>6</sup> Similar data for State-chartered credit unions are not available.

At the end of 1955, 85 percent of all credit union loans then outstanding were covered by insurance policies offered by the CUNA Mutual Insurance Society.<sup>7</sup> The three types of insurance offered by CUNA Mutual at group rates to members of credit unions who elect coverage are: (1) loan in-

<sup>4</sup> Central Cooperative Wholesale is a federation of local farmer cooperatives operating as a wholesaling organization in Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin. It is planning several integrated shopping centers to counteract the declining business of some of its smaller affiliates located in urban areas.

<sup>5</sup> The first cooperative credit society in America was organized by a group of 61 Connecticut farmers in 1732 to assist them in trading. The cooperative credit movement did not begin to take hold, however, until the first State credit union law was adopted in Massachusetts in 1909; other States followed and the Federal Credit Union Act was passed in 1934. Today, State laws exist in all but four States (Delaware, Nevada, South Dakota, and Wyoming) and the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

<sup>6</sup> 1955 Report of Operations, Federal Credit Unions, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions.

<sup>7</sup> The CUNA Mutual Insurance Society was organized by the Credit Union National Association (CUNA), a voluntary federation of State or provincial leagues of credit unions in the United States and Canada, established in 1934, which is active in the promotion of credit unions.



surance to protect against death or permanent disablement before repayment (this is paid for out of the earnings of the credit unions); (2) life savings insurance, which may be purchased by the credit union on the lives of its eligible members in proportion to their credit union savings, up to a maximum of \$1,000; and (3) life insurance, which may be purchased direct from CUNA Mutual by credit union members. CUNA Mutual loan protection insurance in force at the end of 1955 amounted to \$1,433 million, or almost 10 percent of all outstanding consumer credit loan insurance; life savings insurance, to \$876 million; and individual life insurance policies, to \$42 million—an overall increase of 27 percent since 1954.

### Electricity and Telephone Cooperatives

Cooperative progress in the Rural Electrification Administration's electric and telephone service programs has been very rapid since the programs began.<sup>8</sup> The electricity program is carried almost wholly by cooperatives, whereas the telephone program, which is of more recent origin, is more evenly divided between cooperatives and commercial telephone companies.

At the end of 1956, 91 percent (or 978) of all REA electric borrowers were cooperatives. Only 32 of these generated power; the rest were distribution-type cooperatives. Cooperatives had about 95 percent of: all REA loans outstanding (or over \$2 billion), all REA borrowers' revenues, all mileage energized under the REA program, and all consumers connected by REA borrowers.

Electricity cooperatives are interested in participating in the development of atomic powerplants; three have already begun negotiations in this field. In April 1956, the Rural Cooperative Power Association of Elk River, Minn., became the first power cooperative to have gotten beyond the preliminary stages of negotiations with the Atomic Energy Commission to determine the feasibility of building an atomic powerplant. Quite a number of cooperatives have access agreements with the AEC, that is, agreements to receive certain information for the purpose of study-

ing atomic power production to determine whether they want to enter the field.

Under the REA rural telephone program which began in October 1949, almost \$180 million in loans—over half of the loans allocated under the program—had been allocated to 203 cooperative borrowers by the end of December 1956. These cooperatives had 155,000 subscribers—about 38 percent of all REA telephone subscribers—in December 1956, and they were planning to add, on the basis of approved loans, 183,000 subscribers and 125,000 pole miles of line; 5,674 miles have already been built.

### Medical-Care Cooperatives

In 1954, according to estimates by the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, there had been an increase since 1949 of 57 plans and almost a 150-percent gain in membership in medical-care prepayment plans in which the consumer had some voice in their administration and financing. By far the largest increases, both in numbers of members and in benefit expenditures, had occurred in union-sponsored plans and in plans managed by boards representing the public. Table 2 shows the status of medical-care prepayment plans with consumer voice in 1954.

Cooperative medical-care prepayment plans, on the other hand, had relatively small increases between 1949 and 1954, with gains of only 13 percent in number of members and 42 percent in expenditures for benefits. Plans sponsored by employers, by employees, and by both groups jointly, showed declines in membership (12.5 percent), but gains in expenditures for benefits (almost 75 percent).

In 1955, 20 cooperative medical-care plans in the United States and Canada belonged to the Cooperative Health Federation of America, which was formed in 1946 to assist interested groups in setting up consumer-sponsored medical-care plans, to work for favorable legislation or for removal of restrictions, and to offer technical advisory service on organizational and operational problems. At its annual meeting in 1956, the Federation voted to change its name to Group Health Federation of America because nearly all of its member plans operate under nonprofit rather than cooperative laws, and to try to bring within its scope nonprofit group health plans which are not consumer controlled, particularly the union health centers.

<sup>8</sup> The Rural Electrification Act, passed in 1936 and amended in 1949, authorizes "loans for rural electrification and the furnishing of electric energy to persons in rural areas who are not receiving central station service, and for the purpose of furnishing and improving telephone service in rural areas." Cooperatives, public authorities, and limited dividend associations have priorities over private power companies in getting these loans, which carry low interest rates and provide for deferred payments. Electricity cooperatives may have an initial deferment of 5 years and telephone cooperatives, 3 years, before they begin repaying their loans.

TABLE 2.—*Medical-care prepayment plans with consumer voice, 1954*

Type of association	Number of associations	Number of members <sup>1</sup>	Benefit expenditures (in millions)
Total.....	279	7,768,451	\$182.4
Consumer managed (cooperative).....	24	333,451	6.8
Union sponsored.....	71	2,427,233	65.2
Fraternal sponsored.....	19	221,900	2.0
Employer-employee sponsored.....	63	727,000	54.1
Employee sponsored.....	41	552,724	
Employer sponsored.....	26	152,000	
Communitywide.....	35	3,354,143	

<sup>1</sup> Approximately 625,000 dependents served by these plans on a reduced fee basis are not enumerated in this table.

<sup>2</sup> The 7.8 million members covered by medical-care prepayment plans with consumer voice represented only a small portion of all persons covered by some type of health protection. According to a report on voluntary health insurance coverage published by the Health Insurance Council, over 101 million persons in 1954 were covered by hospitalization, 86 million by protection for surgical, and 47 million for medical expense, including the group health plans listed above; almost \$3 billion was paid out for hospital, medical, and surgical benefits, or for care by the medical expense indemnity plans of the insurance companies, the Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans, and of the independent health service plans.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of the Commissioner of Social Security, Division of Program Research.

Cooperative medical-care plans are most frequently found in the Middle West and North Central States, or in urban centers where other types of cooperatives also are firmly established. Although small in size and relatively few in number, they are extending their services. In Minnesota, the cooperative Group Health Association of St. Paul opened the Arrowhead Health Center in West Duluth in April 1955, and planned to open a new building with medical and dental centers for its membership in the Twin Cities. Plans for 1 or 2 health centers for trade union members and for members of the Cooperative Health Insurance Plan were launched in Milwaukee in 1956. The Two Harbors (Minn.) health cooperative, Community Health Association, which operates the city's only hospital, began building a second community hospital in 1956, and financed and began to build a clinic to provide its member physicians with offices and laboratories in the summer of 1956.

Closely related to the cooperative medical-care programs are union-sponsored medical-care plans, which covered almost a third of all members of the consumer-voice medical-care plans in 1954, shown in table 2. The consumer control of union health centers is not as direct as in cooperative health plans,<sup>9</sup> although union members have a chance to offer suggestions or to criticize the program when they receive reports on the health centers either in local meetings or national conventions. The union health plan is often financed in whole or in part by the employer, rather than by members on

the prepayment plan. Benefits provided are often less comprehensive than in cooperative medical-care plans. Of the 12 million workers covered by collectively bargained health and welfare plans in 1954, only a few had access to health centers. The others were covered by some type of insurance for hospitalization, or medical and surgical care, or both, or received cash indemnity.

### Cooperative Housing

Cooperative housing has received impetus from a Federal cooperative housing program and from active sponsorship by unions with large health and welfare and pension plan funds to invest. Section 213 was added to the National Housing Act in 1950 to facilitate cooperatives in their mortgage financing by enabling them to obtain Federal Housing Administration insurance on their mortgages. Section 213 has been chiefly utilized for projects sponsored by builders and turned over after completion to a cooperative formed by the occupants. Cooperative apartment houses, sponsored by unions or other nonprofit groups, have been built mainly in and around New York City, encouraged by New York State legislation designed to promote slum clearance and middle-income housing.

As of the end of 1956, mortgages insured since 1950 under the Federal cooperative housing program on 36,269 dwelling units totaled \$346 million. Sales-type cooperative projects, in which the cooperative organization is dissolved after the units are sold outright to individual owners, accounted for less than 40 percent of both the dollar volume of these insured mortgages and of the number of dwelling units up to December 1956; management-type cooperative projects, in which a tenants' cooperative continues to manage the property (usually an apartment house), accounted for the rest of the insured mortgages and dwelling units up to that date.<sup>10</sup> The sales-type units are heavily concentrated in California; over 85 percent of the mortgage volume of the management-type was located in New York.

At the end of 1956, cooperative apartment developments built in the New York City metro-

<sup>9</sup> For a fuller discussion of the principles relating to cooperative medical-care organization, see forthcoming BLS Bull. 1211 on consumer cooperatives.

<sup>10</sup> Even the management type is sometimes purely a nominal cooperative; the cooperative often contracts for management services with a business firm, and frequently the consumer dweller takes very little responsibility.

politan area under New York State's limited-dividend act of 1926 and the urban redevelopment law of 1943 could accommodate about 9,700 families. Cooperative projects still in the planning stage, including the first project to be built under New York State's 1955 Limited Profit Housing Companies Act,<sup>11</sup> are expected to house over 14,000 additional families.

**Trade Union Activity.** Trade unions have been very active in the cooperative housing field ever since the 1920's, when the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the Hosiery Workers pioneered in sponsoring and planning housing for wage earners and middle-income families in New York City and Philadelphia. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which entered this field in 1951, dedicated a large (1,668-family) cooperative apartment development on the lower East Side of New York City in October 1955. Other unions which are building or sponsoring cooperative apartment projects in the New York City area are the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 3, the New York Building Trades Council, the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, and the Bakery and Confectionery Workers.

Several of the cooperative housing developments operate other cooperative ventures to serve their tenants. For example, the Amalgamated Housing Consumers Society (Bronx, N. Y.) operates various services for Amalgamated tenants, including a cooperatively run retail store, laundry service, milk delivery service, nursery school, summer day camps for children, and a credit union. Tenants in the ILGWU Cooperative Village, Amalgamated Dwellings, and Hillman Houses have joined together and recently opened a cooperatively run shopping center, nursery school, and auditorium for cooperative activities. Several of the other projects operate cooperative nurseries and summer play groups.

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Office of Labor Economics

<sup>11</sup> The chief departure of this act from the 1926 Limited Dividend Housing Companies Law is the new provision for loans by either the State or a city to the housing company. Such loans may be as much as 90 percent of the total actual costs, loans are to be secured by first mortgages, an equity of at least 10 percent must be provided by the rental housing company or cooperative, and the return on such equity may not exceed 6 percent (Middle Income Housing in New York State, State Housing Commissioner, 1956, p. 26).

## Prospects for the Nation's Economic Growth in 1957

PUBLIC POLICY should be based on the assumption of the Nation's continued economic growth in 1957, accompanied by upward pressure on prices, the Congressional Joint Economic Committee stated, in a report issued at the close of February 1957.<sup>1</sup> Its report contained a discussion of the President's Economic Report,<sup>2</sup> and followed public hearings,<sup>3</sup> during which the committee received testimony from administration officials, the chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and nongovernmental experts.

The current outlook suggested by the President's Economic Report, the committee said, was for further increases in employment, production, and purchasing power, with no easing of pressures toward further cost and price increases. Gross national product, the committee estimated, would reach an annual rate of \$435 billion for 1957 (at beginning-of-the-year prices). Thus, the Nation's economy, if predictions were realized, would probably repeat the experience of 1956; the estimated level of output would, the President's Council of Economic Advisers had said, meet the objectives of the Employment Act. Further, the Nation could commit a significant proportion of its resources to national security and still provide, the committee maintained, for expanded capacity to meet the demands of a growing population for goods and services.

At the same time, public policy should be flexible and prepared for any reversal. The President had pointed out elements of uncertainty: the international situation, upward pressure of costs and prices, and factors that would

<sup>1</sup> See Report of the Joint Economic Committee on the January 1957 Economic Report of the President, H. Rept. 175 (85th Cong., 1st sess.), February 28, 1957 (66 pp.). This document includes a brief report which presents an introduction, a 7-page statement on findings and recommendations pertaining to important points of agreement, and a review of committee activities during 1956; 3 separate "supplemental" views, the first signed by Senator Paul H. Douglas, the second, by Senator Arthur V. Watkins, and the third, by Representatives Thomas B. Curtis and Clarence E. Kilburn together; 2 "dissenting" views, signed, respectively, by Senator Barry Goldwater and Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney; and some committee staff materials. One of the Joint Committee members, Senator J. William Fulbright, did not participate in the hearings and writing of the report.

<sup>2</sup> Economic Report of the President, transmitted to the Congress, January 23, 1957, 200 pp.

<sup>3</sup> Hearings before the Joint Congressional Economic Committee (85th Cong., 1st sess.), pursuant to sec. 5 of Public Law 304 (79th Cong.), Washington, 1957, 792 pp.

affect business outlays and availability of investment capital. The committee observed, too, that the economic outlook may change rapidly,<sup>4</sup> dependent upon trends in consumer outlays and realization of plans for business expansion—the latter affected by construction costs, interest rates, and liquidity. The situation in the Middle East, particularly, should be watched closely, the committee advised.

### Basis for Outlook

Various elements had contributed to the 1956 economic expansion. Chief stimulus had been provided by a \$6.2-billion increase in business expenditures for new plant and equipment. Another significant contribution came from rising consumer outlays. However, price rises accounted for 2.8 percentage points in the 5.5-percent increase in gross national product.

The 3.1-percent growth anticipated in real output, bringing gross national product to \$435 billion for 1957, would be based on these annual rates of demand: from Federal, State, and local governments, \$85 billion; business, \$71 billion (a rate already achieved, as shown by seasonally adjusted data for the fourth quarter of 1956); and consumers (no significant change in spending attitudes foreseen and savings at 1956 rate), \$279 billion—representing increases over 1956 of 6.5, 6.3, and 5.0 percent, respectively. Gross national product was stated in terms of prices about 2.3 percent above the 1956 average.<sup>5</sup>

Output per man-hour is generally assumed, the committee said, to increase about 3 percent per year in agriculture and about 2.5 percent in private nonagricultural industries, but a plateau occurred in 1956. The actual changes from one year to the next reflect various factors. As the Commissioner of Labor Statistics pointed out, "It is characteristic of productivity trends that they do not move uniformly from year to year. . . . Figures are still so crude and so lacking in detail that it is very difficult to account specifically for the 1956 decline in the rate of productivity growth. Some possible factors include the moderate gain in output in 1956, utilization of marginal resources, production adjustments to new equipment, and the large increase in the labor force. . . . Productivity

does not move in a straight line. The decline in the rate of productivity growth in 1956 followed 2 years of higher than average increases, at least in manufacturing, and is not necessarily an indicator of a new trend."<sup>6</sup>

Employment would gain, it was assumed, on the basis of the current outlook, reflecting an 800,000 to 900,000 rise during 1957 in the Nation's labor force potential. Private nonagricultural employment would increase by about 900,000 and civilian government by about 100,000. The Armed Forces, at 3 million men, would be less than in 1954 but above the 1956 strength—in other words, there would be no marked change in planned strength. Agricultural employment was expected to go down slowly, and in this connection, the committee remarked on the lag in adjustment of agriculture to peacetime conditions, which the President had pointed out earlier. Average annual hours of work would decline slightly less than 1 percent.

<sup>4</sup> Regarding the weak points in the economic situation, Senator Douglas said, in his supplemental views, "It should be noted that in addition to the decline in the rate of growth of consumer credit, the stock market, the farm problem, declining productivity in 1956, and price inflation, . . . factory construction awards in the 4th quarter of 1956 were 30 percent below the corresponding period in 1955; . . . there was sagging employment on a seasonally adjusted basis in industries producing consumer goods and housing materials; . . . the number of housing units constructed has sharply declined; and . . . other sectors such as paperboard production, machine tool orders, and television and appliance sales were lagging. Further, depressed areas still exist in the textile, coal mining, and former railroad shop communities."

<sup>5</sup> According to testimony by Ewan Chague, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, "So far as the immediate future is concerned, if the demand factors which gave rise to the price increases show no further strengthening . . . there may well be more stability in the price picture. As of this time, signs of upward price pressures are still evident in those sectors of the economy where demand continues to burgeon; signs of price weakness are appearing only in those fields where demand is less urgent than it formerly was. In addition, there is no indication of any halting of the long-run upward trend in the cost of services; the demand for personal and professional services is continually rising. At the same time, price declines in the agricultural sector are no longer offsetting increases elsewhere." See *Hearings*, op. cit. (p. 89).

<sup>6</sup> In his testimony before the Joint Economic Committee, the Commissioner said, also, "As nearly as we can tell from the data which are now available, the increase in manufacturing productivity in 1954 and 1955 was substantially higher than the previous postwar average, but the increase in 1956 was small."

" . . . Output per man-hour of production workers in manufacturing increased 3 to 3.6 percent a year from 1947 to 1953, about 4½ percent a year from 1953 to 1955, and from 1 to 2½ percent in 1956, depending on which of various production estimates are used."

"If the estimates are based on the hours of work of all factory employees, rather than production workers alone, the average increases would be reduced by at least one-half a percentage point for the period up to 1953, and about 1 percentage point for the last 3 years."

"If we take into account the whole private nonagricultural economy, we find an average annual gain of about 3½ percent from 1947 to 1953, 3 percent annually in 1954-55, and practically no increase in 1956. This is based on hours of all persons at work." See *Hearings*, op. cit. (pp. 87-88).



Unemployment was assumed to remain at about the same rate as in 1956—4 percent of the civilian labor force. The unemployed group would be composed largely of new entrants, persons temporarily unemployed between jobs, and workers shifting to new industries and occupations because of technological advances.

Wage increases, it appeared from testimony by the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, would go into effect in 1957 for at least 5 million workers under contracts concluded in earlier years; these increases would include both negotiated wage rises and cost-of-living adjustments.<sup>7</sup> "These deferred increases will undoubtedly have some effect on 1957 negotiations in other industries," the Commissioner said, "but nevertheless there can be no certainty as to the size of the wage increases which will be negotiated this year. Among the important industries in which contracts are due to expire or are subject to reopening on wages this year are petroleum, rubber, lumber, chemicals, textiles, coal mining, paper, telephone and other utilities, trade, and construction. The major influence in these negotiations will be the general economic climate modified by the outlook in each individual industry."<sup>8</sup>

### Challenges and Recommendations

The economic picture at the opening of 1957 offered several challenges. The struggle against Communist ideology had become more and more a test of economic strength, so that, "the challenge for 1957, as in recent years, originates principally in the conflict between the free world and the Communist bloc countries." The committee indicated that a subcommittee was making a study of the relative economic resources of the Soviet Union and the United States. There was no recommendation on international affairs, other than that the Executive Branch and the Congress be alert to any implications which international developments, particularly in the Middle East, might present for the Nation's domestic economy.

On the domestic front, the problem of achieving and maintaining price stability in a period of

full employment was most urgent. The Federal Government, business, and labor face a major challenge in checking the rise in the general price level. The rate of expansion of total spending should be cut down, the committee believed, and present restraints on total demand (i. e., tax rates and credit restrictions) maintained. The Federal Government, the committee advised, affirming recommendations by the President or congressional studies, should undertake vigorous antitrust action. Also, it should rigorously appraise Federal spending. The Federal Government should exercise leadership in contributing to economic stability by substantially reducing public-works expenditures now. But Senator Douglas said, "At the same time, Congress should give specific authority to the President to activate public-works programs or to 'trigger' them into action when or if unemployment or instability threatens."

There was need to implement the President's recommendation that business and labor assume greater responsibility in price policies and wage agreements for maintaining a stable dollar, the committee said. Senator Goldwater felt that the Government, likewise, should endeavor to check price inflation and, therefore, that it should not press for enactment of a minimum-wage extension at this time.

National policy should aim to achieve high rates of growth in productive resources and their use. Thus monetary restraints should not impair the Nation's ability or incentive to increase national resources (schools, water resources, technical skills). As monetary restraints have uneven impact (for example, upon school construction and home building), the committee advised that consideration be given to basic social and economic objectives; Senator Douglas remarked, "There is no reason why Government policy should not be used as a device to influence and aid a system of social priorities. . . . High credit priority ought to be given to problems of distressed areas."

The committee referred to depressed industrial and rural areas, saying, "We urge the attention of Congress to pending comprehensive measures for Federal aid to economically depressed industrial and rural areas, in line with a continuing recommendation of this committee. We urge equal attention to depressed rural areas. The

<sup>7</sup> For more detailed data, see *Deferred Wage Increases in 1957 and Wage Escalator Clauses*, Monthly Labor Review, January 1957 (p. 50).

<sup>8</sup> See Hearings, op. cit. (p. 88).

persistence of 19 major depressed local areas as of January 1957 is disturbing in an economy operating overall at high employment levels. We . . . emphasize our broad recommendations of prior years for effective programs to reduce the relative immobility of capital and labor resources which is basically responsible for pockets of persistent unemployment." <sup>9</sup> Representative Curtis be-

lieved, however, that the recommendations and existing Federal programs tend to increase the immobility of labor and capital, declaring that the matter should receive real study, without preconceived notion that Federal action is required.

<sup>9</sup> See Report of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, S. Rept. 60 (84th Cong., 1st sess.), March 14, 1955, 103 pp. This prior report is summarized in *The Nation's Economic Prospects*, 1955, Monthly Labor Review, May 1955 (p. 562).

### Conferences and Institutes, June 16 to July 15, 1957

**EDITOR'S NOTE.**—As a service to its readers, the *Monthly Labor Review* publishes a list of forthcoming conferences and institutes devoted to the broad field of industrial relations. Institutes and organizations are invited to submit schedules of such meetings for listing. To be timely enough for publication, announcements must be received 90 days prior to the date of a conference.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Conference and sponsor</i>	<i>Place</i>
June 16-21	Conferences on (1) Administering an Employee Benefit and Insurance Program and (2) Supervision of Scientific and Engineering Personnel. <i>Sponsor:</i> Industrial Relations Section, California Institute of Technology.	Pasadena, Calif.
June 17-19	Seminar on Job Evaluation—An Instrument of Management Control. <i>Sponsor:</i> American Management Association.	New York, N. Y.
June 23-28	Conferences on (1) Developing a Training Program for Supervisors and (2) Supervision of Office Personnel. <i>Sponsor:</i> Industrial Relations Section, California Institute of Technology.	Pasadena, Calif.
July 15-19	Workshop on Human Relations for Supervisors. <i>Sponsor:</i> Management Center, Marquette University.	Milwaukee, Wis.

# Technical Note

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## Relative Importance of Consumer Price Index Components

THE Consumer Price Index published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor measures average changes in prices of goods and services usually purchased by urban families of wage earners and clerical workers. In the calculation of the index, a large, representative sample of items included in family purchases is priced each month, and the average price of each item is compared with its average price in the preceding pricing period to determine the change that occurred. An index for all of the items priced, or an index for a group or subgroup of items, is obtained by combining these individual price changes, with each item given an appropriate value weight in the average for the combined group. The weight for each item is based on the average annual amount families spend for the item, plus average annual amounts spent for other items not priced for the index but whose price changes are represented in the index by the item priced.<sup>1</sup> Average family expenditures are obtained through surveys conducted at infrequent intervals, in which families are asked to give a complete account of their purchases in a given year. The index is currently based on family expenditures in 1950, adjusted for price change to 1952.

When these expenditures, or value weights, are first introduced into the calculation of the index, their relative importance, expressed as a percentage distribution, shows approximately how wage and clerical worker families actually allocate their income to buy various goods and services. But as the calculation continues from month to month, the value weights are adjusted by the amount of price change, and they may no longer

represent actual expenditure patterns; they show only how families would be spending their money if they continued to buy the same kinds and quantities of goods and services which they purchased in the survey year. This is so because the Consumer Price Index is designed to measure only changes in prices and not the effect of changes in the quantities and qualities of things families buy. As family incomes increase or decrease, as prices of various items change at different rates, and as new and different kinds of goods and services are made available to consumers, families change their spending patterns and new surveys of expenditures must be made to revise the index value weights. When new weights are introduced into the index calculation, as they were most recently in January 1950 and December 1952, they again approximate actual family expenditure patterns.

Although the relative importance of the index value weights may not always precisely indicate the importance of items or groups of items in actual family spending, they are useful in analyzing the movement of the index as calculated, and for estimating indexes for special combinations of selected items or subgroups to meet specific needs. The procedure for calculating special purpose indexes is demonstrated in an earlier article in the *Monthly Labor Review*.<sup>2</sup> The table on pp. 600-602 presents the relative importance of items in the December 1956 Consumer Price Index, along with comparable figures for 1947-49, January 1950, and December 1952, which are given for the convenience of those who are interested in calculating special indexes.

—EUNICE D. JAMES

Division of Prices and Cost of Living

<sup>1</sup> For a description of the method used in calculating the Consumer Price Index, see *Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series*, BLS Bull. 1168, 1954, Ch. 9 (pp. 63-81).

<sup>2</sup> August 1954 (p. 893).

List of items priced for the Consumer Price Index and their relative importance in the all-items index, selected dates

Item	Percent of all items total				Item	Percent of all items total			
	1947-49 average	January 1950	December 1952	December 1956		1947-49 average	January 1950	December 1952	December 1956
<b>FOOD</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>Food at home—Continued.</b>				
Food at home	40.9	33.3	25.0	24.0	Other foods at home	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.8
Cereals and bakery products	8.6	8.9	3.0	3.2	Partially prepared foods			.6	.6
Cereals	1.7	.9	1.0	.9	Soup, vegetable			.4	.4
Flour	.9	.6	.5	.5	Beans with pork			.2	.2
Biscuit mix			.2	.1	Condiments and sauces			.3	.3
Corn flakes	.2	.1	.1	.1	Sweet pickles			.2	.2
Rolled oats	.3	.1	.1	.1	Tomato catsup			.1	.1
Corn meal	.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	Nonalcoholic beverages	1.3	2.4	1.5	1.8
Rice	.1	.1	.1	.1	Coffee	1.3	1.8	1.1	1.3
Bakery products	3.9	3.0	2.0	2.3	Cola drinks			.6	.3
Bread	3.2	2.2	1.4	1.6	Fats and oils	1.2	.9	.9	.9
Soda crackers			.1	.2	Margarine	.2	.2	.2	.2
Vanilla cookies	.7	.8	.5	.5	Lard	.4	.1	.1	.1
Meats, poultry, and fish	12.9	10.6	7.7	6.5	Vegetable shortening	.2	.4	.3	.3
Beef	5.0	3.5	2.3	1.7	Salad dressing	.3	.2	.2	.2
Round steak	1.9	1.4	.9	.8	Peanut butter			.1	.1
Chuck roast	.7	.6	.6	.4	Sugar and sweets	1.2	1.0	.9	.9
Rib roast	1.7	.4	.2	.1	Sugar	1.2	.7	.4	.4
Hamburger	.7	1.1	.6	.4	Corn syrup			.1	.1
Veal cutlets	.8	.3	.2	.2	Grape jelly		.3	.1	.1
Pork	3.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	Chocolate bar			.3	.3
Pork chops	1.4	.9	.7	.8	Eggs	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.2
Smoked ham	.9	.6	.7	.6	Miscellaneous: Flavored gelatin dessert			.1	.1
Bacon	.8	.5	.8	.8	Food away from home: Restaurant meals			4.6	4.7
Salt pork	.2	.1	.1	.1					
Lamb, leg	1.2	.8	.2	.2	<b>HOUSING</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>33.1</b>
Frankfurters		.9	.7	.6	Rent	12.9	11.6	5.6	5.9
Canned luncheon meat			.3	.2	Other shelter			12.2	12.4
Poultry	1.3	2.0	1.2	.8	Housing away from home			.4	.4
Roasting chickens	1.3				Home purchase and upkeep			11.8	12.0
Frying chickens		2.0	1.2	.8	Home purchase			1.0	1.1
Fish	1.3	1.0	.6	.6	Real estate taxes			1.5	1.7
Fresh and frozen fin fish	.9	.7	.3	.3	Mortgage interest			.2	.2
Canned salmon	.4	.3	.1	.1	Property insurance			3.0	3.1
Canned tuna			.2	.2	Repairs and maintenance			.1	.2
Dairy products	7.8	6.1	4.1	4.0	Repainting garage			.3	.6
Butter	2.6	.9	.5	.4	Repainting rooms			.3	.3
Cheese, American process	.7	.6	.5	.5	Paint brush			.3	.3
Milk, fresh (delivered)	2.5	2.1	1.2	1.3	Reshingling house roof			.3	.3
Milk, fresh (grocery)	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.3	Water heater			.8	.8
Milk, evaporated	.4	.3	.3	.3	Cabinet kitchen sink			.1	.1
Ice cream		.6	.3	.3	Sink faucet			.3	.3
Fruits and vegetables	8.5	7.0	4.5	4.5	Refinishing floors			.2	.2
Fresh fruits	2.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	Porch flooring			.3	.3
Oranges	1.0	.7	.3	.4	Gas and electricity	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.9
Lemons			.1	.1	Gas, residential heating		.3	.3	.3
Grapefruit			.1	.1	Gas, other than residential heating	.9	.7	.6	.6
Apples	1.0	.3	.3	.3	Electricity	.9	1.1	1.0	1.0
Bananas	.7	.5	.2	.2	Solid fuels and fuel oil	2.6	1.4	1.3	1.3
Peaches			.1	.1	Anthracite	.8	.3	.3	.3
Grapes			.1	.1	Bituminous coal	1.1	.5	.5	.5
Strawberries			.1	.1	Briquets	(1)		(1)	(1)
Watermelons			.1	.1	Fuel oil	.3		.5	.5
Fresh vegetables	3.9	3.2	1.4	1.4	Range oil	(1)	.1	(1)	(1)
Potatoes	1.3	.9	.5	.4	Wood	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Sweetpotatoes	.2	.1	.1	.1	Coke	.4	.1		
Beans, green	.3	.3	.1	.1	Kerosene	(1)	(1)		
Cabbage	.3	.2	(1)	(1)	Housefurnishings	4.6	5.7	6.6	6.2
Carrots	.5	.3	.1	.1	Textile housefurnishings	.6	.9	.9	.9
Onions	.4	.3	.2	.3	Sheets	.2	.2	.2	.2
Tomatoes	.1	.6	.2	.1	Blankets	.1	.1	.1	.1
Celery		.1	.1	.1	Bedsprings			.1	.1
Lettuce	.6	.5	.2	.2	Towels	.1	.1	.1	.1
Spinach	.2				Tablecloths			(1)	
Canned fruits	.4	.5	.6	.6	Drapery fabric			.2	.2
Orange juice		.3	.2	.2	Curtains	.2	.5	.2	.2
Peaches	.2	.3	.1	.1	Floor coverings	.4	.4	.6	.5
Pineapple	.2	.2	.1	.1	Broadloom, velvet			.4	.4
Fruit cocktail					Rugs, wool, axminster	.3	.3	.4	.2
Canned vegetables	.9	1.3	.6	.6	Rugs, cotton, scatter		(1)	.1	
Corn	.2	.3	.1	.1	Broadloom, rayon			.1	.1
Peas	.2	.3	.2	.2	Rugs, felt base	.1	.1	.1	.1
Tomatoes	.5	.5	.2	.2	Furniture and bedding	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7
Strained baby food		.2	.1	.1	Living room suites	.2	.1	.1	.1
Frozen fruits		.2	.1	.1	Dinette sets, wood			.2	.2
Orange juice concentrate		.1	.1	.1	Dinette sets, chrome			.5	.5
Strawberries		(1)	(1)	(1)	Bedroom suites	.5	.4	.5	.5
Frozen vegetables		.1	.2	.1	Sofa beds	.1	.1	.2	.2
Peas		.1	.1	.1	Bedsprings	.1	.2	.1	.1
Beans, green			.1	(1)	Mattresses	.1	.2	.2	.2
Dried fruits and vegetables	.6	.2	.2	.2					
Prunes	.3	.1	.1	.1					
Beans	.3	.1	.1	.1					

See footnotes at end of table.



List of items priced for the Consumer Price Index and their relative importance in the all-items index, selected dates—Con

Item	Percent of all items total				Item	Percent of all items total			
	1947-49 average	January 1950	December 1952	December 1956		1947-49 average	January 1950	December 1952	December 1956
<b>Household furnishings—Continued.</b>					<b>Women's and girls' apparel—Continued</b>				
Major household appliances.....	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.1	<b>Women's apparel—Continued</b>				
Radios.....	.4	(7)	(7)	(7)	Dresses, rayon.....	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4
Radio phonographs.....	(1)				Dresses, cotton, street.....	.2	.2	.2	.2
Refrigerators, electric.....	.7	.9	.9	.7	Housedresses.....	.3	.1	.1	.1
Cook stoves.....	.3	.3	.5	.5	Skirts, wool.....	(1)		(1)	.1
Washing machines, electric.....	.3	.8	.5	.5	Skirts, rayon.....			.1	.1
Vacuum cleaners, electric.....	.1	.2	.2	.2	Blouses, rayon.....		.2	.1	.1
Sewing machines, electric.....	.1	.1	.2	.2	Blouses, cotton.....				.1
Small household appliances: Toasters, electric.....		.1	.2	.2	Sweaters.....			.1	
Housewares.....	.1	.4	.5	.5	Shorts, cotton, sport.....			(1)	
Dinnerware, 58-piece set.....	.1	.2	.2	.2	Slips, rayon and nylon.....	.2	.3	.2	.2
Saucepans, aluminum.....		.2	.2	.3	Panties, rayon.....	.1	.1	.1	.1
Brooms.....	(1)	(1)	.1		Girdles.....	.1	.4	.1	.2
Miscellaneous.....			.3	.3	Brassieres.....			.1	
Napkins, paper.....			(1)	(1)	Nightgowns.....	.1	.1	.1	.1
Toilet tissue.....	(7)	(7)	.2	.2	Stockings, nylon.....	.6	.8	.4	.4
Electric light bulbs.....	3.8	4.3	4.9	5.2	Gloves.....	.1	.1	(1)	
Household operation.....	7	7	6	6	Handbags.....	.3	.4	.1	.7
Laundry soap and detergents.....	(7)	(7)	1.2	1.3	Girls' apparel.....	.3	.2	.2	.2
Dry cleaning.....	(7)	1.0	.6	.7	Coats.....	.2	.1	.1	.1
Laundry service.....	.9		.1	.1	Dresses, cotton.....			.1	.1
Automatic laundry service.....			.1	.1	Skirts, wool.....			.1	.1
Domestic services.....	.2	1.1	.5	.6	Sweaters.....	(1)	(1)	.1	.1
Telephone service.....	.6	.7	1.0	1.1	Slips.....	(1)	(1)		
Water.....	.2	.2	.3	.4	Panties.....	(1)	.1	.1	.1
Postage.....	.1	.1	.2	.3	Children's shoes, oxfords.....	2.4	2.2	1.4	1.5
Toilet tissue.....	.3	.3	(7)	(7)	Shoe repairs.....	2.1	1.8	1.3	1.4
Ice.....	.6	.2	.1		Men's shoes, street.....	.7	.5	.3	.3
Tools.....			.3	.3	Men's shoes, work.....	.1	.1	.1	.2
Other household supplies.....	.2				Men's rubbers, dress.....	(1)	(1)	.1	
<b>APPAREL.....</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	Women's shoes, street.....	.7	.5	.4	.4
<b>Men's and boys' apparel.....</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	Women's shoes, play.....	.6	.2	.1	.2
Men's apparel.....	3.3	3.2	2.5	2.5	Children's shoes, oxfords.....	.3	.4	.3	.3
Overcoats.....	.2	.2			Shoe repairs.....	3	4	1	1
Topcoats.....	.1	.1	.2	.2	Other apparel.....	2.1	.5	.8	.8
Jackets.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	Diapers.....	(1)	.2	.2	.2
Sweaters.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	Yard goods.....	.2	.3	.1	.1
Suits, heavy weight wool.....	1.2	1.1	.5	.5	Cotton.....	.1	.2	.1	.1
Suits, light weight wool.....			.1	.1	Rayon.....	.1	.1	(1)	(1)
Suits, rayon.....			.1	.1	Miscellaneous.....	1.9	.1	.5	.5
Suits, cotton.....	(1)	(1)			Apparel services: Dry cleaning.....	.3	1.1	(7)	(7)
Slacks, wool.....	.1	.2	.1	.2	<b>TRANSPORTATION.....</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.2</b>
Slacks, rayon.....			.1	(1)	<b>Private.....</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>9.7</b>
Trousers, work.....	.1	.1	.2	.2	Automobiles, new.....	2.3	3.7	2.9	3.0
Overalls.....	.2	.1	.1		Automobiles, used.....	.2	.7	2.0	1.5
Dungarees.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	Auto repairs.....	.2	.7	1.1	1.2
Shirts, work.....			(1)	(1)	Tires.....	.1	.2	.3	.3
Gloves, work.....			.1	.1	Gasoline.....	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.4
Shirts, sport.....	.4	.3	.2	.2	Motor oil.....	.2	.2	.2	.2
Shirts, business.....	.1	.1	(1)	(1)	Auto insurance.....	.3	.7	1.0	.8
Shorts.....	.1	.1	.2	.2	Auto registration.....	.1	.3	.3	.3
Undershirts.....	.1	(1)	.1	.1	Public.....	2.2	3.5	1.3	1.5
Union suits.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	Transit fares.....	2.1	2.8	1.0	1.2
Pajamas.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	Railroad fares.....	.1	.7	.3	.3
Socks, cotton.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	<b>MEDICAL CARE.....</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Socks, rayon.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	<b>Medical care (excluding drugs).....</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Socks, nylon stretch.....			.1	.1	Physician.....	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.6
Hats, felt.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	Office visit.....	.5	.6	.7	.7
Boys' apparel.....	.3	.5	.4	.4	Home visit.....	.4	.5	.7	.7
Overcoats.....	(1)	.1	.1	.1	Obstetrical care.....	.1	.2	.2	.2
Suits, wool.....	.1	.1	(1)	(1)	Surgeon: Appendectomy.....	.1	.1	.2	.2
Jackets.....			.1	.1	Specialist: Tonsillectomy.....	.1	.1	.1	.1
Slacks.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	Dentist.....	.7	1.2	.8	.9
Mackinaws.....	(1)	.1	.1	.1	Filing.....	.5	.9	.6	.7
Dungarees.....		.1	.1	.1	Extraction.....	.2	.3	.2	.2
Shirts.....	(1)	(1)	.1	.1	Optometric examination and eyeglasses.....	.1	.2	.3	.2
Shorts.....	.1	(1)	.1	.1	Hospital services.....	.6	.5	.2	.3
<b>Women's and girls' apparel.....</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	Men's pay ward.....	.2	.2	.1	.1
Coats, heavy weight wool.....	.5	.6	.5	.5	Semiprivate room.....		.3	.1	.1
Coats, light weight wool.....	.2	.3	.2	.2	Private room.....	.4		.1	.1
Coats, fur.....	.1	.4	.1	.1	Group hospitalization.....		1.0	1.0	1.2
Suits, wool.....	.2	.6	.3	.3	Accident and health insurance.....	.2			
Suits, rayon.....			.1	.1					
Dresses, wool.....	.1	.1	.1	.1					

See footnotes at end of table.

List of items priced for the Consumer Price Index and their relative importance in the all-items index, selected dates—Con.

Item	Percent of all items total				Item	Percent of all items total			
	1947-49 average	January 1950	December 1952	December 1956		1947-49 average	January 1950	December 1952	December 1956
Prescriptions and drugs.....	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	READING AND RECREATION.....	2.7	5.8	5.3	5.1
Prescriptions, narcotic and nonnarcotic...	.2	.4	.3	.3	Radios.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	0.3	0.4	0.3
Penicillin tablets.....			.1	.1	Television sets.....		.9	.9	.8
Multiple vitamin concentrates.....			.2	.2	Television repairs.....			( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Aspirin.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	.1	.2	.2	Motion picture admissions.....	1.5	2.2	1.4	1.6
Milk of magnesia.....	.1	.2	.1	.1	Adult.....	1.5	2.2	1.1	1.3
Tincture of iodine.....	.1	.1			Child.....			.3	.3
PERSONAL CARE.....	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.2	Velocipedes.....		.9		
Men's haircuts.....	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	Toys.....			.3	.3
Permanent waves.....	.2	.2	.1	.1	Sporting goods.....			1.3	1.1
Shampoos and wave sets.....	.3	.3	.2	.2	Newspapers.....	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.0
Toilet soap.....	.4	.3	.2	.2	OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES.....	2.0	4.0	5.0	5.1
Cleansing tissues.....			.1	.1	Cigarettes.....	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.8
Toothpaste.....	.3	.3	.2	.2	Cigars.....	.3	.2	.1	.1
Shampoo.....			.1	.1	Pipe tobacco.....	.2	.1		
Shaving cream.....			.1	.1	Beer.....		1.8	1.4	1.5
Home permanent refill.....			( <sup>1</sup> )	.1	Whiskey.....			1.0	.9
Face powder.....	.1	.3	.1	.1	Miscellaneous.....			.8	.8
Face cream.....			.1	.1	UNALLOCATED ITEMS.....	4.2			
Razor blades.....	.1	.1	.1	.1					
Sanitary napkins.....	.1	.2	.1	.1					

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>2</sup> Included in reading and recreation.

<sup>3</sup> Included in household operation.

<sup>4</sup> Included in apparel services.

<sup>5</sup> Included in housefurnishings.

# Significant Decisions in Labor Cases\*

## Labor Relations

*Federal or State Jurisdiction.* In three companion cases, the Supreme Court of the United States held<sup>1</sup> that State power to deal with labor matters included within the Labor Management Relations Act may not be automatically exercised upon the refusal of the National Labor Relations Board to exert jurisdiction but may only be exercised when the Board cedes jurisdiction to the State agency in accordance with section 10(a) of the LMRA.

In the first case, a certified union in Utah filed unfair labor charges with the NLRB and was told that jurisdiction would not be accepted in view of the predominantly "local" character of the employer's operations and inasmuch as the policies of the act would not be effectuated by exercising jurisdiction. The union then filed similar charges with the Utah Labor Relations Board, which found it had jurisdiction, charged the employer with having committed unfair labor practices as defined by the State act, and issued a remedial order that was sustained by the Utah supreme court.

The second of the three cases involved an Ohio union whose members picketed an employer's meat markets and applied secondary pressures on his suppliers when he refused to enter into an agreement recognizing the union as the employee bargaining agent and granting the union shop. Upon complaint of the employer, an Ohio court enjoined the union conduct, overruling the union contention that NLRB jurisdiction was exclusive; the injunction was later sustained by appellate and supreme courts in Ohio.

In the third case, a California union, not a certified employee bargaining agent, conducted peaceful picketing of an employer's retail lumber yards to enforce its demands for recognition as bargaining agent and a union-shop contract. On

jurisdictional grounds, the NLRB dismissed the employer petition for resolution of the question of employee representation. Despite union claims that the NLRB had exclusive jurisdiction, a California superior court enjoined the union from picketing or exerting secondary pressure until a collective bargaining representative had been designated and awarded the employer \$1,000 in damages. The California supreme court affirmed.

Reaching a similar result in all three cases, the High Court pointed out that in granting the NLRB power "to prevent any person from engaging in any unfair labor practice . . . affecting commerce" Congress meant to occupy the field of labor-management relations to the full extent of its power under the "commerce clause." The Court explained, however, that the Board has never exercised the full measure of jurisdiction and has limited its statutory jurisdiction by creating and then further restricting various jurisdictional standards. It also stated that it had never passed, and was not doing so in these cases, upon the validity of any delineation of jurisdiction by the Board.

Tracing the history of section 10(a) of the LMRA, the so-called "Federal cession" section, the Court indicated in its opinions on these cases that it was enacted to rectify the doubt created in the *Bethlehem Steel Co.* case<sup>2</sup> as to whether, under the National Labor Relations Act, a State board could act either after a formal cession by the NLRB or upon a declination of jurisdiction for any reason. The Court concluded that section 10(a) is the exclusive means for States to act concerning matters which Congress has entrusted to the NLRB; that cession by the Board is authorized only where State law is consistent with national legislation "insuring that the national labor policy will not be thwarted even in the predominantly local enterprises

\*Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor. The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

<sup>1</sup>*Guss, d. b. a. Photo Sound Products Manufacturing Co. v. Utah Labor Relations Board* (U. S. Sup. Ct., Mar. 25, 1957); *Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Local 447 v. Fairlawn Meats, Inc.* (U. S. Sup. Ct., Mar. 25, 1957); and *San Diego Building Trades Council v. Garmon* (U. S. Sup. Ct., Mar. 25, 1957). See also *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1956 (p. 943), for a summary of the lower court decision in the *Guss* case.

<sup>2</sup>*Bethlehem Steel Co. v. New York Labor Board*, 330 U. S. 767 (Apr. 7, 1947).

...";<sup>3</sup> and that Congress, free to amend the act, has, by passing section 10(a), expressed an intention for uniformity rather than confusion and conflict with Federal policy even though the denial of State jurisdiction in these three cases may create a vast no man's land, not subject to any court or agency regulation. Emphasizing that the Board can greatly reduce the area of the no man's land by asserting to the full extent its jurisdiction and by ceding jurisdiction under section 10(a), where States have brought their labor laws into conformity with Federal policy, the Court stated: "Since Congress' power in the area of commerce among the States is plenary, its judgment must be respected whatever policy objections there may be to creation of a no man's land."

*Prohibited "Political" Activity.* The Supreme Court held<sup>4</sup> that the claimed use of union funds to sponsor commercial television broadcasts for the purpose of influencing the general electorate in selecting candidates for Congress constituted sufficient facts upon which to allege a violation of section 304 of the Labor Management Relations Act. Accordingly, the Court remanded for trial to the Federal district court the case in which the original indictment had been dismissed, on the ground that those facts did not constitute an indictable statutory offense because it failed to state an offense under the statute.

According to the allegation of facts, funds from the union's general treasury were paid to a production company in Detroit, Mich., to defray the costs of certain television broadcasts sponsored by the union on a commercial television station. They supposedly came from union dues and did not include voluntary political subscriptions from union members. The broadcasts were claimed to endorse and to urge public support of certain candidates to the United States Congress during the 1954 primary and general elections.

In concluding that the lower Federal court erred in dismissing this indictment, the Supreme Court traced in detail the historical evolution of congressional enactments culminating in the prohibitions on union political contributions contained in section 304 of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Beginning in the 1890's, the Supreme Court stated, concern developed over the use of corporate financial contributions to influence elections. This

interest resulted in a series of State and Federal enactments designed to restrict and prohibit undue election influences. In 1925, the Federal Corrupt Practices Act strengthened such legislation by defining "contribution" broadly and by penalizing the recipient of any forbidden contribution as well as the contributor. The 1940 Hatch Act further limited political expenditures, prohibiting a "political committee" from receiving or spending more than \$3 million in any calendar year and an individual from contributing more than \$5,000 in any calendar year. The Court then reviewed the legislative history of wartime corrupt practices legislation and section 304 of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The Court indicated that to conclude the activity alleged in this case on the part of a corporation or a labor organization was not an "expenditure in connection with any Federal election" would be to "deny the long series of congressional efforts calculated to avoid the deleterious influence on Federal elections resulting from the use of money by those who exercise control over large aggregations of capital." The Court stated that it was to embrace precisely the kind of indirect contribution alleged in the indictment that Congress amended the Corrupt Practices Act in 1947 to proscribe "expenditures."<sup>5</sup>

The Court distinguished *United States v. Congress of Industrial Organizations*<sup>6</sup> from the present case because the publication in question in the earlier suit was a union newspaper which urged support for one candidate and which was distributed only to the union membership and was not directed at the general public. It did not consider the constitutionality of section 304 since such consideration was not absolutely necessary to a decision of the issue on appeal in this case.

*Unlawful Secondary Boycott.* The NLRB held<sup>7</sup> that a political division is a "person" entitled to protection from unlawful secondary boycotts under

<sup>3</sup> *Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees v. Wisconsin Employment Relations Board*, 340 U. S. 383 (Feb. 26, 1951).

<sup>4</sup> *United States v. International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers of America* (U. S. Sup. Ct., Mar. 11, 1957).

<sup>5</sup> The amendment also made permanent the act's "application to labor organizations" and extended "coverage to Federal primaries and nominating conventions."

<sup>6</sup> 335 U. S. 106 (June 21, 1948); see *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1948 (p. 167).

<sup>7</sup> *Local Union No. 515, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO, and Peter D. Furness Electric Co.*, 117 NLRB No. 60 (Feb. 27, 1957).



section 8(e)(4)(A) of the Labor Management Relations Act and issued a cease and desist order against a union under such an interpretation.

The union efforts had been directed toward inducing union employees of various employers to stop work on a county airport construction project with an object of forcing those employers to cease doing business with the county and the county, in turn, to cease doing business with a nonunion subcontractor. As a result of the picketing, employees of transportation firms also refused to make deliveries of materials at the construction site, and two employees of a subcontractor refused to take equipment into the site. The pickets also refused to permit an employee to enter the construction site to remove tools for his employer.

In considering these facts and ensuing legal issues, the Board dismissed as being without merit the union's contentions that their picketing did not in fact induce employees to refuse to work at the job "situated" and that the picketing was primary. The picketing in this instance was not primary, the Board concluded, because, among several reasons, the secondary employer was not engaged in its normal business at the "situated" at the time of the picketing.

The Board, in deciding that this union activity was unlawful, reversed a previous position concerning this issue.<sup>8</sup> The Board explained its reversal on the basis of the Supreme Court decision in the so-called "piggy-back" case,<sup>9</sup> holding that railroads were "persons" entitled to Board protection against secondary boycotts. Thus, the Court pointed out that Congress' failure to specifically exclude railroads (and, even more so, political divisions) from the definition of the term "person" as used in section 2 (1) did not disqualify such entities from the act's protection against secondary pressures.

<sup>8</sup> *Al. J. Schneider, Inc.*, 87 NLRB 99 (Nov. 18, 1949) and 89 NLRB 22 (Apr. 6, 1950); *Sprys Electric Co.*, 104 NLRB 1128 (May 27, 1953).

<sup>9</sup> *Local No. 25, International Brotherhood of Teamsters v. New York, New Haven & Hartford RR. Co.*, 350 U. S. 155 (Jan. 9, 1956); see *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1956 (p. 447).

<sup>10</sup> *Peoria Plastic Co. and International Association of Machinists, AFL-CIO*, 117 NLRB No. 77 (Mar. 5, 1957).

<sup>11</sup> *Mall Tool Co. and Amalgamated Local No. 286, UAW-AFL*, 112 NLRB 1313 (June 23, 1955).

<sup>12</sup> *Economic Machinery Co. and United Steelworkers of America, CIO*, 111 NLRB 947 (Mar. 15, 1955).

<sup>13</sup> *Mrs. Baird's Bakeries, Inc. and Local No. 47, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, AFL*, 114 NLRB 444 (Oct. 17, 1955).

<sup>14</sup> *Radiant Lamp Corp. and Local 868, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, AFL-CIO and International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, AFL-CIO*, 116 NLRB No. 5 (July 5, 1956).

*Employer Coercion in Representation Elections.* The National Labor Relations Board held <sup>10</sup> that individual interviews conducted by an employer at the homes of employees in the bargaining unit during the period immediately preceding a representation election constituted interference with the election regardless of whether or not the actual remarks of the employer made during such interviews were coercive in character.

For 5 days before the election, the president and vice president of the employing company had conducted individual interviews with employees in their homes after working hours. The officials were alleged to have stated that the plant would probably have to close if the union won the election because higher wages would have to be paid in competition with bigger companies, that the company would probably become bankrupt, that the union was the cause of another company's going broke, and that their company would not negotiate a union contract. In their sworn affidavits, the company officials admitted calling on the employees at their homes but denied making the alleged threats.

The Board found such conduct on the part of company officials to be in violation of the Labor Management Relations Act. Considering it unnecessary to determine the veracity of the employer's statements in this instance, the Board concluded that the cumulative effect of the pre-election interviews which were held with a majority, if not all, of the employees in the unit and which admittedly established the employer's disapproval of the union, was an interference with a free choice of bargaining representatives regardless of the actual employer remarks.

The Board summarized its longstanding interpretation of section 9 (c) as follows: "While we have made it clear, that absent unusual circumstances, both employers and unions are free to use any legitimate methods of electioneering,<sup>11</sup> we have, at the same time consistently condemned the technique of calling all or a majority of the employees in the unit into the employer's office individually<sup>12</sup> or calling upon them at their homes<sup>13</sup> to urge them to reject a union as their bargaining representative<sup>14</sup> as conduct calculated to interfere with the free choice of a bargaining representative regardless of whether or not the employer's actual remarks were coercive in character."

*Court Refusal to Enforce Arbitration.* A Federal appellate court, in dismissing a union complaint, held<sup>15</sup> that neither section 301 (a) of the Labor Management Relations Act nor the Federal Arbitration Act authorizes a Federal district court to issue a mandatory injunction enforcing a clause of a collective agreement which provided for arbitration of new contract clauses governing employment conditions at an employer's plant on expiration of the old collective bargaining agreement.

In this case, the union had entered into a written collective bargaining agreement which provided for (1) a notice of 60 days prior to expiration by the party requesting a contractual alteration or change; (2) the creation of an arbitration committee to construe any of the existing clauses and scale of "prices" in the contract which cannot otherwise be resolved; and (3) the arbitration of all questions regarding a new contract and pay scale that cannot be settled by conciliation, with the present contract remaining in effect until final settlement of the differences.

In the course of negotiations for contractual changes in a new contract, the union requested that the 3 unresolved issues—namely, 3 weeks' vacation with pay, 2 additional holidays, and a sickness and accident benefit program—be submitted to an arbitration committee in accordance with the contract. The employer took the position that the contract had expired without the parties agreeing to renewal terms and that the arbitration provision of the expired contract did not create a valid and enforceable obligation to arbitrate the renewal terms of the contract.

The appellate court pointed out that its previous decision in the *General Electric* case,<sup>16</sup> since appealed to the Supreme Court, upheld the decreeing of specific performance of an agreement which bound the employer to submit a job-classification dispute and an employee-discharge situation to arbitration. It based the issuance of this specific performance decree upon the conjoint authority found in section 301 of the LMRA and the Federal Arbitration Act. The *General Electric* case can be distinguished from the present case, the court said, because the former dealt with forced arbitration of issues under an existing contract and the present case involves court-directed arbitration of labor conditions not specifically envisaged in an earlier contract.

In refusing to support the validity of arbitration, the court of appeals emphasized that the United States arbitration statute does not seek to reach the constitutional limit. Federal courts, according to the appellate decision, are to be concerned "only with the enforcement of quasi-judicial awards directed at the ascertainment of facts in a past controversy and at the prescription of recoverable damages or other suitable awards for that which has been broken, not for that which is to be built."

### Veterans' Reemployment

*Retroactive Seniority.* A Federal district court held<sup>17</sup> that union contracts cannot circumvent the statute regulating the reemployment of veterans or cut down its "service adjustment benefits" and, therefore, a veteran must receive such status as he would have held if his apprenticeship had been continuous and had not been interrupted by his military service. The issue was whether the veteran was entitled to seniority as a journeyman as of the date when he would have completed his apprenticeship if his military service had not interrupted his employment.

In this case, the employee became an apprentice machinist on August 11, 1941. Prior to his naval service, which ran from March 24, 1944, to December 17, 1945, he had completed 6,360 hours of the required 8,000 of his apprenticeship. On December 31, 1945, he was reemployed as an apprentice; he completed the balance of his apprentice training on February 19, 1947. The dispute was on his claim to a journeyman's seniority as of October 11, 1944, the date that he would have acquired seniority but for military service, if he had been retained as a journeyman.

In contesting the veteran's claim, the employer resisted any adjustment of seniority. His defense was mainly that the union agreement provided for no such right as the veteran claimed, for while the contract stated that servicemen were to retain and accumulate seniority during military leave, it also provided that apprentices did not accumulate seniority during apprenticeship. The

<sup>15</sup> *Boston Printing Pressmen's Union No. 67 v. Potter Press* (C. A. 1, Mar. 8, 1957).

<sup>16</sup> *Local 805, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America v. General Electric Co.*, 233 F. 2d 85 (Apr. 25, 1956).

<sup>17</sup> *Norris v. Robertshaw-Fulton Controls Co.* (U. S. D. C., E. D. Tenn., N. Div., Feb. 12, 1957).

argument was that since the veteran as an apprentice machinist had no seniority when inducted, he could not accumulate any during military service.

The employer also urged that the veteran on induction had no assurance that he would be employed as a machinist on completing his apprenticeship. It was shown that the company had the right to disregard such qualified, available employees and to hire journeymen machinists from other sources and that this right was sometimes exercised.

The court ruled for the veteran and cited the following reasons for its decision: At the time the veteran entered the service, he was a trusted and competent employee in the capacity of machinist apprentice; during his absence, machinist work was on a 7-day schedule, and it was the employer's practice—though not mandatory—to employ as journeymen, apprentice machinists who had served their time for the employer, on completion of 8,000 hours' apprenticeship. The court also noted that the veteran had worked as a machinist during military service, thus improving his qualifications.

Further, the court found that if the veteran had not entered the Navy, he would have become a journeyman at least 1 year, 8 months, and 3 weeks earlier than he did—this being the length of his military service. The district court said: "This means that plaintiff is entitled to credit for the time that he served in the Navy . . . but in view of the fact that the parties have stipulated . . . that if he had been retained as an employee by the defendant, he would have received his seniority as a journeyman machinist as of October 11, 1944. That (sic) is the date to which his seniority will be made retroactive." The court also emphasized that the veteran was asking for a retroactive seniority adjustment in a position that he actually held.

The court also ruled that the veteran was not to be penalized for failing to institute action earlier, emphasizing that, in addition to lapse of time, prejudice must be shown to have resulted from

the delay, that evidence was no longer available, or that a defense existed which could no longer be established.

### Wages and Hours

*Limitation of the "Retail" Exemption.* The Supreme Court reversed a Federal appellate court and held<sup>18</sup> that the "retail establishment" exemption of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, is not to be applied to an entire chain enterprise or to a group of physically separate units of a chain enterprise but instead to the units which, independently, meet the prescribed percentage tests of the act.

A storage company operated a chain of 5 warehouses in California, whose business was predominantly household or retail storage. The ruling in this area concerned the applicability of the act to the employees in one of the warehouses. More than 25 percent of the annual dollar volume of sales of storage at the particular warehouse involved in this case consisted of commercial or nonretail storage so that, if considered as a separate establishment, it did not meet the act's exemption requirement that 75 percent of its services be retail. The company argued that the exemption should apply because it operated this warehouse together with 4 other warehouses as a single functional and organizational unit and 75 percent of the total services of the 5 warehouses was retail.

In rejecting this contention, the Supreme Court concluded that each physically separate unit of a chain or multiunit business is a separate "establishment" for purposes of determining the applicability of the retail exemptions in sections 13 (a) (2), (3), and (4) of the act. The Court, in its opinion, cited *Phillips v. Walling*,<sup>19</sup> which was decided before the 1949 exemptions were added to the act and which limited the definition "retail" establishment to typical retail chain systems.

<sup>18</sup> *Mitchell, etc. v. Bekins Van & Storage Co.* (U. S. Sup. Ct., Mar. 11, 1957).  
<sup>19</sup> 324 U. S. 490 (1945)

# Chronology of Recent Labor Events

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## March 1, 1957

THE Indiana legislature passed a "right to work" law banning union membership as a condition of employment (see also p. 616 of this issue). A week later, the legislature also passed a law which provided that no State-resident worker or group of workers shall be denied the right to organize into unions and to elect bargaining representatives, and another which declared duly adopted constitutions, bylaws, and rules of labor unions as valid and enforceable contracts in the courts as between members and officers of such organizations.

THE National Labor Relations Board ruled, in *H. A. Rider & Sons*, Watsonville, Calif., and *Local No. 912, International Brotherhood of Teamsters*, that employees who worked 70 percent of their time in an apple processing plant and the remainder on a farm operated by the same employer, were not agricultural laborers but "employees" under the Taft-Hartley Act. A previous Board decision on this issue (*Clinton Foods, Inc.*, and *International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local No. 79*—see Chron. item for Mar. 26, 1954, MLR, May 1954) was overruled to the extent that it was inconsistent with this ruling.

## March 3

THE Meat Cutters and 3 food chain stores in Central and South New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware negotiated a 28-month contract for 7,000 meat department employees, providing for weekly wage increases totaling from \$6 to \$11 and the establishment of an areawide employer-financed pension plan. (See also p. 617 of this issue.)

## March 4

THE Supreme Court of the United States denied review of a Pennsylvania Supreme Court's ruling that the State unemployment compensation law's "prompt payment" provision is unconstitutional and that the State UC agency could not pay benefits to claimants who had been on strike against Westinghouse Electric Corp., pending court review of the claims on their merits. The case was *Clyde J. Bowman and Pennsylvania CIO Council v. Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce*, sub nom. *Pennsylvania Chamber of Commerce v. Torquato*. (See Chron. item for Oct. 1, 1956, MLR, Dec. 1956.)

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## March 5

TWO unions in the paper industry—the United Paperworkers (formerly CIO) and the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers (formerly AFL)—merged to form the United Papermakers and Paperworkers, with a combined membership of 123,000. (See also p. 614 of this issue.)

## March 6

HIGHER minimum piece rates for homeworkers in five needlework industries in Puerto Rico went into effect pursuant to an order of the Federal Wage and Hour Administrator under the Fair Labor Standards Act. The new wage schedule brings piece rates for hand-embroidery and hand-sewing operations into line with increased hourly rates in these industries effective October 8, 1956 (see Chron. item for Sept. 17, 1956, MLR, Nov. 1956).

## March 7

BERKSHIRE-HATHAWAY, INC., and the Textile Workers Union announced that agreement to increase hospital and sickness benefits had been reached under a wage reopener of their 2-year contract covering 10,000 employees, but that the wage level remained unchanged. The union subsequently agreed on similar terms with the Pepperell Manufacturing and the Forstmann Woolen Cos., with the latter agreeing also to a revised pension plan to run 5 years (See also p. 616 of this issue.)

## March 8

A 36-day strike of 4,000 New York Harbor tugboat workers was terminated when members of the United Marine Division of the National Maritime Union ratified a 4-year contract with the Marine Towing and Transportation Employers Association. Principal provisions included an 11-percent across-the-board hourly wage increase and a wage reopening on February 1, 1959. (See also p. 617 of this issue.)

A 3-year agreement, featuring the first holiday-pay provision ever negotiated by an operating union, was reached by the Switchmen's Union with the Western Carriers' Conference Committee, covering 11,000 employees. (See also p. 617 of this issue.)

THE Independent Petroleum Workers of America negotiated a 4-percent wage increase with the Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) for 6,300 employees of the Whiting refinery. The 2-year agreement includes a wage reopening clause and provides for other benefits. (See also p. 617 of this issue.)

## March 11

THE Supreme Court of the United States, in reversing a lower court decision in *Mitchell v. Bekins Van & Storage Co.* (see Chron. item for Mar. 1, 1956, MLR, May 1956),



ruled that the "retail establishment" exemption provided under the Fair Labor Standards Act must be applied to each individual unit of any retail chain enterprise. (See also p. 607 of this issue.)

On the same day, the Supreme Court ruled, in *United States v. International Union, United Automobile Workers*, that the union would be in violation of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, as amended by section 304 of the Taft-Hartley Act, if found to have used union funds to influence the public at large in connection with the election of candidates for Congress (see Chron. item for July 20, 1955, MLR, Sept. 1955). The Court refused to rule on the constitutionality of the provisions of the law and remanded the case to the lower court for development of the facts at trial, holding that the lower court erred in dismissing the indictment for having failed to state an offense under the statute. (See also p. 604 of this issue.)

### March 15

A Presidential emergency board created to investigate a dispute between the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Nation's major railroads (see Chron. item for Dec. 5, 1956, MLR, Feb. 1957) recommended a "pattern settlement," effective November 1, 1956, on the basis of a 3-stage, 26½-cent hourly wage increase, semiannual cost-of-living adjustments, and a 3-year moratorium on demands for wage changes. An alternative benefit recommended for regularly assigned yardmen was 7 paid holidays in lieu of 2 cents in both the second and third year wage increases.

On March 21, another Presidential emergency board which had studied a dispute between the Teamsters and the Railway Express Agency (see Chron. item for Jan. 25, 1957, MLR, Mar. 1957) recommended the terms of a 3-year settlement, including a 3-step, 26½-cent hourly wage increase, an escalator clause, and increased employer contributions to a health and welfare plan.

### March 19

THE Federal Wage and Hour Administrator signed an order under the Fair Labor Standards Act revising minimum hourly rates for two Puerto Rican leather-goods industries which were combined into the leather, leather goods, shoe, and related products industry for wage-rate purposes. Effective April 4, minimum hourly rates for the five industry classifications will range from 45 to 85 cents an hour.

### March 20

THE Ladies' Garment Workers and the California Sportswear and Dress Association announced the negotiation of a 3-year agreement for 3,000 employees, effective April 10, and calling for a 10-cent-an-hour general wage increase, paid holidays for pieceworkers, a second week of paid vacation, and other benefits. (See also p. 617 of this issue.)

### March 21

THE International Association of Machinists announced the signing of reciprocal membership transfer agreements with the United Automobile Workers and the Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers, whereby members of the latter two unions may transfer to plants organized by the IAM, and vice versa, and be accepted into membership without initiation or reinstatement fees.

THE Federal Wage and Hour Administrator signed an order establishing higher minimum wage rates under the Fair Labor Standards Act, effective April 12, for two Puerto Rican textile industries. The ranges of the new hourly rates are: textiles and textile products, 49 cents to \$1; hosiery, 63 to 65 cents.

### March 22

THE Carpenters and the Chicago Builders Association, representing 200 major contractors, reached a 1-year agreement affecting 30,000 employees and providing for a 10-cent-an-hour scale increase effective June 1 and an employer-financed pension program.

### March 25

THE Supreme Court ruled, in three companion cases, that since Congress had given the NLRB jurisdiction over labor matters in interstate commerce, State labor agencies and courts have no power to deal with such matters, even though the Board has declined to exercise its jurisdiction but has not ceded jurisdiction to a State agency under section 10 (a) of the National Labor Relations Act. The cases were *Guss, d. b. a. Photo Sound Products Manufacturing Co. v. Utah Labor Relations Board*; *San Diego Building Trades Council v. Garmon*; and *Amalgamated Meat Cutters, Local No. 427 v. Fairlawn Meats, Inc.* (See also p. 603 of this issue.)

THE Supreme Court ruled, in *Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen v. Chicago River and Indiana R. R.*, that a strike by a railroad union to force action in a grievance would be illegal under the Railway Labor Act if the controversy had been submitted to National Railroad Adjustment Board, and the anti-injunction Norris-LaGuardia Act does not deprive Federal courts of power to enjoin such stoppages since the specific provisions of the Railway Labor Act take precedence over the more general provisions of the Norris-LaGuardia Act.

OFFICE WORKERS of the French Line in New York City voted for representation by the Steamship Office Workers Union, a local of the International Longshoremen's Association, thus giving the union for the first time representation rights for ship line clerical personnel. (See also p. 615 of this issue.)

### March 27

THE Governor of New York signed two legislative measures designed to extend the powers of the bi-State Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor. Identical acts were enacted by the New Jersey legislature last year. (See also p. 616 of this issue.)

THE Federal court of appeals in Philadelphia ruled, in *NLRB v. United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipefitting Industry, Locals 420 and 428*, that section 10 (k) of the Taft-Hartley Act required the Board to "hear and determine" on the merits a jurisdictional dispute between unions before taking action on an unfair labor practice complaint. The court refused to enforce the Board order.

AFTER the secretary-treasurer of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union had made public a charge that its president and the vice president in charge of organization were guilty of corruption and misuse of union funds, the union's general executive board found that his conduct discredited the union and violated its constitution and suspended him from office. (See also p. 614 of this issue.)

### March 29

THE AFL-CIO Executive Council, at a special meeting called immediately after Dave Beck, Teamster president,

had invoked the Fifth Amendment in testimony before the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field (see Chron. item for Jan. 28, 1957, MLR, Mar. 1957), suspended him as a vice president of the Federation and member of the Council, pending a hearing on May 20 on charges of "bringing the labor movement into disrepute and failing to explain [the Senate committee's] charges against him." It further directed the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee to investigate and determine whether the Teamsters were "substantially dominated or controlled by corrupt influences."

On the same day, James R. Hoffa, a Teamster vice president, pleaded not guilty to a Federal indictment for bribery and conspiracy to obtain access to the Senate Committee's records. Four other Teamster officials, including vice presidents Frank W. Brewster and Einar O. Mohn, had been indicted earlier in the month for contempt of Congress in refusing to answer questions posed by the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee in hearings on racketeering and diversion of union funds. (See also p. 612 of this issue.)

THE Seafarers International Union in convention elected Paul Hall, former first vice president, to the presidency vacated by the death of Harry Lundeberg (see Chron. item for Jan. 28, 1957, MLR, Mar. 1957).

## Union Conventions, June 16 to July 15, 1957

<i>Date</i>	<i>National and international unions</i>	<i>Place</i>
June 17	Communications Workers of America.....	Kansas City, Mo.
June 22	National Federation of Salaried Unions (Ind.).....	Boston, Mass.
June 24	International Plate Printers, Die Stampers and Engravers' Union of North America.....	Ottawa, Canada
July 1	International Brotherhood of Operative Potters.....	New Orleans, La.
July 8	American Newspaper Guild.....	St. Louis, Mo.
July 10	Insurance Workers of America.....	Buffalo, N. Y.
<i>Date</i>	<i>State labor organizations</i>	<i>Place</i>
June 24	Michigan State Federation.....	Detroit
June 24	Texas State Federation.....	Houston

# Developments in Industrial Relations\*

THE APPEARANCE of Teamsters union President Dave Beck before the U. S. Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, and the arraignment of Teamsters Vice President James R. Hoffa in Federal court on charges of bribery in order to obtain access to the committee's files highlighted March developments in the investigation into the affairs of the Teamsters union. At the end of the month, Mr. Beck, who had invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer most of the committee's questions, was suspended as a vice president of the AFL-CIO at a special meeting of that organization's Executive Council.

While the tempo of collective bargaining remained relatively slow during the month, contracts continuing existing pay rates were concluded in both the cotton and woolen branches of the northern textile industry, and the first negotiated wage settlement in the petroleum industry for 1957 was also reached. The New York City tugboat strike was settled during the early part of the month.

## Unions and Ethical Practices

Early in the month, testimony before the Senate select committee by local government officials, union officials, and others had alleged that close ties existed between leaders of the Western Conference of Teamsters and gambling and other illegal activities in Washington and Oregon.<sup>1</sup> As an illustration of the charges made by witnesses, one union official was said to have accepted a \$10,000 payoff in the form of union "dues" from a pinball machine operator in return for labeling such machines as "union"—a requisite for continuing in business. Taverns with this operator's machines had been picketed. According to the secretary of one of the locals under scrutiny, its officers were appointed rather than elected, and

crucial questions such as calling strikes and raising dues were never submitted to membership referendum. Most financial records of the Portland Joint Council for the period under investigation—mid-1954 to mid-1956—were reportedly destroyed.

Senate investigators estimated that over \$700,000 had been lost to the Western Conference of Teamsters through misappropriation, loans, and questionable expenditures by its officers. The committee had documents which it said showed that union funds were paid (1) as political campaign contributions and to a nonexistent "special" fund from which cash was withdrawn with no accounting (the Teamsters claimed these funds were used for political contributions to candidates who preferred cash), (2) as jobless benefits to unidentified recipients, and (3) for gifts and personal expenses by Teamster officials.

Criticized by members of the Senate committee for "loose handling" of Teamster funds, Frank W. Brewster—head of the Western Conference—admitted occasional laxity and promised he would correct such unbusinesslike practices as signing blank checks. Mr. Brewster acknowledged that he had "loaned" about \$400,000 of union funds to a failing Canadian trucking concern that had recently been organized by the Teamsters; that although he owed nearly \$80,000 to the Conference and \$11,000 to its retirement trust fund, he had ordered an audit to determine the exact amount of his indebtedness and had given the Conference a warranty deed against all of his properties last year to cover it; and that union money was used to buy corporate stock which certain union officials were then given the privilege of buying, with payments spread over a period of time.

When confronted with apparent discrepancies in income reports filed with the Internal Revenue Service and the Department of Labor, Mr. Brewster directed the committee to his accountants. He denied that payments he had received from an insurance broker handling the union's welfare funds represented commissions or that there was a conflict of interest in entering partnership with, and becoming indebted to, the broker. He also disclaimed any connection with vice and political corruption in Portland, Oreg., but could not explain either a check given the Multnomah

\*Prepared in the Division of Wages and Industrial Relations of the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the basis of currently available published material.

<sup>1</sup> For earlier developments, see Monthly Labor Review, April 1957 (p. 401).

County district attorney who had been indicted by a local grand jury for conspiracy or the union's payment of bills of a select committee witness who was described as a racketeer.

Court action against Teamster officials was highlighted by the indictment by a Federal grand jury of international Vice President Hoffa. He and an attorney were indicted on charges of bribing an employee of the select committee to obtain secret data from the committee's files and conspiring to influence and obstruct the committee's inquiry. Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation reported that, when arrested on March 13, Mr. Hoffa had on his person documents from the committee's files which the employee had given him on instructions from the committee and the FBI. Mr. Brewster and three other Teamster officials (Einar O. Mohn, also a Teamster vice president, the secretary-treasurer of a Seattle local, and the welfare fund administrator of a New York local) were indicted by a Federal grand jury on March 18 for having refused to answer questions of the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee last January on the ground that it lacked jurisdiction over union activities.

After much conjecturing as to Mr. Beck's appearance before the committee, he came before it on March 26 but refused to answer most of the questions posed or to comply with its request that he surrender his personal financial records for the past 7 years. Mr. Beck challenged the committee's jurisdiction, under the first three articles of the Constitution, as a usurpation of executive and judicial powers. The Teamsters president also invoked the Fourth Amendment's curbs on unreasonable seizures and the Fifth Amendment's protection against possible self-incrimination, stating that he had been advised of possible criminal action for alleged income tax evasions.

The committee's interrogation centered specifically on Mr. Beck's alleged misappropriation of more than \$300,000 of Teamster funds. These funds had been obtained without disclosure to the union membership and without payment of interest. The committee reported that Mr. Beck repaid \$270,000 to the union after the Government began to check his income tax returns, although there was no evidence that the funds constituted a "loan or gift."

In excusing Mr. Beck from the witness stand, Committee Chairman John L. McClellan said, "This witness . . . has shown flagrant disregard and disrespect for honest and reputable unionism and for the best interests and welfare of the laboring people of this country. And above all he has shown arrogant contempt for the million and a half members of honest laboring people in the Teamsters union." Later in the month, Senator McClellan ordered a staff study of possible legislation to prevent "the misuse of union funds so as to protect the dues-paying members from misappropriation and dissipation of union funds" and to insure the "observance of democratic procedures in union organizations." James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor, in announcing that the Department also was studying the problems disclosed by the committee with a view to recommending legislation, termed the actions of Mr. Beck and some of his associates as "reprehensible."

As soon as Mr. Beck invoked the Fifth Amendment, AFL-CIO President George Meany called a special session of the Executive Council to consider whether Mr. Beck had violated the Federation's newly formulated policy which declares that a union official who invokes the Fifth Amendment on union matters before congressional committees has "no right to continue to hold office in his union."<sup>2</sup> The council, on March 29, unanimously voted to suspend Mr. Beck as a vice president of the Federation and a member of the Executive Council pending a council hearing to be held May 20 on charges of bringing the labor movement into disrepute and failing to explain the charges against him.<sup>3</sup> The AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee was directed to investigate whether the Teamsters union was "substantially dominated or controlled by corrupt influences."

During the Senate committee's investigation, various union officials criticized Teamster officials' actions and expressed concern that the investigation would create a climate hostile to labor and encourage enactment of repressive labor legislation. In addition to Mr. Meany, these included

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Beck had specifically opposed that policy and had departed for Europe before the council's other recent resolutions and codes dealing with ethical conduct were voted upon. See *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1957 (pp. 350 and 361).

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Beck and 7 other members of the 28-man council were absent from the March 29 meeting.



Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers, and James B. Carey, president of the International Union of Electrical Workers. Mr. Meany declared that persons with a "hypocritical concern" for the purity of labor unions would use the hearings as a "coverup for putting unions out of business." Asserting that racketeering was a social vice and not a special labor evil, he said that management must assume its fair share of responsibility in eradicating it where it was a byproduct of labor-management relations. Mr. Meany cited the "severe measures" taken by labor to root out corruption from its ranks and termed the number of union officials who might be engaged in improper activities as "small." He predicted that labor movement will emerge "more soundly oriented, cleaner, more firmly united, and healthier."

At about the same time, the National Association of Manufacturers released a study on the "monopoly" power of unions, which suggested that the entire economy would benefit from the abolition of the union shop. John S. Coleman, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, addressing the Chamber's National Labor Relations Conference in mid-March, remarked that unless labor cleans its own house, it might be subject to the same kind of "corrective legislation" that was applied to corporations following certain excesses of the 1920's. He added that businessmen shared a "strong feeling of sympathy for the rank-and-file members of the labor movement . . . the innocent victims of misplaced trust" and regretted that innocent labor representatives should be "tarred with the brush of the guilty."

Within the Teamsters union itself, there were varied reactions to the investigation of its leadership. Scattered protests expressed calls for resignations of union officers, enlarged membership voice in union affairs, and improved accounting of funds. Most locals remained silent, and several viewed the investigation as a "frameup," "smear," or "labor witch hunt." The Teamsters National Warehouse Division attacked the Senate Com-

mittee procedures as "inconsistent with justice, law, and morality." Mr. Beck emphasized that he intended to run for reelection at the Teamsters convention in September and that he would not resign from the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Also during March, charges of conspiracy and extortion as the price for labor peace were leveled against several union officials in New York City. A Federal grand jury indicted two Teamster local officials and a former president of a now inactivated local of the United Textile Workers of America (Burle Michelson, who had posed as a Teamster organizer) for allegedly "shaking down" a lumber firm for cash sums and monthly "dues and welfare payments" for its employees (who were unaware of the arrangement) in return for "soft contracts" and keeping the company free of picket lines. Samuel Berger, formerly an official of a trucking local of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, was also accused of extorting funds from a nonunion dress company.<sup>4</sup>

Meanwhile, several other unions took corrective steps. The Distillery Workers placed a supervisor in charge of their principal New York local after that unit had refused to remove its executive vice president, Sol Cilento, pending his trial on charges of bribery and acceptance of union welfare fund kickbacks. The international union was 1 of 3 that had been directed by the AFL-CIO in February to carry out reforms by mid-May or face suspension.<sup>5</sup> The officer (who 2 years before had resigned his position as the international's secretary-treasurer) was also charged by the parent union with dishonesty, willful neglect of duty, conduct unbecoming an officer, and other violations of the union's constitution.

The Retail Clerks suspended all officers of eight New York City locals and appointed a trustee as part of a joint effort with New York County District Attorney Frank S. Hogan to eradicate any racket elements. A Retail Clerks vice president, Paul LaFayette, ousted on charges of issuing local charters to men "of bad reputation and character," bringing discredit to the organization, and violating its ethical practices code subsequently resigned his companion post as administrator of the regional welfare fund. The fund's trustees voted to curtail expenditures by

<sup>4</sup> In February, the official had resigned after invoking the Fifth Amendment before a Federal grand jury investigating racketeering. See *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1957 (p. 492).

<sup>5</sup> See *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1957 (p. 362).

eliminating the new administrator's separate salary and by waiving their own fees for attending meetings. In addition, they planned to make public detailed quarterly financial statements. At the same time, the district attorney began a grand jury investigation and subpoenaed the records of the welfare fund, the New York district council, and three locals.

A Philadelphia local of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers was placed under trusteeship by the international's president, Ed. S. Miller, after a union investigation of charges that it has been infiltrated by racketeering elements. The Chemical Workers union suspended five officers of a pharmaceutical plant local in New York State after their arrest for participating in the theft of drugs from their employer.

The Executive Board of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union on March 20 endorsed the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices code and charged all international officers with responsibility for "vigorous, vigilant enforcement," stipulating possible dismissal for laxity. The 160,000-member union was under scrutiny by both the Ethical Practices Committee of the AFL-CIO and the McClellan committee. Charges of corruption and misuse of union funds had been filed against both the union's president, James G. Cross, and its vice president-organizing director, George Stuart, by its secretary-treasurer, Curtis R. Sims, whom the Executive Board on March 27 suspended with full pay, reportedly for discrediting the union and violating its constitution by making his allegations public before seeking internal union remedies. The Executive Board was to reconvene within 3 months to decide on further action with respect to Mr. Sims. At the month's end, the union announced the "long-contemplated resignation" of Mr. Stuart but disclaimed any connection between this event and the intraunion dispute.

### Other Union Developments

A noteworthy consolidation of two major international unions within the AFL-CIO was completed at a joint merger convention in Chicago on March 5 by delegates of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers (formerly AFL) and the United Paperworkers of America (formerly CIO).<sup>6</sup> The combined 123,000-member United

Papermakers and Paperworkers was created despite some opposition within the Paper Makers to elimination of the membership referendum for elections, resolution of a wide range of union policy questions in favor of the convention system, and discontinuation of the union's death benefit fund. A 19-member General Executive Board was to be composed of 4 administrative officers—including President Paul L. Phillips, head of the former Paper Makers, and Executive Vice President Harry D. Sayre, former president of the Paperworkers—and 15 vice presidents. It was hailed as the "first concrete realization" of the AFL-CIO's goal of ending "conflicting and duplicating organizations and jurisdictions." John P. Burke, president of the 150,000-member Pulp and Sulphite Workers told the merger convention that while there were no immediate prospects of his union joining the newly consolidated organization, he hoped they might be able "to develop a *modus operandi* for living together" and to conduct joint contract negotiations.

An interesting action to assure an adequate supply of trained replacements for the union's leadership was taken when the Executive Board of the 445,000-member International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union called on all its locals, joint boards, and departments to designate a second line of officials under age 56 for emergency duty when their chiefs die or retire. Retirement was encouraged by increasing maximum pensions for the staff from 50 to 60 percent of their salaries, exclusive of social security retirement benefits. About 7 years ago, the union launched a training institute to develop career staff. Graduates of the 1-year course start to work for the union at salaries of \$65 a week, with automatic annual increments up to \$120, and further increases on the basis of merit.

James L. McDevitt was appointed sole director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, following the resignation of Co-director Jack Kroll. Former Assistant Director Alexander Barkan was named deputy director of the committee.

Three unions took action during March to raise dues. A dues increase of 1 cent per capita for each hour worked was voted by the independent International Longshoremen's Association's New

<sup>6</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, January and March 1957 (pp. 83 and 363, respectively).

York District Council as a step toward replenishing the union's treasury, depleted by 3 representation election campaigns as well as by legal and other expenses incurred since its expulsion from the AFL in 1953. The increase—estimated to exceed \$400,000 on the basis of the 1956 employment—was to be apportioned in the ratios of 17/22 (about \$325,000 a year) for the international, 4/22 for the Atlantic Coast District, and 1/22 for the New York District Council. Dues were formerly \$4 a month. Delegates to the Glass Bottle Blowers Association convention in St. Louis also approved a dues advance—50 cents a month plus an additional 25 cents a month to establish a defense fund. A 50-cent increase (to \$1.75 a month) in per capita payments by the locals to the international was voted by delegates to the independent Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers convention in Minneapolis, subject to a membership referendum in May.

The first vote by clerical personnel of a steamship line in favor of union representation occurred when a majority of French Line clerical workers in New York chose representation by the Steamship Office Workers Union (an ILA local). The union announced it would petition the National Labor Relations Board for elections among office employees of "5 or 10" other ship lines. Extensive broadening of the union's jurisdiction to white-collar workers, it was claimed, would enhance the effectiveness of future pier strikes, since office staffs traditionally have been pressed into service handling mooring lines and passengers' baggage during longshore walkouts.

Reciprocal membership transfer agreements were signed by the International Association of Machinists with the United Automobile Workers and the Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers. Under these arrangements, a member of one union who transfers to a job in a plant represented by another signatory union will be accepted into membership without an initiation or reinstatement fee.

### Minimum Wage Developments

The Labor Standards Subcommittee of the House Committee on Education and Labor opened public hearings on legislation to bring more workers under the Fair Labor Standards Act, and the Labor

Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare continued its study of such proposals, with testimony being presented by both union officials and spokesmen for various industries that might be affected by such revisions.<sup>7</sup> George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, criticized the administration's proposals for covering an estimated 2.5 million more workers as "narrow, restricted, and unrealistic" and of actual benefit to only a quarter of a million workers currently earning less than \$1 an hour. The Federation urged support of bills that would extend protection to about 10 million additional employees. A representative of the Laundry Workers Union held that competition should be based on managerial skill rather than "upon the greatest degree of exploitation of the workers" and further declared that studies had shown that in some areas with the lowest wages the highest prices were charged for laundry services. The International Union of Electrical Workers noted that the proportion of the labor force protected by wage-hour laws was actually shrinking, as the trades sector was expanding relative to the rest of the nonfarm labor force.

Opposition to extension of coverage was voiced by trade association representatives. Rowland Jones, Jr., president of the American Retail Federation, characterized the proposal to extend coverage to employees of the larger retail stores as "class of group discrimination," since most smaller retail outlets would continue to be exempt. He also stated that application of the law to retail and service industries would "destroy job opportunities for thousands" of temporary and part-time employees. On the other hand, Lansing P. Shield, president of Grand Union Co. (a grocery chain), asserted, in an address at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, that the minimum wage law should be welcomed as necessary to the retail industry's future growth and development. If retailers pay their employees less than the minimum wages available in other industries, he said, they cannot expect to be competitive in their search for superior personnel—the key factor making for success in retail operations.

The Labor Department during the month announced that the increase in the Federal minimum wage from 75 cents an hour to \$1 effec-

<sup>7</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, April 1957 (p. 495).

tive March 1, 1956, had had only a limited impact on employment, wages, and prices, with most of the effects confined to the South. Some evidence of a small amount of unemployment, particularly in the southern sawmill and apparel industries, was disclosed by the preliminary report,<sup>8</sup> released as part of a 3-year study of the effects of the statutory raise. Other conclusions were that price advances for some products of low-wage industries appeared to be partly attributable to the higher wage floor; that hours of work in some instances were cut back to reduce overtime pay; and that, although earnings of some workers already receiving \$1 or more an hour were increased, differentials over those directly affected by the minimum narrowed.

### Legislative and Judicial Activities

**State Laws.** The first "right to work" bill affecting a major industrial State was passed by the Indiana legislature. The Governor permitted the measure, which bans compulsory union membership, to become law without his signature, and it is expected to go into effect in the late summer, after all county clerks have formally acknowledged receipt of copies. With this action, the number of States having such laws returned to 18. (Louisiana repealed its right-to-work law last June but continued its union-security restrictions for agricultural laborers and certain processing workers.)

Additional powers were granted the Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor under two amendments to the New York State law regulating the docks. Identical legislation was enacted by the New Jersey Legislature last year. One of the new bills granted police powers to designated commission personnel. The other extended the registration requirements to pier workers formerly not required to register—approximately 3,000 cargo repairmen, coopers, general maintenance men, mechanical and miscellaneous workers, horse and cattle fitters, grain ceilers, and marine carpenters. Licensing of clerks and checkers will also now be required. The amendments also bar loan sharks, bookmakers, and policy writers, among others, from loitering within 500 feet of the piers. The commission will be permitted to fine employing stevedores up to \$5,000 in lieu of suspension or revocation of license, grant immunity from prose-

cution to witnesses, and seek contempt citations against those refusing to testify even when granted such immunity.

**Court Decisions.** In a 6-2 decision arising from 3 separate cases, the Supreme Court ruled that States may not, under the Taft-Hartley Act, assume jurisdiction over labor disputes simply because the National Labor Relations Board has declined to assert jurisdiction. They may do so only if the Board has ceded jurisdiction to the State under section 10 (a) of the act.<sup>9</sup>

In another decision, the Supreme Court unanimously ruled that Federal courts may prohibit strikes by railroad unions that would be contrary to the peaceful settlement procedures prescribed by the Railway Labor Act. The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen had contended that a Federal court injunction granted the Chicago River and Indiana Railroad Co., halting a strike called to force settlement of grievances which the company had submitted to the National Railroad Adjustment Board violated the Norris-LaGuardia Act, which limits the Federal courts' injunctive power in labor disputes. The Court found that this act alone could not govern and that its purpose was "reconcilable" with that of the Railway Labor Act.

### Collective Bargaining

The year's first major settlement in the cotton and synthetic textile industry was concluded by the Textile Workers Union and Berkshire-Hathaway, Inc., largest northern producer. Under a wage reopener of a 2-year contract, pay rates were left unchanged for the company's 10,000 employees, but hospitalization, sickness benefits, and special hospital fee allowances were increased effective April 15 (from \$8 a day to \$12, from \$22.50 a week to \$25, and from \$80 to \$120, respectively). The eligibility age for retirement separation pay was reduced from 65 to 62 for women. This settlement was followed by agreement on similar terms in a 1-year contract between the union and Pepperell Manufacturing Co. for 2,500 employees at its Maine plants.

<sup>8</sup> Studies of the Economic Effects of the \$1 Minimum Wage—Interim Report, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, 1957. See also Effects of the Minimum Wage in Seven Industries, Monthly Labor Review, March and April 1957 (pp. 323 and 441, respectively).

<sup>9</sup> For further discussion, see p. 603 of this issue.



A new TWUA agreement with the Forstmann Woolen Co. in Passaic, N. J., continued existing scales for some 2,200 workers. The 1-year contract provided for pension plan improvements.

In the apparel industry, a 3-year agreement providing for wage increases of 10 cents an hour effective April 21 was reached between the California Sportswear and Dress Association and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, representing 3,000 workers. Wages will be increased by another 5 cents starting January 1, 1960, if employers exercise an option to extend the contract another year. Other provisions included establishment of paid holidays for pieceworkers (1 the first year, 3 the next, and 5 in the last contract year) and time and a half for time worked by pieceworkers in excess of 7¼ hours a day or 36¼ hours a week, starting October 1, 1957, and beyond 7 hours a day and 35 hours a week beginning on January 1, 1959.

The Independent Petroleum Workers of America became the first union to conclude a contract in the current oil industry negotiations when it signed an agreement with Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) for a 4-percent wage increase retroactive to February 1 for 6,300 employees at its Whiting refinery. In addition, the 2-year contract contained a provision for a wage reopening after 1 year and shortened the eligibility requirement for a 4-week vacation from 25 to 20 years' service.

The strike of approximately 4,000 tugboat workers in the New York harbor that had begun February 1<sup>10</sup> was ended on March 8 when a 4-year contract was agreed to by the Marine Towing and Transportation Employers Association and the United Marine Division of the National Maritime Union. The contract included provisions that had been twice rejected by the union's membership as part of a proposed 6-year agreement. An 11-percent pay increase was included in the contract in addition to individual rate adjustments that further increased pay. The contract provided for a reopening of wages

on February 1, 1959, with the union retaining the right to strike if a satisfactory agreement is not reached.

A package increase of 26.5 cents an hour over a 3-year period which included establishment of 7 paid holidays beginning January 1, 1958 (the first time for operating employees), was negotiated by the Switchmen's Union with the Western Carriers' Conference Committee.<sup>11</sup> Pay rates for these yard-service employees were raised by 12½ cents an hour retroactive to November 1, 1956, of which 2½ cents was in lieu of a carrier-financed hospital and medical-benefit plan for employees' dependents. Additional 5-cent increases were to become effective in 1957 and 1958. The new contract also contained a cost-of-living escalator clause.

A 28-month contract between the Meat Cutters and 3 food chain stores in central and south New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware provided for wage increases totaling from \$6 to \$11 a week. Raises ranging from \$3 to \$6.50 a week, retroactive to February 1, were negotiated for a majority of the 7,000 meat-department employees, with the remaining adjustments scheduled for April 1958. Other terms included establishment of an industry-area pension plan, financed by employer contributions; standardization of health and welfare benefits; jury-duty pay; and an eighth paid holiday.

In the Chicago area, a new 1-year contract affecting 30,000 carpenters called for a 10-cent-an-hour scale increase effective June 1 and the establishment of a pension program financed by employer contributions of 10 cents per man-hour worked. The settlement was reached by the Carpenters union and the Builders Association of Chicago representing 200 major contractors.

<sup>10</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, April 1957 (p. 493).

<sup>11</sup> On April 8, the parties agreed to amend the contract by moving forward the effective date of the paid holiday provisions to November 1, 1957 and by providing that extra men who worked or were available for work on the day preceding and the day following any holiday would be paid the premium rate for work performed on that holiday.

# Book Reviews and Notes

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EDITOR'S NOTE.—*Listing of a publication in this section is for record and reference only and does not constitute an endorsement of point of view or advocacy of use.*

## Special Reviews

*Seventy Years of Life and Labor: An Autobiography by Samuel Gompers.* Revised and edited by Philip Taft and John A. Sessions. New York, E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., 1957. 334 pp. \$5.

Professor Taft and Mr. Sessions have richly earned the gratitude of the students of the American labor movement, present and future, for their abridged 1-volume version of the Gompers autobiography, which first saw light as a 2-volume work almost a generation ago. As the life story of Gompers and the history of the first four decades of the American Federation of Labor are virtually interchangeable, at least in their "big strokes," it might not be amiss to contrast the circumstances under which some of the earlier histories of both appeared with those surrounding preparation of the present work.

When the reviewer was at work during 1911-13 on Volume II of the History of Labor in the United States (1918) by John R. Commons and associates, he and Commons deemed it best not to put Gompers to the temptation of making a flat denial of the conclusion, greatly stressed in the volume, that Gompers was deeply indebted to the ideas of Marx's International in his formative years. For, at that time, with the Socialist Party of America at its zenith and with the conflict within the Federation between the Gompers leadership and the Socialists likewise at its climax, it appeared best to confine the search to the abundant printed sources, both AFL and Socialist, rather than to confront Gompers with a request for access to the manuscript material in his files.

Gompers, in his autobiography, published in 1925 of his own free will and completely unprompted, supplied the intimate data to bear out that conclusion. In fact, he showed that without the influence of the Marxian ideas of the vintage of the International, American labor might not have hit on the indispensable emphasis on permanent trade union organization as the only sure foundation of the whole labor movement, whatever its ultimate destiny; and, likewise, it might not have found within itself the necessary resistance to a structural merger with the "anti-monopoly" middle-class movements—notably the farmers of the Middle West—a merger which would have been detrimental to labor's own organizational stability.

When, nearly 20 years later, Philip Taft and the present reviewer were associated in the preparation of Volume IV of the History of Labor in the United States (1935), Gompers was already dead and the old conflict had greatly abated, because of the decline of the Socialist movement; but the Executive Council of the AFL was not yet ready to make the Gompers' papers, including his correspondence, available to researchers. Fortunately, Gompers' life had been an open book even without these intimate materials, as he had been, throughout, not the "boss" of the labor movement but the exponent to the public of what labor stood for in American life through his editorials in the *Federationist*, books, magazine articles, press interviews, and frequent appearances before public bodies. Because these published materials were available, Volumes II and IV of the labor history series did appraise his contributions to the labor movement and American civilization correctly.

Nonetheless, students of the American labor movement are now the recipients of a veritable boon with the publication of the Taft and Sessions abridgement, which is prefaced by a penetrating analysis of the man and his problems. Where the earlier historians' evaluations of Gompers' greatness as a builder of a mass organization and as an unerring guide of those who worked with him contained an element of the hypothetical, however small, the knowledge that Taft and Sessions have read every line of the complete material—both his carefully prepared printed statements and the mountains of his manuscript

material—has done away forever with the last ground for hesitation.

This reviewer first gained his admiration for Gompers as a student of John R. Commons and later enriched it as a result of his own researches. He is now unashamedly delighted that such a competent judge as Philip Taft found himself warranted, after a complete examination of the Gompersiana, to employ, in regard to our common hero, the words of unqualified praise he has bestowed on him in the 44-page introduction to this abridged edition.

—SELIG PERLMAN  
University of Wisconsin

*Union Democracy: The Internal Politics of the International Typographical Union.* By Seymour Martin Lipset, Martin A. Trow, James S. Coleman. Glencoe, Ill., The Free Press, 1956. xxviii, 455 pp. \$7.50.

This excellent work is a study of the internal operations of the International Typographical Union (ITU), the only union in North America with a two-party political system. The 100,000 members of the ITU are principally in the composing rooms of newspapers and commercial printers. The union's uniquely democratic structure has interested students of labor for many years, and the aim of this book is "to illuminate the processes that help maintain democracy in the great society by studying the processes of democracy in the small society of the ITU."

The authors have really written three books in one (reviewer's classification). First, it is a well-informed and perceptive account of what the ITU was and is. Secondly, it is a series of shrewd observations on the operations of other unions, using the ITU as the "deviant" by which the "norm" is appraised. Finally, it is a tedious and unsuccessful attempt at the measurement or quantification of certain concepts which developed out of the authors' long association with the subject.

The descriptive account of the ITU is consistently stimulating and informative. Particularly enlightening are the history of the secret societies which grew up in the ITU, the large number of informal clubs and athletic organizations formed by the ITU members, the peculiar structure of the "occupational community" of the printer, and

the nature of the industry. These factors have led to a unique labor-management relationship in composing rooms, characterized by an unusual degree of union "job control." The ITU, generally regarded as the most democratic of unions, has had many close elections for national office, made frequent use of the referendum, kept a close surveillance over the actions of both local and national officers, and maintained a high level of membership participation in union affairs.

The description of these developments is used as a backdrop throughout the book for a running commentary on the practices of one-party unions. The starting point for the analysis is, as for all writers on the subject, the classic work by Robert Michels, who first stated the so-called "iron law of oligarchy." Since Michels, there have been numerous studies along the same line, in general tending to confirm his conclusions. The aim of the authors of this work is not to accumulate additional evidence supporting the "law of oligarchy" but to examine "the ITU as a crucial deviant case challenging the powerful body of organization theory stemming from Michels." But they feel that in general their study supports Michels' pessimism.

Unfortunately, the gold of this book is mingled with a great deal of dross. Throughout, the work is sprinkled with charts, graphs, and other quantitative measures which intrude painfully into the exposition.

An example illustrates both the method and its limitations. The authors developed with the aid of a questionnaire a measure of "liberalism" and "conservatism" to be compared with other attitudes. A man was regarded as "liberal" if he: (a) Thought the CIO was doing more to promote labor's interest than the AFL, (b) thought there should be no further restrictions on immigration, (c) felt that monopoly industries should be owned by the Government, (d) disagreed with the charges that there are many Communists in the Government, and (e) thought that most Americans did not have an equal opportunity to make their way in life. On the basis of answers to questions like these, ITU members were classified as "liberal," "moderate," or "conservative." The coded results were then "measured" against recency of immigration, religious affiliations, and "ideological sensitivity." When the reader reaches the last of

these "measures," he will feel he is no longer in left field, but out of the ball park altogether.

Whatever the value of attempts to apply the techniques of the physical sciences to this kind of subject matter in general, this particular attempt must be counted a failure. Even the most elementary need for homogeneous data is not met. The authors acknowledge the limitations of their findings. But, generally speaking, they attribute these to inadequate data. This reviewer suggests that their underlying assumption is invalid.

The authors confound the issue still further by their indiscriminate use of words. "Liberalism" (for example) sometimes means such things as a preference for the Congress of Industrial Organizations over the American Federation of Labor, but elsewhere it is equated with militance, which in ITU terms means an aggressive attitude toward job control, the priority system, the exclusion of foremen from the floor of the composing room, a strong resistance to technological change, and restriction of entry into the trade. The distortion is the same as would occur if political writers were to use the words "Democrat" and "democrat" interchangeably.

None of this should deter people from reading this significant work. In its description of the ITU, and in its commentary on other unions, this work has valuable insight. And for those who are interested in the "sociological" approach to union history, the book is a useful demonstration of what cannot be done.

—GEORGE W. BROOKS

International Brotherhood of Pulp,  
Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers

*Capital Formation in Residential Real Estate—Trends and Prospects.* By Leo Grebler, David M. Blank, Louis Winnick. New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 1956. xxx, 519 pp. (Studies in Capital Formation and Financing, 1.) \$10, Princeton University Press, Princeton, N. J.

It should be no surprise to the modern American consumer that he is faced with many more possible uses, than was his grandfather, for the dollar that he might otherwise spend for better housing. Tracing residential capital formation through the course of three "long swings" and several shorter cycles over more than 6 decades, 1889 to 1953,

this study finds a secular trend which is characterized as one of arrested growth or actual decline in residential construction in real terms.

While other segments of our economy have grown at an increasing rate, two sets of factors have tended to cause a smaller proportion of our aggregate resources to go into residential building. The first set of factors is well known: the decline in the rate of population and household growth that persisted until the present decade, together with widespread conversions of existing structures, especially since 1930, has slowed the rate of new dwelling construction. The second group, including construction of a larger proportion of total new housing in the South and West and in rural nonfarm areas, and a decline in the average size of dwelling units, highlighted for the first time by this monograph, has resulted in a persistent, substantial decline in real input per new dwelling unit. Housing appears to have fallen in the scale of consumer preferences, despite larger real incomes and Government housing aids designed to spur homebuilding.

The authors of this study have made a major contribution to the understanding of the factors underlying trends of residential capital formation, but they have also raised many questions that they could not answer with the data available.

—ARNOLD E. CHASE

Bureau of Labor Statistics

*Rehabilitation Literature, 1950-1955: A Bibliographic Review of the Medical Care, Education, Employment, Welfare, and Psychology of Handicapped Children and Adults.* Compiled by Earl C. Graham and Marjorie M. Mullen. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., Blakiston Division, 1956. 621 pp. \$13.

Since the end of World War II, not more than 4 or 5 publications have come to be accepted as standard reference documents in the field of rehabilitation and employment of the physically handicapped. *Rehabilitation Literature, 1950-55*, is such a document. Publications are classified according to subject matter. The compilers are librarian and assistant librarian of the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults.

The bibliography has been compiled primarily for use by physicians; occupational, physical, and speech and hearing therapists; nurses; welfare



workers and administrators; school administrators and teachers of exceptional children; psychologists; vocational counselors; employment personnel; and students entering these professions.

Approximately one-half of the references are identified with the medical and associated therapy fields. The other references are fairly equally divided among the other professional areas of rehabilitation, such as special education, psychology and mental health, social service, parent education, recreation, and vocational guidance and employment.

—LAWRENCE T. BURDICK

President's Committee on Employment  
of the Physically Handicapped

*Elements of Supervision.* By William R. Spriegel, Edward Schulz, William B. Spriegel. New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1957. 349 pp., bibliography. 2d ed. \$6.

*Elements of Supervision*, first published in 1942 to help train supervisors needed for wartime industry, has been developed out of an actual training course for some 3,000 men. The revised edition takes into account the developments in the field during the past 15 years, with emphasis on human relations and work efficiency.

The book opens with a discussion on essentials of organization, then branches off into such everyday supervisory aids for dealing with personnel as interviewing, discovering and adjusting grievances, the importance of recognizing individual differences, and the supervisor's role in labor relations. An enlightening and forward-looking chapter on the role of the supervisor in dealing with mental health problems is included.

The book goes beyond the preserves of the supervisor's personnel function and touches on other areas—stores and material control, the supervisor's use of records and papers, and managerial coordination and the supervisor.

Despite a tendency to generalize and to offer panaceas, the book, well written and easy to read, should adequately serve its stated purpose—a text for company supervisory training programs. The preface gives some valuable tips on who should conduct the training sessions.

—L. B. WALLERSTEIN

Bureau of Labor Statistics

## Absenteeism

*Prolonged Illness Absenteeism—Summary Report.* Study of prolonged absences due to nonoccupational disabilities among employed persons in private non-agricultural industries in the United States, 1953-1956. Chicago, Research Council for Economic Security, 1957. 237 pp. (Publication 111.) \$10.

*Absenteeism: Experience with a Liberal Paid-Absence Plan.* (In *Personnel*, American Management Association, New York, January 1957, pp. 327-336. \$1.75; \$1.25 to AMA members.)

*Absence From Work Due to Nonoccupational Illness and Injury: Proceedings of the 16th Annual Congress on Industrial Health, Detroit, January 24, 1956.* Chicago, American Medical Association, Committee on Medical Care for Industrial Workers, 1956. 46 pp. Single copies free.

## Benefits and Benefit Plans

*Time-Off With Pay—Vacations, Holidays, Military Training, Election Day, Personal Absences, Canadian Practices.* By Harold Stieglitz. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1957. 56 pp. (Studies in Personnel Policy, 156.)

*Prevalence of Vacation Pay, 1955-56.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1956. 7 pp. Free.

*Compensation of Industrial Workers for Jury Service.* By Robert L. Aronson. (In *Labor Law Journal*, Chicago, February 1957, pp. 95-104. \$1.)

*The Growth in Protection Against Income Loss From Short-Term Sickness: 1948-55.* (In *Social Security Bulletin*, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Washington, January 1957, pp. 3-7. 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

*Fringe Benefits: Some Neglected Considerations.* (In *Personnel*, American Management Association, New York, January 1957, pp. 337-346. \$1.75; \$1.25 to AMA members.)

*Private Employee-Benefit Plans Today.* By Joseph Zisman. (In *Social Security Bulletin*, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Washington, January 1957, pp. 8-21. 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

*Supplemental Unemployment Benefit Plans—Their Economic and Industrial Relations Implications.* By Michael T. Wermel and Geraldine M. Beideman. Pasadena, California Institute of Technology, Industrial Relations Section, Benefits and Insurance Research Center, 1957. 51 pp., bibliography. (Publication 4.) \$1.

## Education and Training

*Training: Joint Responsibility of Operating Managers and Training Director.* By Frank P. Walsh. (In *Journal of the American Society of Training Directors*, New York, January-February 1957, pp. 24-26, 40. \$1.)

*Technical Cooperation in Latin America: Case Studies of Training Through Technical Cooperation.* By James G. Maddox and Howard R. Tolley. Washington, National Planning Association, 1957. xiii, 81 pp. \$1.25.

*Technical Education.* London, [Ministry of Education], 1956. 43 pp. (Cmd. 9703.) 1s. 6d., H. M. Stationery Office, London.

## Industrial Hygiene

*Noise Control.* (In *National Safety News*, Chicago, March 1957, pp. 77-90, bibliography. \$1.)

*New York State Copes with the Hazards of Radiation in Industry.* By Sidney Marlow. (In *Industrial Bulletin*, State Department of Labor, New York, January 1957, pp. 3-7.)

*New Challenges in the New Industrial Era.* By Homer N. Calver. (In *Industrial Medicine and Surgery*, Chicago, February 1957, pp. 84-89. 75 cents.)

## Labor Legislation

*The Taft-Hartley Act and the Doctrine of Preemption.* By Harold S. Roberts. Honolulu, University of Hawaii, Industrial Relations Center, 1957. 82 pp., bibliography.

*The Case for Right-to-Work Laws: A Defense of Voluntary Unionism.* By Edward A. Keller. Chicago, Heritage Foundation, Inc., 1956. 128 pp.

*Right-to-Work Laws: Public Frauds.* By Jerome L. Toner. (In *Labor Law Journal*, Chicago, March 1957, pp. 193-200. \$1.)

*The Right-to-Work Debate.* By Glenn W. Miller. (In *Current Economic Comment*, University of Illinois, College of Commerce and Business Administration, Urbana, February 1957, pp. 37-46.)

*New Judicial Concepts: Right to Work—Union Membership.* By J. A. McClain, Jr. (In *Labor Law Journal*, Chicago, March 1957, pp. 159-167. \$1.)

*State Labor Legislation in 1956.* By Beatrice McConnell. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1957. 4 pp. (Reprint 2219; from *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1957.) Free.

## Labor-Management Relations

*Current Issues in International Labor Relations: [International Activities; New Problems in Labor Relations; Wage Policies and Wage Movements; Labor Problems in Some Underdeveloped Countries.]* Edited by John P. Windmuller. (In *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Philadelphia, March 1957, pp. 1-195. \$2; \$1.25 to Academy members.)

*Report of the Secretary of Labor's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Relations in Atomic Energy Installations.* Washington, 1957. 40 pp., bibliography. 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Major Agreement Expirations or Reopenings in 1957.* By Cordelia T. Ward. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1957. 13 pp. (Reprint 2217; from *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1957.) Free.

*Employee Interest in Company Success.* By John W. Riegel. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan, Bureau of Industrial Relations, 1956. 302 pp. (Bureau of Industrial Relations Report 7.) \$6.

*Employee Repudiation of Bargaining Representatives: An Appraisal of Existing Restrictions.* (In *Yale Law Journal*, New Haven, Conn., December 1956, pp. 223-242. \$2.)

## Labor Organizations

*Monopoly Power as Exercised by Labor Unions.* New York, National Association of Manufacturers, [1957?]. 31 pp. 25 cents.

*Local Union Officer—His Background, Activities, and Attitudes.* By Glenn W. Miller and Edward J. Stockton. (In *Labor Law Journal*, Chicago, January 1957, pp. 28-39. \$1.)

*Directory of Labor Unions in New Mexico.* [Albuquerque], New Mexico State Employment Service, January 1957. 29 pp.

*Report of Proceedings at 88th Annual [British] Trades Union Congress, Brighton, September 3-7, 1956.* London, Trades Union Congress, 1956. 582 pp.

## Manpower

*Projections of the Labor Force in the United States, 1955 to 1975.* By Gertrude Bancroft. Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1956. 14 pp. (Current Population Reports, Labor Force, Series P-50, No. 69.) 10 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Farm Machinery and Tractors.* By Ruth Rosenwald. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of

Employment Security, Office of Program Review and Analysis, 1957. 7 pp. (Industry Manpower Survey 81.) Free.

*Recent Trends Affecting Agricultural Labor.* By Louis Levine. (In Employment Security Review, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Employment Service, Washington, March 1957, pp. 15-19. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

## Occupations

*Federal Careers—A Directory for College Students.* Washington, U. S. Civil Service Commission, 1956. 79 pp. 60 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Careers in Social Work.* By Juvenal L. Angel. New York: World Trade Academy Press, Inc., 1956. 46 pp. bibliography. (Monograph 33.)

*Occupational Information for Counselors: An Annotated Bibliography.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, 1956. 16 pp. 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Chemical Engineering in the U. S. A.* By P. H. Calderbank. London, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, 1956. 24 pp., bibliography. (Overseas Technical Reports, 2.) 2s., H. M. Stationery Office, London.

*The Demands and Scope of Industrial Nursing.* By Margaret M. Wheeler. (In Occupational Health Review, Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa, October 1956, pp. 1-4.)

*Your Opportunities in Industry as a Technician.* New York, National Association of Manufacturers, Education Department, 1957. 28 pp.

## Personnel Management and Practices

*Administrative Behavior: A Study of Decision-Making Processes in Administrative Organization.* By Herbert A. Simon. New York, Macmillan Co., 1957. xlviii, 259 pp., bibliography. 2d ed. \$5.

*Merit Rating of Rank-and-File Employees.* Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1957. 30 pp. (Personnel Policies Forum Survey 41.) \$1.

*Employee Appraisal—What the Supervisor Should Know and Do.* By Waldo E. Fisher. Pasadena, California Institute of Technology, Industrial Relations Section, 1957. 15 pp. (Bull. 27.) \$1.

*How to Gauge Executive Potential.* By Milton M. Mandell. (In Dun's Review and Modern Industry, New York, March 1957, pp. 43-45, 95, et seq. 75 cents.)

*More Productivity from Engineers.* By Charles D. Orth. III. (In Harvard Business Review, Boston, March-April 1957, pp. 54-62. \$2.)

*Job Enlargement—A Revolution in Job Design.* By Robert H. Guest. (In Personnel Administration, Washington, March-April 1957, pp. 9-16, bibliography. \$1.)

*Job Specialization in the Federal Service—Good or Bad?* By Harold H. Leich. (In Personnel Administration, Washington, March-April 1957, pp. 28-35. \$1.)

## Social Security

*Recipients of Old-Age Assistance: Their Requirements.* By Charles E. Hawkins. (In Social Security Bulletin, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Washington, February 1957, pp. 3-8, 27. 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

*What Social Security Means to Women.* By Miriam Keeler. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1957. 26 pp. (Pamphlet 3.)

*Farm Labor and Social Security.* By Victor Christgau. (In Employment Security Review, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Employment Service, Washington, March 1957, pp. 9-11. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

*Age Differential in Medical Spending.* By Selma Mushkin. (In Public Health Reports, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, February 1957, pp. 115-120, bibliography. 55 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

*Expenditures for Hospital Care, 1953-55.* By Agnes W. Brewster. (In Social Security Bulletin, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Washington, February 1957, pp. 13-14. 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

*Systems of Social Security, Great Britain.* Geneva, International Labor Office, 1957. 73 pp. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

## Wages, Salaries, and Hours of Labor

*Union Wages and Hours: Building Trades, July 1, 1956, and Trend, 1907-56.* By John F. Lachiskey. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1957. 45 pp. (Bull. 1205.) 35 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

- Union Wages and Hours: Motortruck Drivers and Helpers, July 1, 1956, and Trend, 1936-56.* By Annette Y. Sherier. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1957. 32 pp. (Bull. 1206.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.
- Deferred Wage Increases in 1957 and Wage Escalator Clauses.* By Lily Mary David and Donald L. Helm. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1957. 3 pp. (Reprint 2223; from Monthly Labor Review, January 1957.) Free.
- Compensating Supervisors and Technicians.* (In Management Record, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, February 1957, pp. 46-53.)
- Weekly Rest in Commerce and Offices.* Geneva, International Labor Office, 1957. 43 pp. (Report V (2) prepared for International Labor Conference, 40th session, 1957.) 30 cents. Distributed in the United States by Washington Branch of ILO.
- Work Injuries and Accident Prevention**
- The Manufacture of Brick, Tile and Kindred Products.* By Clyde Smith. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1956. 22 pp. (Bull. 189; Occupational Hazards to Young Workers, Report 13.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.
- Fatalities at Pennsylvania Anthracite Mines, 1956.* By Joseph V. Mather. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1957. 24 pp. (HSS 452.) Limited free distribution.
- Report on Industrial Accidents Statistics of New Zealand for the Year 1954.* Wellington, New Zealand, Department of Statistics, 1956. 64 pp.
- Miscellaneous**
- Industrial Productivity and the Law: A Study of Work Restrictions.* By John R. Van de Water. (In Virginia Law Review, Charlottesville, February 1957, pp. 155-196. \$2.)
- Report of the Department of Labor Atomic Energy Study Group on Labor Implications of Atomic Energy.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, 1956. 90 pp.
- Radiation Safety and Major Activities in the Atomic Energy Programs, July-December 1956.* Washington, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, 1957. 396 pp. \$1.25, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.
- Industrial Personnel Security Review Program—First Annual Report.* Washington, U. S. Department of Defense, Office of Personnel Security Policy, 1956. xii, 193 pp.
- New England Textiles and the New England Economy.* Report by the New England Governors' Textile Committee to the Conference of New England Governors and Research Report by Seymour E. Harris. [Cambridge, Mass.], 1957. 209 pp. \$3.
- International Labor Conference, 39th Session, Geneva, 1956—Record of Proceedings.* Geneva, International Labor Office, 1956. lvii, 818 pp. \$8.50. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.
- Depressed Industrial Areas—A National Problem.* By William H. Miernyk. Washington, National Planning Association, 1957. xii, 67 pp. (Planning Pamphlet 98.) \$1.50.
- Conservatism, Radicalism and Unionism.* By Sanford Cohen. (In American Journal of Economics and Sociology, New York, January 1957, pp. 127-143. \$1.)
- Consumer Expectations, 1953-1956.* By George Katona and Eva Mueller. [Ann Arbor], University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, Survey Research Center, [1956]. 143 pp., bibliography. (Survey Research Series, Publication 16.) \$3.35.
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# Current Labor Statistics

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<sup>1</sup> This table is included in the January, April, July, and October issues of the Review.

## A: Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A-1: Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex

[In thousands]

Labor-force status	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>											
	1957 <sup>2</sup>			1956								
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.
	Total, both sexes											
Total labor force.....	69,562	69,128	68,638	69,855	70,560	70,905	70,896	71,787	72,325	72,274	70,711	69,434
Civilian labor force.....	66,746	66,311	65,821	67,029	67,732	68,082	68,069	68,947	69,489	69,430	67,846	66,555
Unemployment.....	2,882	3,121	3,244	2,479	2,463	1,909	1,998	2,195	2,833	2,927	2,608	2,505
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	1,167	1,335	1,645	1,231	1,401	964	1,019	1,011	1,384	1,676	1,181	1,063
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	684	883	808	580	443	408	368	491	784	556	615	639
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	368	268	292	183	182	117	139	223	184	195	210	214
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	410	390	312	238	233	209	261	237	269	326	380	417
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	253	227	188	247	204	211	209	233	213	175	222	231
Employment.....	63,865	63,190	62,578	64,550	65,269	66,174	66,071	66,752	66,555	66,503	65,238	63,990
Nonagricultural.....	58,431	57,996	57,643	59,440	59,076	59,090	58,983	59,487	58,955	58,627	58,092	57,603
Worked 35 hours or more.....	46,989	46,183	46,638	48,309	48,158	46,867	47,371	45,975	46,734	46,587	46,618	46,015
Worked 15-34 hours.....	6,699	7,134	6,612	6,555	11,164	7,305	5,963	5,710	5,725	6,973	6,657	6,364
Worked 1-14 hours.....	3,065	2,894	2,672	2,804	2,775	2,646	2,516	2,171	2,283	2,473	2,080	2,784
With a job but not at work <sup>3</sup> .....	1,678	1,787	1,721	1,772	1,980	2,182	2,834	5,631	7,287	3,657	1,969	1,941
Agricultural.....	5,434	5,195	4,935	5,110	6,192	7,173	7,388	7,265	7,700	7,876	7,146	6,387
Worked 35 hours or more.....	3,492	3,254	3,032	3,245	4,163	5,384	5,554	5,300	5,419	5,647	5,185	4,281
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,352	1,294	1,162	1,175	1,445	1,305	1,348	1,384	1,656	1,623	1,475	1,540
Worked 1-14 hours.....	364	454	471	460	433	350	329	361	481	430	360	416
With a job but not at work <sup>3</sup> .....	225	222	270	229	151	134	157	219	194	177	123	149
Males												
Total labor force.....	48,006	47,692	47,498	47,927	48,303	48,340	48,490	49,682	49,969	49,928	48,663	48,206
Civilian labor force.....	45,223	44,908	44,714	45,135	45,508	45,550	45,697	46,875	47,167	47,119	45,832	45,361
Unemployment.....	1,950	2,095	2,150	1,665	1,466	1,124	1,152	1,819	1,672	1,767	1,599	1,643
Employment.....	43,273	42,813	42,564	43,470	44,042	44,426	44,546	45,056	45,495	45,351	44,233	43,718
Nonagricultural.....	38,635	38,331	38,244	39,112	39,020	39,007	39,056	39,880	39,569	39,337	38,671	38,370
Worked 35 hours or more.....	33,046	32,439	32,619	33,620	30,422	33,036	33,519	32,980	31,439	33,358	32,922	32,782
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,290	3,424	3,291	3,080	6,232	3,482	2,771	2,869	2,888	2,875	3,257	3,191
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,218	1,228	1,143	1,219	1,126	1,123	1,012	863	957	1,071	1,253	1,226
With a job but not at work <sup>3</sup> .....	1,111	1,240	1,190	1,193	1,240	1,366	1,754	3,168	4,285	2,033	1,239	1,172
Agricultural.....	4,638	4,482	4,320	4,358	5,022	5,419	5,490	5,676	5,926	6,013	5,562	5,348
Worked 35 hours or more.....	3,279	3,076	2,854	2,998	3,741	4,374	4,484	4,511	4,640	4,806	4,496	3,952
Worked 15-34 hours.....	856	867	825	773	837	691	636	732	864	775	722	942
Worked 1-14 hours.....	309	354	400	378	307	226	226	242	266	294	243	322
With a job but not at work <sup>3</sup> .....	194	185	240	210	137	128	144	191	156	139	100	131
Females												
Total labor force.....	21,557	21,436	21,140	21,928	22,258	22,565	22,405	22,105	22,355	22,346	22,048	21,228
Civilian labor force.....	21,524	21,403	21,107	21,894	22,224	22,532	22,372	22,071	22,321	22,312	22,014	21,194
Unemployment.....	932	1,026	1,094	814	997	785	847	876	1,161	1,160	1,009	921
Employment.....	20,592	20,377	20,013	21,080	21,227	21,748	21,525	21,196	21,160	21,153	21,005	20,272
Nonagricultural.....	19,796	19,665	19,399	20,327	20,056	19,994	19,627	19,607	19,386	19,290	19,422	19,233
Worked 35 hours or more.....	13,943	13,745	14,018	14,689	12,736	13,851	13,852	12,995	12,222	13,166	13,665	13,833
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,439	3,710	3,321	3,475	4,932	3,823	3,192	2,841	2,837	3,068	3,300	3,073
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,847	1,666	1,529	1,585	1,649	1,523	1,504	1,308	1,326	1,402	1,727	1,538
With a job but not at work <sup>3</sup> .....	567	544	531	579	740	817	1,080	2,463	3,002	1,624	730	769
Agricultural.....	796	712	614	752	1,171	1,754	1,898	1,589	1,775	1,863	1,584	1,039
Worked 35 hours or more.....	213	178	178	248	422	1,010	1,070	789	779	841	689	329
Worked 15-34 hours.....	496	398	337	403	608	614	712	652	792	848	753	596
Worked 1-14 hours.....	56	100	71	82	126	124	103	119	165	136	116	94
With a job but not at work <sup>3</sup> .....	31	36	30	20	14	6	13	28	38	38	25	18

<sup>1</sup> Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. Data refer to the week including the 12th of the month. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

<sup>2</sup> Beginning with January 1957, two groups numbering between 200,000 and 300,000 which were formerly classified as employed (under "with a job but not at work") are being assigned to different classifications, mostly to the unemployed. For a full explanation see "Monthly Report on the Labor Force: February 1957."

<sup>3</sup> Census survey week contained legal holiday.

<sup>4</sup> Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the survey week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute. Prior to January 1957, also included were persons on layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff and persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days. Most of the persons in these groups are being classified as unemployed.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry <sup>1</sup>

Industry	[In thousands]															
	1957							1956							Annual average	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1956	1955	
Total employees.....	51,344	51,199	51,238	53,131	52,484	52,455	52,261	51,881	50,896	51,709	51,197	50,848	50,499	51,490	49,950	
Mining.....	803	805	804	811	811	812	818	817	746	812	786	790	783	795	770	
Metal.....	107.3	108.9	108.8	109.5	110.0	110.9	112.1	108.7	85.1	110.5	108.4	109.3	107.3	106.9	101.0	
Iron.....	32.9	33.2	33.2	33.7	34.6	36.0	36.8	34.6	10.6	36.0	35.1	35.9	34.1	32.9	33.3	
Copper.....	35.3	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.0	35.1	34.8	34.7	34.5	34.0	33.9	33.8	34.4	29.2	
Lead and zinc.....	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	17.9	17.5	17.5	17.2	17.2	17.5	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3	16.6	
Anthracite.....	33.2	33.5	33.5	34.3	33.0	32.7	32.1	32.3	31.3	31.5	28.5	31.4	32.1	31.9	33.5	
Bituminous coal.....	228.7	233.4	232.8	233.4	232.0	232.1	231.2	227.5	182.5	226.0	223.6	222.9	223.1	223.5	216.7	
Crude petroleum and natural-gas production.....	324.3	322.4	322.4	323.1	323.0	321.5	327.3	332.1	332.7	329.1	315.3	314.9	313.5	320.9	312.1	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	106.5	104.9	106.4	110.3	113.3	114.6	115.5	115.9	114.6	115.1	112.6	111.1	107.3	111.7	107.0	
Contract construction.....	2,796	2,724	2,719	3,029	3,191	3,301	3,340	3,353	3,270	3,257	3,040	2,853	2,669	3,037	2,789	
Nonbuilding construction.....	422	429	404	551	594	606	607	607	591	591	539	477	425	501	501	
Highway and street.....	158.9	164.4	160.1	207.6	209.3	200.3	200.3	200.3	200.3	200.3	200.3	200.3	200.3	200.3	200.3	
Other nonbuilding construction.....	263.5	264.3	243.7	343.7	384.7	384.7	384.7	384.7	384.7	384.7	384.7	384.7	384.7	384.7	384.7	
Building construction.....	2,302	2,290	2,305	2,440	2,497	2,495	2,495	2,495	2,495	2,495	2,495	2,495	2,495	2,495	2,495	
General contractors.....	918.2	921.0	1,039.8	1,093.3	1,137.7	1,133.9	1,166.2	1,134.4	1,126.4	1,038.4	9,818	9,818	9,818	9,818	9,818	
Special-trade contractors.....	1,383.5	1,369.1	1,495.5	1,546.4	1,598.8	1,579.7	1,579.6	1,544.9	1,539.6	1,462.4	1,394.4	1,330.1	1,471.5	1,341.6	1,341.6	
Plumbing and heating.....	332.3	335.1	344.7	349.8	354.2	353.2	349.6	344.6	340.3	327.4	317.3	313.5	334.5	318.3	318.3	
Painting and decorating.....	154.7	157.0	182.8	198.9	208.7	216.9	220.7	209.7	203.0	185.6	166.2	147.3	185.6	165.6	165.6	
Electrical work.....	209.5	209.4	212.8	209.7	208.4	204.4	199.3	194.0	187.6	179.1	173.7	170.7	190.0	169.1	169.1	
Other special-trade contractors.....	687.0	667.6	755.2	788.0	797.5	805.2	810.0	796.6	806.7	770.3	737.2	698.6	761.4	688.6	688.6	
Manufacturing.....	16,898	16,922	16,937	17,133	17,151	17,222	17,121	17,634	16,291	16,809	16,715	16,789	16,764	16,893	16,537	
Durable goods.....	9,922	9,943	9,948	10,029	10,024	9,958	9,788	9,743	9,277	9,764	9,747	9,795	9,790	9,791	9,536	
Nondurable goods.....	6,976	6,979	6,989	7,104	7,127	7,264	7,333	7,291	7,014	7,045	6,968	6,974	7,034	7,102	7,021	
Ordnance and accessories.....	130.9	130.4	132.0	132.9	131.5	131.0	131.6	129.3	130.9	130.5	129.4	129.6	129.7	130.6	130.2	
Food and kindred products.....	1,464.5	1,463.9	1,486.5	1,543.7	1,593.9	1,690.6	1,784.1	1,751.7	1,631.9	1,675.0	1,600.4	1,475.0	1,498.1	1,577.8	1,544.7	
Meat products.....	334.3	343.9	352.2	352.7	348.2	348.2	348.2	348.2	339.7	337.0	332.5	328.7	334.6	340.1	327.6	
Dairy products.....	107.4	107.1	108.4	110.2	112.0	116.9	122.3	124.1	121.7	118.1	112.3	108.4	113.6	113.9	113.9	
Canning and preserving.....	172.1	176.8	195.2	230.0	233.5	426.8	359.7	272.9	222.2	192.6	179.2	172.0	243.7	231.5	231.5	
Grain-mill products.....	116.4	116.9	117.5	117.3	121.0	122.1	123.0	123.6	121.9	118.4	117.2	117.9	119.7	121.7	121.7	
Bakery products.....	288.8	289.0	293.6	294.8	295.7	293.2	294.7	294.2	295.2	289.4	288.0	286.7	291.6	285.9	285.9	
Sugar.....	26.5	31.1	42.4	46.2	44.5	30.4	27.7	28.0	28.0	26.9	26.6	26.8	32.6	32.4	32.4	
Confectionery and related products.....	79.2	81.5	87.2	87.1	87.6	84.3	78.3	70.3	71.8	74.6	74.6	78.2	79.5	79.8	79.8	
Beverages.....	204.4	205.9	211.7	218.0	218.4	228.4	229.9	234.3	228.0	216.1	209.6	205.9	219.6	211.5	211.5	
Miscellaneous food products.....	134.8	134.3	135.5	137.6	139.7	140.9	144.1	144.8	147.2	142.8	138.8	137.6	140.1	140.4	140.4	
Tobacco manufactures.....	88.0	96.9	102.1	107.0	110.2	119.1	121.6	111.4	86.1	88.5	88.1	88.2	90.1	100.9	103.5	
Cigarettes.....	33.4	34.2	34.3	34.6	34.2	34.2	34.3	34.8	34.2	34.7	34.2	33.7	33.7	34.2	33.0	
Cigars.....	34.3	33.6	35.0	35.2	34.6	34.4	34.0	32.8	34.3	34.5	35.3	35.7	35.0	38.3	38.3	
Tobacco and snuff.....	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.4	
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	22.6	27.6	31.0	33.6	43.5	45.9	36.0	12.9	12.4	12.3	12.0	13.5	24.7	24.8	24.8	
Textile-mill products.....	1,011.1	1,015.8	1,019.7	1,032.6	1,039.6	1,041.8	1,039.3	1,040.5	1,013.3	1,050.9	1,054.6	1,061.4	1,071.5	1,050.7	1,075.4	
Scouring and combing plants.....	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.5	
Yarn and thread mills.....	118.2	118.5	119.8	119.9	119.2	119.6	119.9	118.7	121.8	123.1	123.0	126.4	122.5	129.9	129.9	
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	440.6	444.2	447.5	449.1	450.1	450.2	453.3	441.0	459.5	459.7	462.7	465.1	456.2	467.4	467.4	
Narrow fabrics and small wares.....	29.5	29.3	28.9	29.6	29.7	29.5	29.2	28.3	29.2	29.7	30.1	30.4	29.7	30.5	30.5	
Knitting mills.....	212.2	212.1	218.6	224.1	226.8	224.8	225.8	217.6	223.5	221.3	219.8	222.6	222.8	222.4	222.4	
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	83.2	83.5	84.6	84.9	84.6	83.7	83.6	80.7	83.4	86.4	87.9	88.5	86.0	89.2	89.2	
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	50.8	50.6	50.7	50.5	50.7	50.6	48.8	48.0	51.3	52.3	53.1	53.7	51.4	52.4	52.4	
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....	12.0	11.5	12.1	12.0	11.5	12.2	11.9	12.5	12.7	12.6	12.3	13.0	12.5	13.2	13.2	
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	63.3	63.9	64.2	63.3	63.1	62.4	61.6	60.3	61.2	63.3	64.2	64.3	63.3	63.9	63.9	
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,229.8	1,224.0	1,204.1	1,222.2	1,222.4	1,224.7	1,211.0	1,213.7	1,149.2	1,180.1	1,178.5	1,198.4	1,248.4	1,212.1	1,206.6	
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	121.4	121.3	122.8	122.1	122.3	123.1	123.1	123.1	116.1	122.3	122.5	119.7	122.0	121.8	119.0	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	303.5	297.4	299.9	305.7	312.5	311.8	314.6	301.8	311.4	312.8	315.5	317.3	311.3	309.7	309.7	
Women's outerwear.....	378.7	374.2	376.9	365.3	358.3	354.4	362.3	336.2	339.8	342.8	356.0	385.3	362.1	360.4	360.4	
Women's, children's undergarments.....	131.1	127.9	128.8	131.4	130.4	128.8	128.8	119.7	124.6	123.0	126.2	128.1	126.2	120.9	120.9	
Millinery.....	21.2	18.2	17.9	16.0	18.8	18.4	18.2	15.8	13.5	13.4	17.1	22.7	18.2	20.0	20.0	
Children's outerwear.....	72.7	70.4	69.7	70.0	72.0	70.9	70.3	70.2	71.9	68.8	66.2	69.6	70.6	71.7	71.7	
Fur goods.....	9.8	10.2	12.9	13.3	13.4	12.5	12.2	12.7	12.8	11.4	8.4	8.6	11.7	12.3	12.3	
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	58.1	57.6	60.1	62.7	64.0	63.9	63.0	67.3	61.8	60.1	61.0	62.1	61.4	60.9	60.9	
Other fabricated textile products.....	127.5	126.9	133.2	135.9	133.0	127.8	123.2	119.4	122.0	123.7	128.3	131.7	128.5	131.7	131.7	

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry <sup>1</sup>—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1957					1956										Annual average	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1956	1955		
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>																	
Lumber and wood products except furniture.....	628.3	637.6	640.6	675.1	702.3	733.9	751.9	770.7	757.9	765.0	735.3	709.7	680.1	724.0	742.8		
Logging camps and contractors.....		71.1	65.9	82.3	95.1	107.7	112.5	119.8	114.9	117.1	99.5	82.4	69.6	96.8	100.9		
Sawmills and planing mills.....		338.9	343.2	357.4	368.7	382.1	389.8	398.6	395.4	398.4	388.3	379.6	372.2	381.8	392.0		
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....		118.4	121.5	124.2	126.8	131.1	138.8	139.6	136.4	135.9	134.1	133.7	131.3	132.8	139.6		
Wooden containers.....		53.5	54.2	54.6	54.4	55.6	55.1	55.0	55.2	56.2	56.6	56.4	55.9	55.5	55.3		
Miscellaneous wood products.....		55.7	55.8	56.6	57.3	57.4	57.7	57.7	56.0	57.4	56.8	57.6	57.1	57.1	55.0		
Furniture and fixtures.....	369.5	370.0	370.5	378.2	378.1	382.9	382.0	377.0	365.0	370.6	370.0	373.9	377.5	376.0	366.3		
Household furniture.....		254.3	254.0	260.1	260.8	263.5	261.9	257.3	251.1	253.9	254.5	258.6	262.7	259.6	257.2		
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....		47.8	47.3	48.1	48.1	48.8	49.3	49.6	47.7	48.0	47.3	47.5	47.5	48.0	44.1		
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....		40.5	41.1	41.2	40.3	41.6	42.0	41.7	38.3	40.3	39.4	38.8	38.9	39.9	38.3		
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....		27.4	28.1	28.8	28.9	29.0	28.8	28.4	27.9	28.4	28.8	29.0	28.4	28.5	26.7		
Paper and allied products.....	570.2	569.5	572.6	577.1	574.2	574.5	576.0	575.4	567.1	570.6	565.1	563.7	559.6	568.4	549.6		
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....		285.2	286.7	288.3	285.0	285.4	287.7	289.4	285.7	286.6	281.6	278.7	283.8	272.9			
Paperboard containers and boxes.....		149.2	151.0	153.9	155.5	154.5	153.2	152.0	148.8	151.2	150.1	149.2	148.4	151.2	146.7		
Other paper and allied products.....		135.1	134.9	134.9	133.7	134.3	135.1	134.0	132.6	132.8	133.4	134.4	132.5	133.4	130.0		
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	867.6	864.6	864.8	877.4	871.1	870.1	860.6	853.9	848.5	850.9	846.9	847.0	844.1	854.3	823.0		
Newspapers.....		322.4	320.5	323.9	319.3	320.0	318.0	316.1	315.0	315.8	314.0	312.7	310.5	315.1	302.1		
Periodicals.....		63.4	63.9	69.0	68.0	67.3	65.8	64.5	64.1	64.4	64.7	65.2	65.8	65.9	64.4		
Books.....		56.2	55.8	55.7	55.3	54.5	54.3	54.4	55.0	53.6	53.8	53.9	53.7	54.1	51.3		
Commercial printing.....		226.5	228.1	228.9	227.3	226.5	224.0	222.7	220.6	221.3	220.0	219.8	219.8	222.5	214.2		
Lithographing.....		62.1	62.2	64.0	64.5	64.3	63.6	62.8	62.0	62.5	62.1	62.9	63.1	63.1	62.0		
Greeting cards.....		16.0	17.0	18.5	19.9	20.2	19.7	19.2	18.6	19.2	18.3	17.9	17.9	18.8	18.9		
Bookbinding and related industries.....		47.1	47.4	47.6	47.1	47.6	47.5	47.0	46.0	46.4	46.1	46.3	45.6	46.5	42.9		
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....		70.9	69.9	69.8	69.7	69.4	67.7	67.2	67.2	67.5	67.9	68.3	67.7	68.3	67.2		
Chemicals and allied products.....	843.3	841.4	839.9	839.6	837.0	840.4	838.6	835.6	828.1	831.3	833.2	839.0	836.0	834.5	810.5		
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....		110.3	110.1	110.0	109.6	110.1	111.0	110.6	110.2	110.7	109.5	109.0	108.8	109.6	105.0		
Industrial organic chemicals.....		318.4	329.0	318.9	317.5	317.2	318.7	320.9	315.4	317.8	316.2	315.6	315.6	317.1	308.6		
Drugs and medicines.....		96.7	96.3	96.6	96.5	96.3	96.4	96.6	96.3	94.1	91.8	93.2	93.0	94.7	92.5		
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....		49.8	49.4	49.3	49.7	50.0	50.0	51.0	49.9	50.0	49.5	49.7	49.7	49.9	49.8		
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....		75.1	75.0	74.9	75.1	75.1	75.5	76.1	75.6	75.3	74.8	74.5	74.2	75.0	73.4		
Gum and wood chemicals.....		8.8	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.0		
Fertilizers.....		38.0	35.5	34.4	33.2	34.7	32.9	30.3	31.4	34.3	48.4	48.5	43.5	39.9	36.9		
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....		41.5	42.0	43.0	43.4	44.0	42.1	38.1	37.4	37.9	38.9	40.3	41.2	41.1	41.5		
Miscellaneous chemicals.....		102.8	102.9	103.9	103.4	104.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.0	100.7	99.9	99.6	101.8	94.8		
Products of petroleum and coal.....	253.1	253.6	251.0	253.3	254.1	255.5	257.6	259.9	252.0	254.7	251.3	250.8	251.5	253.2	252.6		
Petroleum refining.....		201.8	201.9	202.1	202.2	202.6	204.4	206.9	204.7	202.5	199.6	199.3	199.7	201.8	201.3		
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....		51.8	49.1	51.2	51.9	52.9	53.2	53.0	47.3	52.2	51.7	51.5	51.8	51.4	51.3		
Rubber products.....	277.1	278.6	282.2	281.9	287.8	280.3	275.5	271.7	268.8	269.3	275.8	278.7	280.1	275.9	274.0		
Tires and inner tubes.....		130.8	121.5	121.4	101.0	119.7	119.6	118.5	118.3	118.6	120.0	120.4	120.4	117.6			
Rubber footwear.....		21.9	22.4	22.7	23.1	23.6	23.8	23.8	23.5	23.9	24.4	24.7	24.9	24.0	22.5		
Other rubber products.....		135.9	138.3	137.8	133.7	137.0	132.1	129.4	126.7	126.8	131.8	134.0	134.8	133.5	134.0		
Leather and leather products.....	371.4	370.7	366.2	369.1	366.7	367.3	368.5	377.1	369.2	373.7	364.9	372.0	384.7	374.2	381.1		
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....		43.7	43.8	44.3	44.2	44.2	43.6	44.3	43.4	44.2	43.9	44.6	44.9	44.4	45.0		
Industrial leather belting and packing.....		4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.9		
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....		17.7	17.5	17.7	17.5	17.1	16.8	17.4	17.2	17.6	17.0	17.1	18.2	17.7	17.5		
Footwear (except rubber).....		241.0	240.8	239.2	235.0	233.2	235.7	243.0	239.6	243.4	239.0	243.2	251.4	242.6	247.6		
Luggage.....		15.1	14.5	15.0	15.1	15.4	15.5	16.1	15.8	16.5	16.2	15.7	15.7	15.6	16.6		
Handbags and small leather goods.....		31.6	29.4	30.3	31.6	33.6	32.8	32.5	30.0	28.7	26.0	28.0	32.0	30.9	32.4		
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....		16.9	15.7	17.8	18.6	19.2	19.4	19.2	18.7	18.8	18.0	17.8	17.5	18.2	17.1		
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	560.2	552.3	554.3	567.1	572.5	577.3	572.4	575.6	566.7	577.2	572.7	570.6	563.8	569.2	550.0		
Flat glass.....		33.3	34.2	34.9	35.0	34.7	34.3	34.2	33.4	33.5	33.3	34.4	33.7	34.3	33.5		
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....		95.9	95.2	98.2	98.4	100.0	94.1	96.7	92.4	98.2	97.9	98.2	96.9	97.0	94.2		
Glass products made of purchased glass.....		18.3	18.5	19.1	19.0	18.7	18.3	17.6	16.8	17.2	18.0	18.6	18.5	18.2	17.5		
Cement, hydraulic.....		42.4	42.4	43.2	43.4	43.6	44.0	44.4	43.9	44.0	43.4	43.0	42.3	43.4	42.6		
Structural clay products.....		77.9	80.4	83.0	84.6	87.0	88.4	88.4	88.7	90.0	86.6	85.6	86.0	86.4	82.2		
Pottery and related products.....		54.4	53.9	55.1	55.3	55.4	53.9	54.6	52.4	55.1	55.7	56.1	55.4	54.6	53.9		
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....		113.7	113.1	116.5	119.0	120.9	122.6	123.8	123.2	123.0	121.0	118.0	114.1	118.7	112.0		
Cut-stone and stone products.....		20.1	20.1	20.4	20.6	20.6	20.7	20.4	20.9	21.1	21.0	20.8	20.5	20.6	20.2		
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....		90.3	95.5	96.7	96.2	96.4	96.1	95.5	95.0	95.1	95.3	95.9	96.4	96.0	93.9		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Industry	1957					1956										Annual average	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1956	1955		
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>																	
Primary metal industries	1,340.1	1,343.7	1,352.0	1,353.8	1,350.2	1,347.9	1,342.3	1,306.7	960.9	1,334.1	1,331.0	1,348.6	1,342.5	1,309.6	1,283.1		
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills	664.7	664.8	666.6	666.6	666.4	666.9	669.6	650.6	310.0	663.2	655.2	665.9	661.7	633.1	635.3		
Iron and steel foundries	234.0	236.0	237.2	235.5	236.1	229.9	233.5		231.6	233.4	236.0	241.3	242.1	237.8	230.0		
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	71.7	73.5	73.2	72.5	72.2	72.7	67.3		70.9	69.0	67.9	67.8	67.4	69.4	63.8		
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.6	13.9	13.6	13.4		13.3	13.3	13.6	13.8	13.6	13.6	12.7		
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	112.7	116.6	116.3	116.4	114.9	117.0	111.2		116.4	119.5	121.3	122.1	119.2	117.8	114.0		
Nonferrous foundries	70.4	80.9	80.7	80.7	80.3	77.5	75.2		73.7	74.5	77.7	76.9	77.7	77.7	77.1		
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	167.4	166.5	166.0	165.1	163.6	162.0	155.5		145.0	161.2	161.3	160.8	161.0	166.2	150.2		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,131.8	1,140.3	1,140.2	1,143.2	1,143.5	1,140.6	1,114.7	1,095.0	1,056.0	1,098.1	1,107.1	1,120.6	1,117.0	1,116.4	1,108.1		
Tin cans and other tinware	54.7	53.8	53.3	53.4	58.5	58.5	61.7	61.6	61.0	60.6	58.9	58.5	58.2	57.8	58.3		
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	149.9	152.2	152.9	151.7	148.0	143.8	140.7		137.6	143.7	148.0	154.1	155.0	149.3	154.1		
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	111.2	109.9	113.3	116.7	120.8	120.8	119.2		117.7	122.2	123.0	123.8	124.0	121.2	125.7		
Fabricated structural metal products	326.2	322.7	321.5	320.6	319.8	317.8	315.6		296.7	309.1	301.4	297.5	293.5	305.8	278.2		
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	248.7	251.3	252.2	251.2	246.6	229.9	222.8		217.3	226.0	233.9	240.6	240.8	238.4	243.8		
Lighting fixtures	49.6	49.9	50.5	50.2	49.7	46.8	45.7		44.7	44.3	45.8	47.7	48.1	47.8	51.0		
Fabricated wire products	62.1	63.2	63.3	63.1	62.3	60.0	57.7		55.4	58.3	59.5	60.4	60.6	60.5	60.6		
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	137.9	137.2	136.2	136.6	134.9	133.9	131.7		125.6	133.9	136.6	138.0	138.8	135.6	136.4		
Machinery (except electrical)	1,782.1	1,780.9	1,769.0	1,756.3	1,736.4	1,723.9	1,722.8	1,717.5	1,711.7	1,730.7	1,725.9	1,734.0	1,720.1	1,723.6	1,692.3		
Engines and turbines	87.0	86.4	87.1	86.2	84.8	83.2	82.0		77.5	77.3	77.0	78.1	77.6	80.3	74.5		
Agricultural machinery and tractors	148.4	143.4	139.1	133.7	129.1	137.2	137.2		141.6	146.7	148.1	152.4	154.8	144.9	153.0		
Construction and mining machinery	162.2	159.7	159.3	157.2	158.1	158.0	157.4		155.7	157.7	153.2	154.0	152.2	155.3	133.3		
Metalworking machinery	298.7	297.7	296.4	293.7	291.1	290.3	288.0		286.3	289.3	290.8	289.1	287.6	289.3	264.1		
Special industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	194.0	194.4	194.7	194.3	193.0	193.8	193.2		194.0	194.8	192.4	192.2	191.9	192.8	180.0		
General industrial machinery	277.4	276.9	275.9	275.1	273.7	272.7	272.1		269.7	266.9	263.7	262.6	258.5	266.4	238.6		
Office and store machines and devices	140.2	138.2	135.1	133.4	131.2	126.9	127.9		126.8	127.8	126.7	124.8	122.5	126.9	110.1		
Service industry and household machines	190.1	189.2	186.8	184.3	185.9	187.0	187.2		190.0	198.8	200.7	205.5	200.8	193.3	184.9		
Miscellaneous machinery parts	282.9	283.1	281.9	278.5	277.0	273.7	272.1		270.1	271.4	273.3	275.3	274.2	274.4	253.2		
Electrical machinery	1,237.9	1,241.7	1,245.7	1,259.2	1,268.7	1,258.8	1,235.7	1,221.9	1,194.5	1,200.3	1,196.3	1,195.6	1,182.2	1,211.8	1,125.2		
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	427.9	430.6	430.9	429.7	429.6	426.3	422.9		418.9	418.6	417.0	415.8	391.0	413.9	382.9		
Electrical appliances	32.0	31.8	32.5	32.9	33.3	33.6	33.2		33.6	33.4	31.9	33.3	31.3	32.0	22.2		
Insulated wire and cable	24.7	25.2	25.4	24.8	24.8	24.1	23.6		23.2	23.4	21.8	23.3	23.7	24.0	22.2		
Electrical equipment for vehicles	78.9	79.2	78.2	76.9	73.9	70.1	67.4		69.6	67.8	71.1	75.4	74.1	73.7	80.3		
Electric lamps	32.7	32.7	32.4	32.5	32.5	32.1	31.7		32.2	32.1	31.8	31.4	26.5	30.6	27.6		
Communication equipment	573.2	573.8	586.8	598.5	591.4	575.6	569.6		554.5	555.1	548.9	544.5	542.5	565.0	516.7		
Miscellaneous electrical products	52.3	52.4	53.2	53.4	53.3	53.9	53.5		49.8	51.5	51.8	51.7	51.1	52.3	49.8		
Transportation equipment	1,921.1	1,928.0	1,926.1	1,921.5	1,881.5	1,765.1	1,679.5	1,706.8	1,721.9	1,729.8	1,755.2	1,788.9	1,805.6	1,798.1	1,822.0		
Automobiles	825.4	839.8	844.3	825.0	737.8	697.8	695.5		716.0	732.2	775.3	817.8	840.6	791.3	896.5		
Aircraft and parts	888.7	875.7	869.5	856.6	840.7	829.5	816.8		804.3	790.4	775.4	771.5	766.0	804.1	738.4		
Aircraft	566.5	558.7	552.3	544.2	535.1	529.0	523.0		514.9	504.7	491.9	489.9	485.5	512.0	471.2		
Aircraft engines and parts	181.8	179.2	179.4	176.3	172.7	169.6	165.2		163.6	162.4	160.4	160.2	159.0	165.2	147.1		
Aircraft propellers and parts	19.0	18.6	18.6	18.1	17.6	17.1	16.3		16.0	15.6	15.2	14.9	14.7	16.1	13.6		
Other aircraft parts and equipment	121.4	119.2	119.2	118.0	115.3	113.8	112.3		109.8	107.7	108.0	106.5	106.8	110.8	106.5		
Ship and boat building and repairing	143.0	140.8	138.3	132.8	127.9	125.7	126.1		132.8	134.7	131.6	127.9	128.1	126.6	123.2		
Shipbuilding and repairing	118.9	117.4	115.9	111.6	107.5	105.8	106.8		110.9	110.9	105.9	102.1	102.2	106.5	99.9		
Boatbuilding and repairing	24.1	23.4	22.4	21.2	20.4	19.9	19.3		21.0	23.8	25.7	25.8	25.9	23.1	23.3		
Railroad equipment	61.9	62.1	60.7	58.6	57.8	55.5	57.6		58.8	62.2	62.8	62.5	61.8	60.2	54.9		
Other transportation equipment	9.0	8.2	8.7	10.5	11.0	11.0	10.0		10.0	10.3	10.0	9.2	9.1	9.9	9.0		
Instruments and related products	345.6	343.5	344.6	346.4	346.3	345.3	343.7	341.4	336.0	336.3	334.8	335.1	334.2	338.5	321.8		
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	72.7	72.0	71.5	71.2	70.9	69.4	68.2		67.3	66.1	65.2	64.3	63.6	66.7	57.4		
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	85.2	86.6	87.4	87.4	86.6	85.4	84.8		83.7	83.7	83.5	84.6	84.9	85.1	82.4		
Optical instruments and lenses	14.1	14.0	14.1	14.0	13.9	14.0	13.6		13.7	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.8		
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	44.7	44.4	44.0	43.7	43.1	43.1	43.2		42.5	42.9	42.7	42.5	42.3	42.8	40.3		
Ophthalmic goods	27.9	27.8	27.9	27.8	28.1	28.2	28.4		28.1	28.5	28.5	28.6	28.5	28.2	25.9		
Photographic apparatus	30.3	30.9	31.8	32.6	32.9	32.6	32.3		31.2	31.6	31.5	31.4	31.4	31.3	31.7		
Watches and clocks	32.7	33.3	34.6	35.2	35.8	36.0	35.0		33.6	34.5	35.4	35.7	35.6	35.4	36.6		
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	474.1	474.3	473.0	495.4	512.9	520.9	511.7	500.8	475.6	491.1	489.1	488.0	491.0	496.3	484.7		
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	51.4	51.7	52.9	53.4	53.9	52.9	51.3		47.8	49.8	50.3	52.0	52.7	52.0	52.7		
Musical instruments and parts	19.0	19.1	19.9	19.9	19.7	19.3	19.0		18.2	18.7	18.8	18.7	18.9	19.1	17.9		
Toys and sporting goods	81.4	78.4	86.7	98.0	103.9	102.5	99.3		93.5	96.4	94.0	90.1	86.7	93.5	86.9		
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	36.9	36.9	31.8	32.6	32.9	32.6	32.3		31.2	31.6	31.5	31.4	31.4	31.3	31.7		
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	58.9	59.4	60.8	62.7	64.3	64.2	63.7		59.9	61.3	59.1	58.9	63.3	62.4	64.5		
Fabricated plastics products	88.2	88.7	89.9	90.6	89.9	87.3	84.3		82.4	83.8	85.0	84.7	85.6	86.0	81.6		
Other manufacturing industries	145.1	144.8	153.4	153.7	156.1	152.9	150.9		142.6	149.5	150.4	151.2	152.8	151.6	150.5		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Industry	1957					1956										Annual average	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1956	1955		
<b>Transportation and public utilities</b>	<b>4,122</b>	<b>4,103</b>	<b>4,112</b>	<b>4,180</b>	<b>4,170</b>	<b>4,177</b>	<b>4,179</b>	<b>4,178</b>	<b>4,148</b>	<b>4,181</b>	<b>4,138</b>	<b>4,121</b>	<b>4,106</b>	<b>4,145</b>	<b>4,056</b>		
Transportation	2,712	2,697	2,709	2,773	2,761	2,769	2,760	2,745	2,717	2,776	2,751	2,737	2,729	2,745	2,717		
Interstate railroads	1,132.6	1,139.5	1,173.2	1,175.2	1,175.2	1,189.0	1,158.6	1,144.6	1,172.8	1,222.5	1,208.4	1,195.8	1,189.1	1,190.0	1,205.3		
Class I railroads	988.7	996.1	1,017.8	1,027.8	1,041.5	1,041.4	1,036.9	1,032.9	1,074.8	1,062.0	1,048.1	1,041.2	1,042.1	1,057.2	1,057.2		
Local railroads and buslines	106.2	106.0	106.5	106.6	107.1	108.0	108.4	108.8	108.0	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	109.1	113.7		
Trucking and warehousing	807.3	804.3	830.1	826.5	821.1	809.4	799.7	789.2	791.1	783.8	783.3	784.9	797.6	782.6	782.6		
Other transportation and services	650.7	659.0	662.8	653.0	651.3	654.4	652.2	646.2	652.5	648.5	646.8	643.4	647.7	633.7	633.7		
Buslines, except local	43.9	44.1	43.4	43.6	44.1	44.6	45.2	45.2	44.5	44.0	43.4	43.2	44.0	44.0	44.1		
Air transportation (common carrier)	140.1	139.5	136.2	134.6	133.6	132.9	132.8	131.4	129.4	127.4	125.3	123.6	128.6	113.9	113.9		
Communication	817	813	810	813	814	812	816	824	822	805	796	796	791	805	753		
Telephone	771.2	767.5	770.0	777.7	768.5	772.8	780.4	778.0	771.0	758.0	752.8	748.0	761.8	799.8	799.8		
Telegraph	41.4	41.4	42.1	42.4	42.6	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.7	42.3		
Other public utilities	593	593	593	594	595	596	603	609	609	600	589	588	586	595	586		
Gas and electric utilities	570.4	570.3	571.9	572.8	573.4	579.7	585.2	584.8	576.8	566.6	565.0	563.2	571.9	582.9	582.9		
Electric light and power utilities	252.4	251.8	252.4	252.5	252.7	256.5	259.0	258.7	255.4	250.6	250.3	249.4	252.9	250.4	250.4		
Gas utilities	145.0	145.5	145.3	146.9	147.2	148.3	149.8	149.3	147.6	144.4	143.5	143.0	146.0	141.3	141.3		
Electric light and gas utilities combined	173.0	173.0	173.2	173.4	173.5	174.9	176.4	176.8	173.8	171.6	171.2	170.8	173.0	171.2	171.2		
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified	22.2	22.2	22.5	22.6	22.8	23.0	23.6	24.0	23.3	22.5	22.8	22.8	22.9	22.9	22.7		
<b>Wholesale and retail trade</b>	<b>11,061</b>	<b>11,062</b>	<b>11,139</b>	<b>12,092</b>	<b>11,496</b>	<b>11,288</b>	<b>11,164</b>	<b>11,047</b>	<b>11,015</b>	<b>11,091</b>	<b>10,985</b>	<b>10,928</b>	<b>10,931</b>	<b>11,144</b>	<b>10,803</b>		
Wholesale trade	3,030	3,034	3,031	3,075	3,047	3,021	3,003	3,002	2,974	2,955	2,920	2,920	2,926	2,974	2,858		
Wholesalers, full-service and limited-function	1,765.4	1,768.2	1,802.5	1,777.4	1,763.2	1,732.6	1,749.4	1,737.2	1,725.1	1,706.8	1,706.0	1,710.3	1,738.7	1,671.1	1,671.1		
Automotive	114.1	114.1	114.3	114.2	114.8	115.9	117.1	116.7	116.3	115.3	114.1	114.1	113.8	114.9	112.4		
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors	310.8	309.2	315.1	311.2	306.8	305.8	304.4	303.8	301.8	298.0	299.4	300.8	304.1	296.7	296.7		
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment	467.3	467.0	469.1	467.8	464.8	465.1	465.7	463.6	460.6	454.0	452.0	449.4	458.5	432.2	432.2		
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers	873.2	877.9	904.0	884.2	876.8	865.8	862.2	853.1	847.4	840.6	840.5	846.3	861.2	829.8	829.8		
Wholesale distributors, other	1,268.6	1,262.4	1,272.6	1,269.6	1,258.1	1,250.1	1,252.4	1,236.8	1,229.8	1,213.1	1,213.7	1,215.3	1,235.3	1,185.0	1,185.0		
Retail trade	8,031	8,028	8,108	9,017	8,449	8,267	8,161	8,045	8,041	8,136	8,065	8,008	8,005	8,170	7,945		
General merchandise stores	1,337.2	1,338.7	1,392.0	1,974.8	1,604.2	1,479.0	1,424.1	1,346.5	1,340.2	1,381.6	1,393.4	1,369.9	1,384.1	1,451.8	1,430.0		
Department stores and general mail-order houses	872.0	908.6	1,278.3	1,057.5	961.7	922.0	880.9	880.4	902.5	892.5	883.9	889.7	941.2	912.7	912.7		
Other general merchandise stores	466.7	483.4	696.3	546.7	517.3	501.2	465.6	459.8	479.1	502.9	488.0	494.4	510.6	518.2	518.2		
Food and liquor stores	1,619.3	1,625.5	1,612.9	1,649.0	1,622.1	1,599.4	1,578.9	1,568.9	1,575.4	1,578.2	1,567.3	1,557.1	1,552.6	1,578.6	1,492.0		
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets	1,155.9	1,149.8	1,172.7	1,152.3	1,133.2	1,111.6	1,096.9	1,101.7	1,103.8	1,097.5	1,093.9	1,090.0	1,110.5	1,099.8	1,099.8		
Dairy-product stores and dealers	227.5	226.7	227.4	228.8	229.5	236.4	241.8	242.7	240.4	233.3	229.4	225.8	232.0	228.6	228.6		
Other food and liquor stores	242.1	236.4	249.9	241.0	236.7	230.9	230.2	231.0	234.0	236.5	239.8	236.8	236.1	225.6	225.6		
Automotive and accessories dealers	785.2	783.4	805.9	794.6	786.8	788.8	796.4	802.3	801.3	801.2	801.4	806.2	800.3	801.0	801.0		
Apparel and accessories stores	552.5	546.8	573.1	716.0	620.4	600.7	580.4	536.4	545.9	585.1	582.8	576.0	589.5	587.6	589.2		
Other retail trade	3,736.7	3,734.3	3,745.2	3,870.8	3,807.3	3,801.1	3,788.4	3,796.3	3,777.1	3,789.5	3,718.0	3,700.5	3,672.7	3,751.4	3,631.7		
Furniture and appliance stores	384.1	382.9	404.2	392.0	386.9	384.1	386.9	384.1	381.3	385.2	381.3	385.2	387.1	386.8	382.3		
Drug stores	349.5	357.6	376.0	352.2	351.8	343.6	342.1	340.8	340.7	334.2	334.4	330.5	341.7	327.8	327.8		
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>	<b>2,309</b>	<b>2,305</b>	<b>2,294</b>	<b>2,308</b>	<b>2,313</b>	<b>2,312</b>	<b>2,321</b>	<b>2,355</b>	<b>2,342</b>	<b>2,320</b>	<b>2,289</b>	<b>2,278</b>	<b>2,355</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>2,215</b>		
Banks and trust companies	596.3	590.6	591.9	590.1	586.3	584.6	593.0	591.2	580.0	571.2	570.8	569.7	579.7	549.3	549.3		
Security dealers and exchanges	83.3	83.4	83.7	83.5	83.2	83.3	84.8	84.8	83.4	82.4	81.8	81.0	82.7	77.6	77.6		
Insurance carriers and agents	840.9	834.0	833.3	831.4	828.5	835.3	838.2	835.2	822.7	815.1	814.5	814.9	823.1	795.4	795.4		
Other finance agencies and real estate	784.3	786.2	799.0	807.9	814.2	824.7	839.2	831.5	833.8	820.2	810.4	799.1	814.3	792.8	792.8		
<b>Service and miscellaneous</b>	<b>5,962</b>	<b>5,929</b>	<b>5,918</b>	<b>5,976</b>	<b>6,010</b>	<b>6,045</b>	<b>6,105</b>	<b>6,137</b>	<b>6,137</b>	<b>6,089</b>	<b>6,041</b>	<b>5,979</b>	<b>5,859</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>5,854</b>		
Hotels and lodging places	465.6	458.0	465.7	471.5	477.7	512.2	582.6	580.4	520.6	491.9	486.4	467.7	498.0	498.8	498.8		
Personal services	328.3	329.6	330.2	331.7	332.9	333.7	336.6	341.9	339.3	335.0	331.1	330.2	333.6	332.1	332.1		
Laundries	160.7	162.2	164.3	165.1	166.9	165.3	161.5	167.4	173.4	169.1	165.4	163.4	165.4	163.4	163.4		
Cleaning and dyeing plants	208.5	208.0	211.4	216.6	225.6	230.8	230.7	230.4	229.1	232.4	230.5	218.3	224.1	230.7	230.7		
Motion pictures	7,393	7,349	7,315	7,602	7,342	7,298	7,213	6,960	6,947	7,150	7,203	7,130	7,122	7,176	6,915		
Government	2,203	2,200	2,196	2,483	2,201	2,202	2,196	2,208	2,208	2,193	2,176	2,168	2,182	2,214	2,188		
Federal	5,190	5,149	5,119	5,119	5,141	5,096	5,017	4,752	4,739	4,957	5,027	4,962	4,960	4,962	4,727		
State and local																	

<sup>1</sup> The Bureau of Labor Statistics series on employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating firms. These reports cover all full- and part-time employees in private nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Because of this, persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period will be counted more than once. In Federal establishments the data generally refer to persons who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants are excluded. These employment series have been adjusted to first-quarter 1955 benchmark levels indicated by data from government social-insurance programs.

Data for the 2 most recent months are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

These data differ in several respects from the nonagricultural employment data shown in the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A-1, civilian labor force), which are obtained by household interviews. It includes all persons (14 years and over) with a job whether at work or not, proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants.

<sup>2</sup> Durable goods include: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

<sup>3</sup> Nondurable goods include: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

<sup>4</sup> State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, elected officials of small local units and paid volunteer firemen.

See footnote 1, p. 625.

**NOTE.**—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Measurement of Industrial Employment, which appeared in the September 1953 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE A-8: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries <sup>1</sup>

Industry	1957					1956										Annual average	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1956	1955		
<b>Mining:</b>																	
Metal.....		93.4	93.4	93.8	94.2	94.5	95.8	92.8	98.9	94.5	92.9	93.6	91.8	91.0	88.1		
Iron.....		29.1	29.1	29.7	30.4	31.7	32.3	30.2	6.0	31.5	30.9	31.4	29.5	28.4	29.2		
Copper.....		30.0	29.9	29.8	29.9	29.6	29.8	29.6	29.4	29.8	28.8	28.8	28.8	29.3	24.6		
Lead and zinc.....		15.3	15.4	15.4	15.2	14.9	14.9	14.7	14.7	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.7		
Anthracite.....		30.8	31.2	31.7	30.4	29.9	29.3	29.6	28.6	28.9	24.2	28.6	29.1	29.1	30.3		
Bituminous coal.....		213.1	213.0	213.8	212.5	212.6	212.0	208.8	163.1	206.1	203.7	203.0	203.5	204.1	198.7		
Crude petroleum and natural-gas production:																	
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....		130.6	130.3	129.6	129.3	129.3	132.5	136.4	137.6	134.8	128.5	128.6	127.6	130.9	129.4		
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....		89.2	90.4	94.4	97.2	98.5	99.3	99.5	97.0	98.5	96.4	95.1	91.4	95.7	91.7		
<b>Manufacturing:</b>	13,048	13,084	13,117	13,312	13,353	13,439	13,335	13,245	12,514	13,078	13,036	13,114	13,125	13,174	13,053		
Durable goods <sup>2</sup> .....	7,649	7,680	7,703	7,791	7,802	7,751	7,583	7,541	7,081	7,602	7,613	7,674	7,621	7,630	7,538		
Nondurable goods <sup>2</sup> .....	5,399	5,404	5,414	5,521	5,551	5,688	5,752	5,704	5,433	5,476	5,423	5,440	5,504	5,544	5,515		
Ordinance and accessories.....	79.2	79.3	80.6	82.5	81.8	81.6	81.6	79.6	81.7	83.2	83.4	84.2	83.7	83.1	93.8		
Food and kindred products.....	1,005.2	1,005.0	1,026.6	1,081.5	1,131.1	1,225.8	1,312.0	1,275.7	1,158.0	1,103.6	1,050.7	1,023.3	1,020.7	1,117.1	1,103.3		
Meat products.....	260.3	269.5	278.2	277.5	273.8	268.9	267.6	264.9	262.1	258.2	256.0	262.4	266.3	257.4	257.4		
Dairy products.....	69.4	69.0	69.9	71.2	72.8	76.7	80.9	82.5	81.1	77.1	73.6	70.5	74.4	73.3	75.3		
Canning and preserving.....	138.3	143.2	161.3	195.8	208.3	289.7	333.0	238.4	188.2	148.2	146.0	140.1	209.8	199.7	199.7		
Grain-mill products.....	81.4	81.9	82.4	82.5	86.0	86.9	87.9	88.2	86.8	83.8	82.9	83.8	85.1	87.8	87.8		
Bakery products.....	169.2	168.9	173.2	175.4	176.3	174.0	174.7	173.9	174.7	171.6	170.0	169.3	172.8	172.1	172.1		
Sugar.....	21.5	25.8	36.7	40.2	38.6	23.0	22.4	22.6	22.5	21.8	21.4	21.4	27.0	27.0	27.0		
Confectionery and related products.....	64.5	66.8	71.4	72.3	72.7	69.6	64.1	56.3	57.7	60.2	60.3	63.7	65.0	65.5	65.5		
Beverages.....	109.0	111.1	117.0	122.7	122.5	123.2	127.4	132.3	128.6	129.2	118.9	114.5	120.8	119.9	119.9		
Miscellaneous food products.....	91.4	90.4	91.4	93.5	94.8	96.0	97.7	98.9	101.9	98.4	95.3	95.0	95.9	98.6	98.6		
Tobacco manufactures.....	78.8	87.5	92.4	97.8	100.8	109.8	112.7	102.6	77.3	79.9	79.5	79.4	81.6	92.0	95.0		
Cigarettes.....	29.6	30.4	30.7	30.9	30.7	31.0	31.2	30.7	31.2	30.7	30.2	30.4	30.8	30.0	30.0		
Cigars.....	32.6	31.7	33.2	33.5	32.9	32.7	32.3	31.0	32.6	32.8	33.7	34.0	33.3	36.5	36.5		
Tobacco and snuff.....	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.3	6.3		
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	19.7	24.6	28.2	30.7	40.5	43.1	33.2	9.8	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.5	11.1	22.0	22.2		
Textile-mill products.....	920.9	925.1	928.9	941.8	948.9	951.6	948.8	949.7	922.0	959.6	963.1	971.0	980.5	960.2	982.3		
Scouring and combing plants.....	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.9		
Yarn and thread mills.....	108.9	109.7	110.8	110.9	110.2	110.6	110.9	109.6	112.7	113.9	115.7	117.1	113.3	120.4	120.4		
Broad-woolen fabric mills.....	414.2	417.3	420.8	422.4	423.2	423.2	426.4	414.2	432.3	432.4	438.4	438.0	429.3	439.6	439.6		
Narrow fabrics and small wares.....	25.9	25.8	25.4	26.0	26.1	26.0	25.6	24.8	25.5	26.1	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6		
Knitting mills.....	192.3	191.8	198.2	203.9	207.1	205.0	205.7	197.7	203.8	201.8	200.2	202.8	203.1	201.7	201.7		
Dyeing and finishing textile.....	72.4	72.9	73.9	74.3	74.0	73.2	73.0	70.4	74.3	75.0	75.7	75.7	75.0	78.0	78.0		
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	42.4	42.3	42.4	42.2	42.5	42.4	40.5	40.5	44.3	44.3	45.2	45.2	43.7	43.3	44.2		
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....	10.7	10.0	10.8	10.5	10.6	10.4	10.4	10.8	11.1	11.1	11.1	10.8	11.5	11.0	11.7		
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	52.9	53.5	53.8	53.1	52.9	52.0	51.3	49.8	51.0	52.9	54.0	54.4	53.2	54.2	54.2		
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,065.8	1,060.0	1,071.2	1,068.1	1,087.9	1,091.4	1,079.2	1,082.3	1,020.3	1,049.2	1,048.0	1,067.8	1,116.1	1,080.8	1,077.3		
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	109.4	109.4	110.4	109.9	110.2	111.0	111.1	104.7	110.2	110.2	107.4	109.7	109.7	107.1	107.1		
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	277.9	272.3	274.1	280.0	287.2	286.6	289.6	277.0	286.6	291.4	292.8	296.6	296.6	285.6	285.6		
Women's outerwear.....	336.7	333.0	334.7	323.6	316.7	313.3	321.0	296.0	296.0	303.5	315.1	343.3	321.0	319.5	319.5		
Women's, children's undergarments.....	117.2	113.2	114.5	116.8	116.0	114.4	112.5	105.6	110.7	109.2	112.1	114.4	112.6	107.9	107.9		
Millinery.....	18.9	15.9	15.8	14.0	16.5	16.2	16.0	13.8	11.5	11.3	14.9	20.2	16.0	17.7	17.7		
Children's outerwear.....	64.7	62.7	62.1	62.3	64.5	63.6	63.0	63.0	64.4	61.3	58.7	62.4	63.1	64.8	64.8		
Fur goods.....	7.1	7.4	9.9	10.0	10.3	9.7	9.4	9.5	9.5	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.7	9.3	9.3		
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	51.5	51.3	54.3	56.1	57.5	57.1	56.9	51.4	55.7	53.8	54.7	55.8	55.1	54.8	54.8		
Other fabricated textile products.....	106.6	106.0	112.3	115.2	112.5	107.3	102.8	99.3	101.6	103.2	107.9	110.8	108.0	110.9	110.9		
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	555.8	569.4	573.0	606.8	634.2	663.6	681.4	700.0	687.9	696.1	696.7	641.7	618.5	654.9	675.2		
Logging camps and contractors.....	64.3	59.5	75.5	88.3	100.0	105.0	112.5	108.0	110.0	92.8	76.6	63.4	89.9	94.3	94.3		
Sawmills and planing mills.....	308.4	313.4	327.3	338.8	351.1	350.2	368.2	365.6	369.1	358.9	350.2	343.7	352.1	363.4	363.4		
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	98.0	100.7	103.3	105.8	110.0	114.8	117.2	113.9	114.0	112.2	111.7	109.1	110.9	117.7	117.7		
Wooden containers.....	49.4	50.0	50.3	50.2	51.3	50.9	50.7	50.7	52.0	52.2	52.0	51.7	51.2	50.6	50.6		
Miscellaneous wood products.....	49.3	49.4	50.4	51.1	51.2	51.5	51.4	49.7	51.0	50.6	51.2	50.6	50.8	48.8	48.8		
Furniture and fixtures.....	309.4	310.0	310.3	317.5	317.6	322.1	321.3	316.1	303.8	310.5	310.8	315.0	318.3	316.4	309.3		
Household furniture.....	219.8	219.5	225.3	226.0	228.6	227.2	222.6	216.6	219.3	220.4	224.6	228.2	225.2	223.7	223.7		
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....	38.4	37.9	38.8	38.9	39.4	39.8	40.0	38.4	38.7	38.2	38.6	38.6	38.9	38.9	38.9		
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....	30.2	30.7	31.0	30.1	31.5	31.9	31.6	27.6	30.5	29.7	29.3	29.7	30.2	29.5	29.5		
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....	21.6	22.2	22.4	22.6	22.6	22.4	21.9	21.2	22.0	22.5	22.5	22.5	21.9	22.1	20.5		

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries<sup>1</sup>—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1957			1956										Annual average	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1956	1955
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>															
Paper and allied products	461.6	462.0	465.2	469.8	467.4	467.9	469.7	468.8	460.6	465.6	462.4	460.2	457.1	463.7	452.2
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	235.6	236.8	238.7	233.4	237.9	238.0	239.1	235.7	237.9	234.3	232.3	231.3	235.2	228.9	228.9
Paperboard containers and boxes	120.5	122.2	125.2	127.0	126.5	126.5	124.1	120.4	123.1	122.2	121.2	121.0	123.2	120.2	120.2
Other paper and allied products	105.9	106.2	105.9	105.0	105.7	105.7	106.4	105.6	104.5	104.6	105.9	106.7	104.8	105.3	103.1
<b>Printing, publishing, and allied industries</b>	500.3	557.2	557.0	566.2	563.8	563.5	556.8	550.1	543.6	549.1	546.6	547.4	544.8	551.3	538.6
Newspapers	159.9	158.9	162.3	160.0	160.0	158.4	156.1	154.7	157.2	157.0	155.7	153.7	153.7	156.6	150.4
Periodicals	26.7	26.4	28.6	29.0	29.1	28.5	27.7	27.8	28.0	28.2	28.9	28.8	28.8	28.5	26.9
Books	36.2	35.7	35.4	34.8	34.3	34.3	33.8	33.5	33.8	33.3	33.3	33.8	33.4	33.8	31.1
Commercial printing	182.8	183.9	185.0	184.1	183.9	181.7	180.6	178.3	179.7	178.6	178.3	179.5	180.8	178.8	173.8
Lithography	47.2	47.3	48.9	49.2	48.7	48.2	47.5	46.5	47.1	46.5	47.2	47.5	47.6	46.9	46.9
Greeting cards	11.0	11.8	13.1	14.2	14.7	14.5	14.1	13.5	13.9	13.1	12.7	12.7	13.5	13.9	13.9
Bookbinding and related industries	38.1	38.5	38.7	38.2	38.2	38.7	38.6	37.9	37.1	37.5	37.3	37.5	36.8	37.5	34.3
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services	55.3	54.5	54.2	54.3	54.1	52.6	52.4	52.2	52.2	52.4	53.3	52.4	53.0	53.0	51.3
<b>Chemicals and allied products</b>	557.0	555.0	553.4	552.0	550.3	554.4	552.5	548.7	543.5	552.4	559.4	569.0	566.1	555.2	546.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	76.0	75.6	75.4	75.6	76.0	76.0	75.9	75.5	75.5	76.0	75.8	76.0	75.9	74.1	74.1
Industrial organic chemicals	214.9	216.3	215.2	213.5	213.7	214.5	217.2	213.3	219.1	219.5	221.2	221.1	217.6	215.0	215.0
Drugs and medicines	56.7	56.7	56.3	56.5	56.2	56.7	56.6	56.7	56.5	56.5	54.4	55.9	53.6	55.9	56.1
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations	30.2	29.9	29.6	29.9	29.9	30.3	30.6	29.7	29.8	29.4	29.8	29.9	29.9	29.9	30.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers	46.7	46.7	46.7	46.7	46.8	47.1	47.7	47.2	47.2	46.9	46.9	46.9	46.9	47.0	46.5
Gum and wood chemicals	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.8	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.1	6.8
Fertilizers	28.7	28.5	28.4	28.2	28.5	28.1	21.7	22.7	23.4	34.4	39.7	36.6	28.0	28.0	28.0
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	29.4	29.5	30.3	30.7	31.5	29.7	26.0	25.2	25.7	26.7	28.1	28.9	28.7	28.7	28.7
Miscellaneous chemicals	65.0	64.8	65.9	66.0	67.3	66.3	65.8	66.1	66.6	65.0	64.6	64.0	65.1	60.8	60.8
<b>Products of petroleum and coal</b>	171.8	172.1	170.4	173.1	174.8	175.2	176.2	177.9	169.6	174.5	171.6	171.3	171.8	173.0	173.7
Petroleum refining	130.6	131.4	132.0	132.9	132.3	133.1	133.1	133.6	132.4	129.9	130.0	130.0	131.7	132.2	132.2
Coke, other petroleum and coal products	41.5	39.0	41.1	41.9	42.9	43.1	42.8	36.0	42.1	41.7	41.3	41.8	41.3	41.5	41.5
<b>Rubber products</b>	216.3	218.5	221.9	221.5	198.9	220.0	215.4	210.8	208.0	208.5	216.0	218.7	220.8	216.2	216.3
Tires and inner tubes	92.8	93.5	93.2	74.8	91.7	91.6	89.8	90.0	90.1	91.6	91.8	92.6	90.5	90.2	90.2
Rubber footwear	17.6	18.1	18.4	15.7	19.1	19.3	19.2	18.9	19.4	20.0	20.3	20.7	19.7	19.7	19.7
Other rubber products	108.1	110.3	109.9	105.4	109.2	104.5	101.8	99.1	99.0	104.4	106.6	107.5	106.0	107.9	107.9
<b>Leather and leather products</b>	331.3	331.2	326.5	329.1	326.9	328.0	328.9	337.5	330.0	333.6	324.8	331.5	344.1	334.3	340.4
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	39.1	39.3	39.7	39.7	39.5	39.6	39.1	39.9	39.0	39.7	39.5	40.1	40.3	39.8	40.5
Industrial leather belting and packing	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	15.9	15.7	15.9	15.7	15.3	15.0	15.5	15.3	15.7	15.1	15.3	16.4	15.8	15.7	15.7
Footwear (except rubber)	217.1	216.5	215.0	211.0	209.7	211.9	218.7	215.7	219.0	214.3	218.1	224.5	218.3	222.8	222.8
Luggage	12.8	12.2	12.7	12.9	13.1	13.2	14.0	13.6	14.2	13.9	13.5	13.5	13.4	14.2	14.2
Handbags and small leather goods	27.8	25.7	26.6	27.8	29.8	29.1	28.9	26.4	25.0	22.5	23.0	28.3	27.3	28.0	28.0
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	14.9	13.5	15.6	16.5	17.0	17.1	17.0	16.6	16.6	15.8	15.6	15.2	16.0	14.7	14.7
<b>Stone, clay, and glass products</b>	465.5	457.5	461.3	473.0	478.9	484.3	477.8	482.4	472.9	484.2	479.9	478.2	472.2	476.5	462.1
Flat glass	29.9	30.9	31.3	31.4	31.1	30.7	30.5	29.8	29.7	30.2	30.6	29.9	30.6	30.1	30.1
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	80.4	81.0	83.1	84.6	85.0	85.0	81.7	77.6	83.2	82.6	81.1	82.0	81.9	80.0	80.0
Glass products made of purchased glass	15.4	15.6	16.1	16.0	15.9	15.4	14.9	14.0	14.4	15.4	15.9	15.7	15.4	15.0	15.0
Cement, hydraulic	35.6	35.7	36.4	36.6	36.8	37.1	37.5	37.0	37.1	36.4	36.1	35.5	35.8	35.8	35.8
Structural clay products	68.2	70.9	73.3	74.9	77.5	78.9	79.1	79.1	80.6	77.3	78.5	78.6	76.9	73.5	73.5
Pottery and related products	47.8	47.2	48.5	48.8	48.8	47.4	48.1	45.9	48.4	49.3	49.5	49.0	48.2	47.7	47.7
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	90.6	90.7	93.7	96.4	98.3	99.9	101.1	100.7	101.4	99.0	96.2	92.6	96.8	91.7	91.7
Cut-stone and stone products	17.5	17.5	17.8	18.0	18.0	18.1	17.8	18.2	18.5	18.4	18.2	18.0	18.0	17.6	17.6
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	72.1	71.8	72.8	72.2	72.8	72.6	71.7	70.6	70.9	71.3	72.1	72.9	72.2	70.7	70.7
<b>Primary metal industries</b>	1,117.3	1,120.2	1,129.9	1,133.2	1,132.0	1,131.6	1,126.2	1,090.8	743.0	1,117.7	1,117.4	1,136.2	1,130.3	1,095.7	1,084.0
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills	561.7	561.8	565.3	567.1	568.9	572.4	552.3	210.6	563.8	557.1	568.2	563.3	535.5	544.6	544.6
Iron and steel foundries	203.1	205.7	206.6	205.5	205.7	199.3	203.3	200.9	202.8	205.5	211.1	211.9	207.6	201.9	201.9
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	57.3	59.1	59.1	58.5	58.2	58.8	53.7	57.1	55.6	54.9	54.8	54.6	56.1	51.5	51.5
Secondary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.1	10.4	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.2	9.6	9.6
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	87.5	91.6	91.4	91.4	90.5	91.9	86.2	91.4	94.8	96.8	97.7	95.4	93.2	91.2	91.2
Nonferrous foundries	65.6	67.3	67.0	67.0	66.6	63.9	61.5	60.3	60.9	62.5	63.5	64.1	64.2	64.1	64.1
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	134.7	134.2	133.5	132.4	131.3	129.7	123.8	112.8	130.0	130.5	130.6	130.7	128.9	121.1	121.1
<b>Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)</b>	894.9	903.0	905.8	909.2	911.3	910.5	885.4	864.1	825.1	870.4	880.9	894.5	893.0	888.3	892.9
Tin cans and other tinware	47.4	46.8	46.2	46.3	51.2	54.4	54.2	53.9	53.4	51.7	51.3	49.0	50.5	51.0	51.0
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	120.6	122.8	123.9	122.7	119.3	115.3	112.0	108.8	114.7	119.0	124.8	126.1	120.5	126.5	126.5
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	84.3	83.1	86.1	89.2	91.1	93.6	92.0	90.5	94.5	95.8	96.4	96.7	93.8	98.9	98.9
Fabricated structural metal products	243.2	241.2	240.8	240.6	241.1	239.2	235.8	215.6	232.8	226.5	224.0	220.7	229.1	209.0	209.0
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	205.6	208.9	209.4	209.7	205.2	188.5	181.3	176.2	184.5	192.3	198.3	199.1	196.8	204.5	204.5
Lighting fixtures	39.7	40.1	40.6	40.3	40.2	37.3	36.3	35.3	34.7	36.4	38.2	38.7	38.3	41.2	41.2
Fabricated wire products	51.0	52.2	52.6	52.3	51.6	49.4	47.1	45.3	47.8	49.0	50.0	50.3	50.0	50.5	50.5
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	111.2	110.7	109.6	110.2	108.8	107.7	105.4	99.5	108.0	110.2	111.5	112.4	109.3	111.3	111.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Industry	[In thousands]														
	1957					1956								Annual average	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1956	1955
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>															
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,306.6	1,307.8	1,299.1	1,288.8	1,272.9	1,263.6	1,262.3	1,257.2	1,253.5	1,278.2	1,280.9	1,291.8	1,281.0	1,273.0	1,178.3
Engines and turbines.....	62.7	62.4	63.3	62.3	61.8	60.6	59.7	55.2	55.6	55.7	57.1	57.1	58.5	53.6	53.6
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	108.2	103.5	99.1	94.5	86.0	97.0	96.3	100.6	106.3	107.7	112.3	114.3	104.5	113.3	113.3
Construction and mining machinery.....	118.3	116.3	115.8	113.7	115.0	115.0	115.0	113.2	116.1	112.6	113.5	112.1	113.5	96.6	96.6
Metalworking machinery.....	229.8	228.5	227.6	225.5	223.4	222.7	220.3	218.9	222.2	223.7	222.5	221.4	222.4	202.3	202.3
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	136.5	136.9	137.3	137.3	136.7	137.5	137.0	137.5	138.3	137.4	137.0	137.5	137.1	127.9	127.9
General industrial machinery.....	184.8	184.8	184.4	184.4	183.0	182.3	180.9	180.3	179.4	178.0	178.3	178.0	175.5	160.7	160.7
Office and store machines and devices.....	104.6	103.1	101.0	100.1	98.7	93.8	95.8	94.9	96.5	96.3	94.8	92.9	95.7	85.6	85.6
Service-industry and household machines.....	143.8	143.2	140.7	138.3	140.2	141.0	141.5	143.7	152.9	155.4	159.8	153.9	147.3	140.3	140.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	219.1	220.4	219.6	216.8	215.8	212.4	210.7	209.2	210.9	214.1	216.5	215.8	214.5	198.0	198.0
<b>Electrical machinery.....</b>	<b>875.7</b>	<b>883.0</b>	<b>891.9</b>	<b>906.7</b>	<b>918.3</b>	<b>913.8</b>	<b>891.4</b>	<b>877.7</b>	<b>854.3</b>	<b>866.4</b>	<b>871.6</b>	<b>874.0</b>	<b>841.5</b>	<b>877.5</b>	<b>823.2</b>
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	298.5	302.0	304.2	304.2	306.5	302.9	298.9	295.9	300.1	299.0	301.0	273.8	294.3	269.3	269.3
Electrical appliances.....	40.6	40.7	41.1	41.5	42.2	42.6	42.1	38.8	41.0	41.5	43.0	41.1	41.3	37.2	37.2
Insulated wire and cable.....	19.1	19.6	19.9	19.7	19.7	19.1	18.6	18.3	18.7	19.1	18.8	19.0	19.1	17.7	17.7
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	63.5	64.0	63.3	62.2	59.3	55.5	53.0	51.5	52.9	57.2	60.2	60.8	59.0	65.6	65.6
Electric lamps.....	28.4	28.5	28.3	28.5	28.5	28.3	28.1	28.5	28.3	28.3	28.1	23.2	27.1	24.0	24.0
Communication equipment.....	394.0	398.7	410.5	422.8	418.4	403.1	397.1	384.9	387.2	386.9	384.1	383.5	387.8	372.5	372.5
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	38.3	38.4	39.4	39.4	39.2	39.9	39.9	36.4	38.2	38.7	38.8	38.1	38.9	36.9	36.9
<b>Transportation equipment.....</b>	<b>1,431.0</b>	<b>1,438.9</b>	<b>1,440.4</b>	<b>1,438.6</b>	<b>1,402.0</b>	<b>1,318.9</b>	<b>1,205.0</b>	<b>1,234.9</b>	<b>1,249.9</b>	<b>1,298.5</b>	<b>1,295.3</b>	<b>1,332.4</b>	<b>1,353.7</b>	<b>1,330.3</b>	<b>1,309.4</b>
Automobiles.....	668.0	683.1	688.7	669.1	603.8	503.6	541.3	560.6	574.2	613.2	655.3	678.1	633.2	740.4	740.4
Aircraft and parts.....	594.0	583.4	578.0	558.6	554.3	544.9	534.9	523.1	522.5	512.9	512.0	511.5	532.7	504.9	504.9
Aircraft.....	377.9	370.4	366.2	360.3	351.5	346.5	342.0	333.1	332.1	323.2	324.3	323.8	338.2	322.4	322.4
Aircraft engines and parts.....	116.4	114.9	114.1	111.9	109.0	105.8	102.1	101.4	102.1	101.7	100.9	100.9	104.2	95.3	95.3
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	12.9	12.6	12.5	12.1	11.7	11.4	10.8	10.6	10.6	10.2	10.0	9.9	10.8	9.3	9.3
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	85.8	85.5	85.2	84.3	82.1	81.2	80.0	78.0	77.7	77.8	76.8	76.9	79.5	77.9	77.9
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	122.4	120.7	118.8	113.6	108.6	106.6	107.0	114.3	116.0	113.0	110.9	109.9	110.9	105.9	105.9
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	101.6	100.6	99.6	95.5	91.4	89.8	90.9	95.3	95.4	90.5	87.1	87.1	90.9	85.7	85.7
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	20.8	20.1	19.2	18.1	17.2	16.8	16.1	19.0	20.6	22.5	22.9	22.8	20.0	20.2	20.2
Railroad equipment.....	47.2	46.7	46.0	42.0	43.0	40.6	42.7	43.6	47.3	47.9	47.6	46.8	45.3	40.9	40.9
Other transportation equipment.....	7.3	6.5	7.1	8.7	9.2	9.3	9.0	8.3	8.5	8.3	7.5	7.4	8.2	7.3	7.3
<b>Instruments and related products.....</b>	<b>234.8</b>	<b>232.7</b>	<b>234.0</b>	<b>236.2</b>	<b>237.3</b>	<b>237.1</b>	<b>235.4</b>	<b>233.3</b>	<b>228.5</b>	<b>231.1</b>	<b>230.9</b>	<b>231.4</b>	<b>230.9</b>	<b>232.8</b>	<b>224.5</b>
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments.....	42.7	41.8	41.5	41.5	41.1	40.0	39.1	38.5	38.7	38.1	37.6	37.3	38.8	33.9	33.9
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	58.3	60.4	61.1	61.4	61.2	59.8	59.0	57.7	58.3	58.5	59.5	59.7	59.6	58.8	58.8
Optical instruments and lenses.....	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.6	10.6	10.6
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....	31.0	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.1	30.1	30.1	29.5	29.9	29.8	29.7	29.3	29.8	27.9	27.9
Ophthalmic goods.....	21.8	21.7	21.9	21.9	22.2	22.2	22.3	22.2	22.6	22.6	22.7	22.5	22.3	20.5	20.5
Photographic apparatus.....	41.9	41.9	42.6	42.8	42.8	43.3	43.9	43.1	43.1	42.5	42.3	42.3	42.9	43.1	43.1
Watches and clocks.....	26.4	27.0	28.0	28.7	29.2	29.4	28.5	27.1	27.9	28.7	28.9	29.0	28.8	30.0	30.0
<b>Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....</b>	<b>378.3</b>	<b>378.4</b>	<b>378.9</b>	<b>398.6</b>	<b>415.3</b>	<b>423.5</b>	<b>414.9</b>	<b>404.4</b>	<b>380.6</b>	<b>395.2</b>	<b>395.0</b>	<b>394.1</b>	<b>397.7</b>	<b>401.1</b>	<b>395.5</b>
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	40.6	40.9	42.2	42.3	43.1	42.1	40.7	38.0	39.4	39.8	41.4	42.3	41.5	42.3	42.3
Musical instruments and parts.....	16.0	16.1	16.8	16.9	16.7	16.4	16.2	15.4	15.9	16.0	15.9	16.1	16.2	15.3	15.3
Toys and sporting goods.....	66.9	64.0	72.1	82.9	88.3	87.2	84.0	78.5	81.8	79.1	75.3	72.0	78.5	73.0	73.0
Pens, pencils, other office supplies.....	22.9	22.7	23.7	24.4	21.7	24.6	24.1	23.1	23.5	23.5	23.3	23.5	23.7	22.8	22.8
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	47.4	47.7	48.9	50.4	52.2	51.9	51.5	48.3	49.0	48.0	48.7	51.7	50.6	53.6	53.6
Fabricated plastic products.....	70.0	70.7	72.2	72.9	72.4	69.8	67.0	64.8	66.8	68.3	68.2	69.0	69.0	66.4	66.4
Other manufacturing industries.....	114.6	114.8	122.7	125.5	126.1	122.9	120.9	112.5	118.8	120.3	121.3	123.1	121.6	122.1	122.1

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table A-2. Production and related workers include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, janitorial, watchman services, products development, auxiliary production for plant's own

use (e. g., powerplant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, table A-2.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 3, table A-2.

SEE footnote 1, p. 625.

TABLE A-4: Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payrolls in manufacturing industries<sup>1</sup>

[1947-49=100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls	Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls	Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls
1939: Average.....	66.2	29.9	1952: Average.....	106.3	136.6	1956: October.....	108.7	168.7
1940: Average.....	71.2	34.0	1953: Average.....	111.8	151.4	November.....	108.0	167.7
1941: Average.....	87.9	49.3	1954: Average.....	101.8	137.7	December.....	107.6	170.9
1942: Average.....	103.9	72.2	1955: Average.....	105.5	152.5			
1943: Average.....	121.4	99.0	1956: Average.....	106.5	161.3	1957: January.....	106.0	165.1
1944: Average.....	118.1	102.8				February.....	105.8	164.7
1945: Average.....	104.0	87.8	1956: March.....	106.1	157.9	March.....	105.5	
1946: Average.....	97.9	81.2	April.....	106.0	158.2			
1947: Average.....	103.4	97.7	May.....	105.4	157.3			
1948: Average.....	102.8	105.1	June.....	105.7	158.2			
1949: Average.....	93.8	97.2	July.....	101.2	151.0			
1950: Average.....	99.6	111.7	August.....	107.1	161.4			
1951: Average.....	106.4	129.8	September.....	107.8	165.8			

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, tables A-2 and A-3.

SEE footnote 1, p. 625.

TABLE A-5: Government civilian employment and Federal military personnel

[In thousands]

Unit of Government	1957		1956											Annual average	
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1956	1955
Total civilian employment <sup>1</sup> .....	7,349	7,315	7,602	7,342	7,298	7,213	6,960	6,947	7,150	7,203	7,130	7,122	7,084	7,176	6,915
Federal employment <sup>2</sup> .....	2,200	2,196	2,483	2,201	2,202	2,196	2,208	2,208	2,193	2,176	2,168	2,162	2,160	2,214	2,188
Executive.....	2,173.3	2,170.1	2,456.2	2,174.7	2,175.9	2,169.1	2,181.1	2,182.0	2,166.6	2,150.0	2,142.1	2,135.8	2,134.0	2,187.4	2,161.7
Department of Defense.....	1,031.7	1,033.5	1,034.8	1,037.5	1,041.0	1,038.8	1,046.5	1,046.2	1,040.2	1,030.0	1,025.8	1,022.9	1,022.9	1,034.1	1,027.9
Post Office Department.....	520.4	519.1	805.3	518.9	514.0	511.4	509.8	510.1	506.1	509.9	509.4	509.4	510.6	539.6	530.0
Other agencies.....	621.2	617.6	616.1	618.3	620.9	618.9	624.8	625.6	620.3	610.0	606.8	603.6	600.5	613.7	603.8
Legislative.....	21.9	21.8	22.0	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.1	21.9	22.1	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.7	21.9	21.6
Judicial.....	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1
District of Columbia <sup>3</sup> .....	233.0	232.2	239.4	231.4	231.2	230.3	233.0	233.7	232.7	228.5	228.6	228.7	228.6	231.2	230.0
Executive.....	212.1	211.4	218.5	210.4	210.1	209.2	211.9	212.8	211.7	207.6	207.8	207.9	207.9	210.3	209.4
Department of Defense.....	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.1	88.3	88.2	89.7	90.1	89.8	88.1	88.1	88.3	88.4	88.6	89.3
Post Office Department.....	8.9	8.9	16.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.7	9.3	9.3
Other agencies.....	115.2	114.5	113.7	113.5	113.1	112.4	113.6	114.1	113.3	111.1	111.1	111.0	110.8	112.4	111.0
Legislative.....	20.2	20.1	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.2	20.3	20.2	20.1	20.1	20.0	20.2	19.8
Judicial.....	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7
State and local employment.....	5,149	5,119	5,119	5,141	5,096	5,017	4,752	4,739	4,957	5,027	4,962	4,960	4,924	4,962	4,727
State.....	1,325.7	1,322.2	1,319.7	1,321.0	1,317.6	1,278.0	1,252.1	1,252.6	1,291.1	1,296.8	1,270.9	1,269.2	1,260.0	1,281.0	1,215.4
Local.....	3,823.3	3,796.3	3,798.9	3,819.9	3,778.4	3,738.8	3,500.3	3,486.7	3,665.4	3,730.1	3,690.8	3,690.9	3,664.1	3,681.4	3,511.2
Education.....	2,385.0	2,351.2	2,351.6	2,349.7	2,316.0	2,192.2	1,878.5	1,877.2	2,125.3	2,245.0	2,242.0	2,250.1	2,241.1	2,189.2	2,060.8
Other.....	2,764.1	2,767.3	2,767.0	2,791.2	2,780.0	2,824.6	2,873.9	2,862.1	2,831.2	2,781.9	2,719.7	2,710.0	2,683.0	2,773.2	2,665.8
Total military personnel <sup>4</sup> .....	2,817	2,816	2,809	2,827	2,829	2,824	2,827	2,839	2,835	2,841	2,865	2,879	2,893	2,848	3,025
Army.....	997.3	993.4	992.3	1,002.4	1,004.1	1,005.6	1,013.5	1,027.3	1,025.8	1,039.4	1,054.7	1,064.4	1,060.5	1,030.1	1,165.8
Air Force.....	915.3	918.4	914.6	918.3	916.0	911.5	909.0	909.0	910.0	908.2	911.6	911.5	914.2	916.1	955.3
Navy.....	675.9	676.0	673.1	675.0	677.7	676.9	675.1	673.6	669.9	666.2	671.6	674.5	669.4	672.7	668.8
Marine Corps.....	198.9	199.6	200.8	202.1	202.8	201.5	200.9	200.5	200.8	198.6	198.5	199.4	199.7	200.4	205.9
Coast Guard.....	29.1	29.0	28.6	28.8	28.8	28.7	28.7	28.7	28.4	28.7	28.9	29.1	29.2	28.8	28.6

<sup>1</sup> Data refer to Continental United States only.<sup>2</sup> Data are prepared by the Civil Service Commission.<sup>3</sup> Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard

Metropolitan Area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).

<sup>4</sup> Data refer to Continental United States and elsewhere.  
SEE footnote 1, p. 625.

TABLE A-8: Insured unemployment under State programs and the program of unemployment compensation for Federal employees,<sup>1</sup> by geographic division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1957					1956								
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	
Continental United States.....	1,730.3	1,737.4	1,285.0	1,013.4	878.4	988.3	1,058.6	1,209.5	1,177.6	1,255.5	1,358.5	1,472.4	1,535.0	
New England.....	136.1	145.9	109.3	80.7	66.0	64.8	69.1	83.0	73.7	89.4	103.1	99.1	98.2	
Maine.....	10.6	11.7	10.0	7.3	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.9	6.2	10.4	13.1	10.1	10.2	
New Hampshire.....	5.9	6.9	5.9	5.3	5.1	6.0	5.4	5.6	5.9	8.2	9.5	7.2	6.2	
Vermont.....	3.2	2.6	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.5	2.6	
Massachusetts.....	72.1	79.9	59.4	42.9	34.0	31.5	30.1	37.0	34.0	40.8	46.4	46.9	47.4	
Rhode Island.....	19.8	18.9	12.8	8.9	8.2	8.0	9.5	12.9	10.8	13.6	15.3	15.4	14.4	
Connecticut.....	24.5	25.9	19.0	14.7	12.7	13.0	17.8	20.1	18.2	14.8	16.7	17.1	17.4	
Middle Atlantic.....	481.6	511.9	377.9	292.7	259.5	284.0	308.8	376.8	369.5	395.3	425.5	448.3	446.0	
New York.....	217.8	231.5	176.3	125.6	102.0	114.4	117.2	161.7	176.2	191.3	201.1	199.3	203.7	
New Jersey.....	91.3	101.5	68.2	57.1	50.8	53.3	55.9	65.1	63.2	69.4	78.6	78.9	83.7	
Pennsylvania.....	172.6	178.9	133.4	110.0	106.7	116.3	135.7	150.0	130.1	134.6	145.8	170.2	158.6	
East North Central.....	304.2	308.5	228.3	193.0	195.4	274.0	277.7	288.9	281.0	275.6	274.9	283.7	283.5	
Ohio.....	70.7	69.1	51.4	38.4	30.7	35.2	43.4	48.8	48.9	46.9	51.0	58.3	63.3	
Indiana.....	41.6	43.8	29.3	24.4	23.0	29.5	32.7	36.0	33.6	33.4	34.3	34.8	35.6	
Illinois.....	79.6	85.3	56.0	51.4	45.8	53.9	58.5	65.6	64.4	65.5	69.0	67.0	62.9	
Michigan.....	82.8	80.4	67.8	58.9	83.8	142.7	128.0	121.1	115.9	112.7	101.3	110.9	97.2	
Wisconsin.....	29.5	30.0	23.9	19.8	12.2	12.6	15.1	17.4	18.2	17.2	20.2	22.6	24.5	
West North Central.....	126.6	120.0	83.6	60.0	46.6	47.6	40.2	51.8	53.3	60.8	82.5	102.4	117.9	
Minnesota.....	38.1	34.8	23.1	14.2	9.1	9.1	11.9	11.5	11.1	16.3	28.6	33.7	36.0	
Iowa.....	15.5	14.2	9.5	6.2	4.7	4.6	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.0	7.9	11.9	13.4	
Missouri.....	37.8	38.7	29.4	26.0	23.5	26.0	22.7	25.0	26.3	27.4	28.6	30.3	34.8	
North Dakota.....	6.0	5.4	3.4	1.5	.4	.2	.3	.4	.4	1.0	3.2	4.9	5.4	
South Dakota.....	4.5	4.0	2.4	1.1	.5	.4	.5	.5	.5	.7	1.7	3.4	4.1	
Nebraska.....	10.8	9.9	6.9	4.3	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.8	5.3	8.0	9.6	
Kansas.....	13.8	12.9	8.8	6.5	5.7	4.6	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.7	7.2	10.2	14.8	
South Atlantic.....	163.2	162.6	116.4	100.8	96.6	109.7	120.8	143.2	130.9	132.3	130.0	128.1	134.6	
Delaware.....	4.2	3.7	2.6	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.7	
Maryland.....	17.3	17.9	12.2	8.7	8.1	9.3	11.0	13.2	12.2	13.5	14.0	11.6	15.3	
District of Columbia.....	7.2	6.3	4.6	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.8	4.5	5.4	6.2	
Virginia.....	15.5	13.9	9.4	7.1	6.0	7.7	10.4	14.8	16.0	13.1	10.6	13.6	14.2	
West Virginia.....	15.7	15.0	10.3	8.3	7.8	9.1	11.7	13.3	10.1	9.8	10.9	12.4	13.9	
North Carolina.....	45.9	43.9	30.1	25.2	20.5	23.2	24.8	34.3	35.6	38.8	40.0	36.0	34.8	
South Carolina.....	15.3	16.8	12.7	12.4	12.1	13.8	12.4	14.1	13.0	14.3	13.6	12.4	12.3	
Georgia.....	27.6	30.1	21.6	19.1	18.1	19.5	21.5	26.9	24.5	24.7	22.7	21.4	21.2	
Florida.....	14.5	15.1	13.0	14.1	18.1	21.9	23.2	21.0	14.1	12.4	11.7	12.9	14.0	
East South Central.....	133.3	127.0	97.7	83.8	75.5	76.9	92.7	108.8	110.5	115.1	104.5	106.7	108.7	
Kentucky.....	40.4	35.6	29.6	27.3	26.0	26.1	29.1	30.2	30.6	32.4	34.2	34.4	33.7	
Tennessee.....	49.7	50.4	36.4	32.1	28.3	28.2	32.8	38.4	36.7	38.5	38.9	39.9	42.4	
Alabama.....	24.1	22.6	17.5	15.6	12.8	14.2	20.5	28.4	32.5	32.6	19.0	19.2	18.4	
Mississippi.....	19.1	18.4	14.1	10.8	8.4	8.4	10.3	11.7	10.8	11.6	12.4	13.2	14.3	
West South Central.....	94.2	86.5	65.3	51.7	42.5	42.9	48.1	50.5	50.5	56.4	65.1	71.1	81.2	
Arkansas.....	23.0	21.6	15.0	10.6	7.6	7.1	8.8	9.3	9.0	10.1	12.7	14.5	18.4	
Louisiana.....	17.8	16.5	11.2	8.8	7.5	8.6	9.9	11.5	11.9	13.3	15.4	17.0	18.4	
Oklahoma.....	17.4	15.8	12.3	9.8	8.1	7.8	8.4	8.7	8.5	9.6	11.1	12.8	15.4	
Texas.....	36.0	32.7	26.8	22.5	19.4	19.4	21.0	21.0	21.2	23.4	25.9	26.7	28.9	
Mountain.....	56.9	49.4	33.0	21.5	13.5	12.5	14.3	16.3	14.8	19.9	31.2	45.0	52.4	
Montana.....	11.3	8.9	5.2	2.3	.9	.7	.8	1.0	1.4	2.7	5.2	8.3	9.1	
Idaho.....	10.2	9.0	6.5	3.6	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.4	2.0	4.2	6.9	8.6	
Wyoming.....	3.6	3.1	1.7	.9	.4	.3	.4	.8	.7	1.2	1.9	3.0	3.4	
Colorado.....	7.5	6.6	4.7	3.4	2.2	2.0	2.6	3.0	2.0	2.4	3.5	5.3	6.4	
New Mexico.....	5.5	4.3	2.7	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.4	3.2	4.2	4.9	
Arizona.....	6.8	6.0	4.2	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.2	4.3	6.0	7.0	6.9	
Utah.....	8.1	7.8	4.8	3.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	3.1	2.4	2.7	4.1	6.2	8.0	
Nevada.....	3.9	3.8	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.2	3.2	4.2	5.0	
Pacific.....	234.2	225.4	173.5	127.3	82.8	75.9	78.0	90.2	93.3	110.7	141.6	188.0	212.6	
Washington.....	51.4	52.2	41.8	30.6	19.5	15.0	14.4	14.2	11.9	17.2	28.6	42.6	51.2	
Oregon.....	35.6	37.5	28.8	19.3	10.1	6.4	5.8	6.3	6.3	8.8	15.9	27.5	30.3	
California.....	147.2	135.8	102.9	77.5	53.2	54.6	57.9	69.7	75.1	84.7	97.1	118.0	131.1	

<sup>1</sup> Average of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

NOTE.—Data for months prior to April 1956 differ from figures previously published because of the inclusion of data for the UCFE program.



TABLE A-9: Unemployment insurance and employment service programs, selected operations <sup>1</sup>

[All items except average benefit amounts are in thousands]

Item	1957		1956												1955	
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Feb.		
Employment service:																
New applications for work.....	747	898	612	674	653	608	660	690	799	732	675	660	733	708		
Nonfarm placements.....	357	433	410	474	599	591	577	519	558	567	504	450	402	373		
State unemployment insurance programs: <sup>1</sup>																
Initial claims <sup>2</sup> .....	1,002	1,565	1,229	973	834	761	537	1,119	863	953	984	936	1,049	1,038		
Insured unemployment <sup>3</sup> (average weekly volume).....	1,730	1,737	1,285	1,013	878	988	1,059	1,200	1,178	1,255	1,359	1,472	1,535	1,908		
Rate of insured unemployment <sup>4</sup> .....	4.3	4.4	3.3	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.1	5.1		
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	6,118	6,680	3,950	3,503	3,461	3,556	4,286	4,292	4,503	4,896	5,122	5,775	5,499	6,775		
Average weekly benefit amount for total unemployment.....	\$27.85	\$27.73	\$27.42	\$27.26	\$27.57	\$27.77	\$27.08	\$26.91	\$26.79	\$26.70	\$27.03	\$27.13	\$26.95	\$25.08		
Total benefits paid.....	\$164,860	\$177,598	\$104,245	\$91,700	\$91,476	\$94,919	\$112,207	\$111,708	\$116,052	\$123,786	\$133,926	\$151,968	\$143,923	\$165,469		
Unemployment compensation for veterans: <sup>5</sup>																
Initial claims <sup>2</sup> .....	23	31	23	21	18	18	27	27	29	20	21	26	30	35		
Insured unemployment <sup>3</sup> (average weekly volume).....	49	45	35	28	24	33	42	41	37	35	44	57	61	95		
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	207	206	145	118	122	169	211	187	167	175	214	271	262	380		
Total benefits paid <sup>7</sup> .....	\$5,594	\$5,572	\$3,883	\$3,168	\$3,258	\$4,499	\$5,630	\$4,970	\$4,452	\$4,694	\$5,722	\$7,274	\$7,050	\$10,234		
Railroad unemployment insurance:																
Applications <sup>8</sup> .....	11	19	17	21	12	11	23	97	18	5	5	7	10	12		
Insured unemployment (average weekly volume).....	67	68	59	49	37	41	57	66	19	25	36	48	55	108		
Number of payments <sup>9</sup> .....	138	165	119	98	89	94	173	85	50	69	95	126	124	245		
Average amount of benefit payment <sup>10</sup> .....	\$60.01	\$58.65	\$58.08	\$58.04	\$59.19	\$58.92	\$58.23	\$48.89	\$52.66	\$53.03	\$54.70	\$57.40	\$57.67	\$59.29		
Total benefits paid <sup>11</sup> .....	\$8,252	\$9,772	\$6,868	\$5,637	\$5,197	\$5,561	\$10,201	\$4,145	\$2,571	\$3,604	\$5,144	\$7,242	\$7,112	\$14,492		
All programs: <sup>12</sup>																
Insured unemployment <sup>3</sup> .....	1,846	1,850	1,379	1,090	939	1,060	1,158	1,316	1,234	1,316	1,439	1,578	1,651	2,109		

<sup>1</sup> Average weekly insured unemployment excludes territories; other items include them.<sup>2</sup> Data include activities under the program of Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), which became effective on January 1, 1955.<sup>3</sup> An initial claim is a notice filed by a worker at the beginning of a period of unemployment which establishes the starting date for any insured unemployment which may result if he is unemployed for 1 week or longer.<sup>4</sup> Number of workers reporting the completion of at least 1 week of unemployment.<sup>5</sup> The rate of insured unemployment is the number of insured unemployed expressed as a percent of the average covered employment in a 12-month period.<sup>6</sup> Based on claims filed under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. Excludes claims filed by veterans to supplement State, UCFE, or railroad unemployment insurance benefits.<sup>7</sup> Federal portion only of benefits paid jointly with other programs. Weekly benefit amount for total unemployment is set by law at \$26.<sup>8</sup> An application for benefits is filed by a railroad worker at the beginning of his first period of unemployment in a benefit year; no application is required for subsequent periods in the same year.<sup>9</sup> Payments are for unemployment in 14-day registration periods; the average amount is an average for all compensable periods. Not adjusted for recoveries of overpayments or settlement of underpayments.<sup>10</sup> Adjusted for recoveries of overpayments and settlement of underpayments.<sup>11</sup> Represents an unduplicated count of insured unemployment under the State, UCFE, and veterans' programs, and that covered by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

## B: Labor Turnover

TABLE B-1: Monthly labor turnover rates in manufacturing, by class of turnover <sup>1</sup>

[Per 100 employees]

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
Total accession													
1948	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.7	4.4
1949	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.5
1950	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0	4.4
1951	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0	4.4
1952	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.0	3.2	4.4
1953	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.1	3.9
1954	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.3	2.5	3.0
1955	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.3	3.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.3	2.5	3.7
1956	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	4.2	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.2	3.0	2.2	3.4
1957	3.2	2.8											
Total separation													
1948	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.6
1949	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2	4.3
1950	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.5
1951	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5	4.4
1952	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.0	4.2	3.5	3.4	4.1
1953	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.3
1954	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.6
1955	2.9	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.2	3.4	4.0	4.4	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.3
1956	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.9	4.4	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.5
1957	3.3	3.0											
Quit													
1948	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7	2.8
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9	1.5
1950	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.9
1951	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	2.4
1952	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.7	2.3
1953	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.1	2.3
1954	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.0	.9	1.1
1955	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.2	2.8	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.6
1956	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.6	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.6
1957	1.3	1.2											
Discharge													
1948	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
1949	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1950	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3
1951	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3
1952	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1953	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2	.4
1954	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1955	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1956	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1957	.2	.2											
Layoff													
1948	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2	1.3
1949	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.4
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3	1.1
1951	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	.7	1.5	1.2
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.0	1.1
1953	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.3
1954	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9
1955	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
1956	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5
1957	1.5	1.4											
Miscellaneous, including military													
1948	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1949	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1950	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.2
1951	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.5
1952	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1953	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1954	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.2	.1	.2	.2
1955	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1956	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1957	.3	.2											

<sup>1</sup> Data for the current month are preliminary.

NOTE.—Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turnover rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment series for the following reasons:

(1) Accessions and separations are reported for the entire calendar month; the employment and payroll reports, for the most part, refer to a 1-week pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

(2) The turnover sample is not so large as that of the employment sample and includes proportionately fewer small plants; certain industries are not covered. The major industries excluded are printing, publishing, and allied industries; canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and seafoods; women's, misses', and children's outerwear; and fertilizers.

(3) Plants are not included in the turnover computations in months, when work stoppages are in progress; the influence of such stoppages is reflected, however, in the employment figures.

Beginning with data for October 1952, components may not add to total separation rate because of rounding.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Measurement of Labor Turnover, which appeared in the May 1953 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates in selected industries

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accession rate		Separation rate									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military	
	Feb. 1957	Jan. 1957	Feb. 1957	Jan. 1957	Feb. 1957	Jan. 1957	Feb. 1957	Jan. 1957	Feb. 1957	Jan. 1957	Feb. 1957	Jan. 1957
<b>Manufacturing</b>												
All manufacturing	2.8	3.2	3.0	3.3	1.2	1.3	0.2	0.2	1.4	1.5	0.2	0.3
Durable goods	2.9	3.4	3.1	3.3	1.1	1.3	.2	.3	1.5	1.5	.3	.3
Nondurable goods	2.5	3.0	2.7	3.4	1.2	1.4	.2	.2	1.1	1.5	.2	.2
<b>Ordinance and accessories</b>	3.0	2.7	3.2	3.7	1.1	1.2	.2	.2	1.7	2.0	.2	.3
<b>Food and kindred products</b>	2.7	3.2	3.5	4.6	1.0	1.2	.2	.2	2.1	3.0	.2	.2
Meat products	1.8	3.0	4.3	4.4	.6	.7	.2	.2	3.2	3.4	.3	.2
Grain-mill products	1.5	2.5	2.1	3.2	.9	1.0	.1	.3	1.0	1.7	.1	.1
Bakery products	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.4	1.5	1.6	.3	.4	1.1	1.3	.1	.1
Beverages												
Malt liquors	(1)	2.2	(1)	5.5	(1)	.4	(1)	.1	(1)	5.8	(1)	.3
<b>Tobacco manufactures</b>	1.6	2.5	1.9	3.7	1.2	1.5	.1	.1	.4	1.9	.2	.2
Cigarettes	1.0	1.3	1.5	3.5	.8	.8	.2	.1	.4	2.2	.2	.3
Cigars	2.4	4.1	2.3	4.4	1.7	2.4	.1	.1	.3	1.5	.2	(3)
Tobacco and snuff	.7	.9	2.0	1.6	.3	.5	.1	(1)	1.1	.5	.4	.6
<b>Textile-mill products</b>	2.6	3.4	2.9	3.8	1.3	1.6	.2	.3	1.2	1.8	.1	.2
Yarn and thread mills	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.3	1.4	1.6	.2	.3	1.2	1.2	.2	.1
Broad-woven fabric mills	2.6	3.0	2.9	4.1	1.4	1.6	.2	.3	1.1	1.9	.1	.2
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.9	1.4	1.7	.3	.3	1.0	1.7	.1	.2
Woolen and worsted	6.0	5.9	3.8	5.5	1.1	1.4	.2	.2	2.5	3.6	.1	.3
Knitting mills	3.0	5.5	2.8	4.1	1.4	1.8	.2	.2	1.1	2.0	.1	.1
Full-fashioned hosiery	1.5	9.0	2.3	2.7	1.5	1.8	.2	.2	1.5	.6	.1	.1
Seamless hosiery	2.2	2.4	3.2	4.0	1.3	1.4	.2	.2	1.5	2.2	.2	.1
Knit underwear	4.2	4.9	1.9	4.1	1.2	1.6	.1	(1)	1.5	2.3	.1	.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles	1.7	1.6	2.2	3.3	1.0	1.0	.2	.3	.9	1.8	.2	.2
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	2.0	2.8	3.0	2.6	1.0	1.0	.3	.3	1.5	1.0	.2	.3
<b>Apparel and other finished textile products</b>	3.9	4.2	3.0	4.0	2.0	2.3	.2	.2	.7	1.4	.1	.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.7	1.4	1.9	.1	.2	.9	.4	.2	.3
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	4.0	4.4	3.2	4.5	2.1	2.5	.3	.2	.7	1.8	.1	(1)
<b>Lumber and wood products (except furniture)</b>	3.6	3.3	5.5	4.7	1.6	1.8	.3	.3	3.4	2.4	.2	.3
Logging camps and contractors	7.3	7.0	10.9	9.3	3.2	4.9	.3	.3	7.1	3.5	.3	.6
Sawmills and planing mills	3.0	2.7	4.8	4.2	1.4	1.4	.3	.3	2.9	2.3	.2	.2
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	3.9	2.6	5.2	4.1	1.2	1.3	.3	.3	3.6	2.4	.1	.1
<b>Furniture and fixtures</b>	3.1	3.2	3.4	4.2	1.5	1.6	.3	.4	1.5	2.0	.1	.2
Household furniture	3.4	3.1	3.3	4.9	1.6	1.8	.3	.4	1.3	2.4	.1	.2
Other furniture and fixtures	2.3	3.4	3.5	2.9	1.2	1.2	.3	.4	1.9	1.0	.2	.2
<b>Paper and allied products</b>	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.7	1.0	1.3	.2	.2	.9	.9	.2	.2
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.8	.6	.8	.1	.1	.5	.6	.2	.2
Paperboard containers and boxes	2.5	2.5	3.1	3.7	1.5	1.9	.3	.3	1.0	1.4	.2	.2
<b>Chemicals and allied products</b>	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.5	.8	.8	.2	.1	.6	.4	.1	.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.6	.9	.8	.2	.2	.6	.4	.2	.2
Industrial organic chemicals	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	.4	.4	.1	.1	.4	.4	.1	.2
Synthetic fibers	.8	1.3	.8	1.0	.3	.3	(1)	.1	.4	.4	.1	.1
Drugs and medicines	1.7	2.2	2.1	1.5	1.0	1.1	.1	.1	.8	.1	.1	.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers	1.3	1.7	1.3	.7	.7	.7	.2	.1	.7	.2	.1	.2
<b>Products of petroleum and coal</b>	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	.3	.4	.1	.1	.1	.3	.2	.2
Petroleum refining	.6	.5	.5	.7	.2	.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	.2	.2
<b>Rubber products</b>	1.7	2.3	2.7	2.9	1.0	1.1	.2	.2	1.3	1.2	.2	.5
Tires and inner tubes	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.9	.5	.6	.1	.1	.6	.4	.2	.7
Rubber footwear	3.4	1.9	4.4	3.9	2.4	2.0	.3	.2	1.3	1.4	.4	.3
Other rubber products	1.9	2.8	3.5	3.6	1.1	1.3	.2	.2	2.0	1.8	.2	.3
<b>Leather and leather products</b>	3.4	5.2	3.4	4.1	2.0	2.2	.2	.3	.8	1.1	.3	.6
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	1.5	2.5	3.2	3.4	.9	1.0	.2	.3	1.7	1.7	.4	.4
Footwear (except rubber)	3.8	5.7	3.4	4.3	2.1	2.4	.3	.3	.7	1.0	.3	.6
<b>Stone, clay, and glass products</b>	2.3	2.2	2.8	3.6	.8	1.0	.2	.2	1.6	2.1	.2	.3
Glass and glass products	2.3	2.4	3.1	3.7	.7	.8	.1	.1	2.1	2.5	.2	.2
Cement, hydraulic	1.2	1.4	1.1	2.1	.4	.6	.1	.2	.3	1.1	.2	.2
Structural clay products	2.3	1.8	3.8	5.0	.9	1.2	.2	.2	2.5	3.4	.2	.2
Pottery and related products	2.6	2.5	2.3	3.3	1.3	1.3	.2	.3	.5	1.5	.3	.2
<b>Primary metal industries</b>	1.6	2.2	2.1	2.1	.7	.8	.2	.2	.9	.8	.2	.3
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.2	.5	.6	.2	.1	.6	.2	.3	.3
Iron and steel foundries	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.8	1.0	1.1	.3	.3	.9	1.2	.1	.2
Gray-iron foundries	2.1	2.5	2.2	3.1	1.1	1.1	.3	.3	.7	1.5	.1	.1
Malleable-iron foundries	2.1	2.5	2.0	2.9	.7	1.3	.3	.3	.8	1.1	.1	.2
Steel foundries	1.7	2.1	2.7	2.3	1.0	.9	.3	.4	1.2	.8	.2	.2
<b>Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals:</b>												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	.6	1.7	1.4	1.7	.7	1.2	.3	.2	.1	.2	.3	.2
<b>Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals:</b>												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	1.3	2.0	1.8	2.3	.4	.8	.1	.1	1.1	1.0	.2	.4
<b>Nonferrous foundries</b>	3.1	3.8	5.3	4.4	1.3	1.6	.5	.5	3.3	1.9	.2	.4
<b>Other primary metal industries:</b>												
Iron and steel forgings	2.5	3.4	1.9	2.4	.8	1.1	.2	.3	.7	.6	.2	.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates in selected industries—Continued

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accession rate		Separation rate									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military	
	Feb. 1957	Jan. 1957	Feb. 1957	Jan. 1957	Feb. 1957	Jan. 1957	Feb. 1957	Jan. 1957	Feb. 1957	Jan. 1957	Feb. 1957	Jan. 1957
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	3.2	4.0	3.3	3.6	1.2	1.3	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.7	0.2	0.3
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	2.0	3.0	3.3	3.6	1.3	1.6	.2	.3	1.6	1.2	.2	.3
Cutlery and edge tools	1.9	2.0	3.3	3.0	1.5	1.2	.1	.3	1.5	1.2	.2	.3
Handtools	1.4	2.4	3.2	3.6	1.0	1.3	.1	.3	1.7	1.8	.3	.2
Hardware	2.3	3.6	3.4	3.7	1.4	1.8	.3	.3	1.5	1.1	.2	.4
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	4.1	5.9	2.7	3.8	1.2	1.2	.3	.3	.9	2.0	.2	.3
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	2.1	8.7	1.9	2.4	.8	1.0	.2	.2	.7	.8	.2	.4
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	5.4	4.2	3.2	4.6	1.5	1.3	.4	.3	1.1	2.7	.2	.3
Fabricated structural metal products	3.3	3.9	2.5	2.6	1.2	1.2	.3	.3	.9	.8	.1	.2
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	4.1	4.4	5.0	5.2	1.3	1.5	.4	.5	3.0	3.0	.3	.3
Machinery (except electrical)	2.3	2.9	2.5	2.2	1.0	1.0	.2	.2	1.0	.7	.2	.2
Engines and turbines	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.6	1.1	.9	.3	.1	1.2	1.3	.2	.3
Agricultural machinery and tractors	2.6	4.1	1.9	1.8	.9	.9	.2	.2	.4	.4	.5	.4
Construction and mining machinery	2.0	2.9	2.5	2.2	1.0	1.0	.2	.2	1.1	.7	.2	.2
Metalworking machinery	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.0	1.0	.3	.3	.6	.4	.2	.2
Machine tools	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	.8	.9	.2	.3	.5	.2	.2	.3
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.0	.8	1.0	.2	.2	.7	.5	.1	.2
Machine-tool accessories	2.8	3.5	2.5	2.1	1.4	1.2	.4	.2	.6	.5	.2	.2
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.0	1.0	.2	.2	.5	.8	.1	.2
General industrial machinery	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.5	1.2	1.1	.3	.3	.6	.8	.2	.2
Office and store machines and devices	3.0	3.7	1.8	2.5	1.2	1.4	.2	.2	.2	.7	.1	.2
Service-industry and household machines	2.3	4.1	5.3	2.4	.9	1.0	.3	.2	3.9	1.0	.2	.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.2	.9	1.0	.2	.2	1.0	.8	.2	.2
Electrical machinery	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.4	1.4	1.5	.2	.3	1.3	1.4	.2	.3
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.5	1.1	1.2	.2	.2	.7	.8	.2	.3
Communication equipment	(1)	3.5	(1)	4.2	(1)	1.8	(1)	.3	(1)	1.9	(1)	.2
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	3.9	3.9	4.5	5.5	1.7	2.0	.3	.4	2.3	3.0	.1	.2
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment	(1)	2.9	(1)	1.7	(1)	1.1	(1)	.2	(1)	.2	(1)	.3
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	3.0	4.5	3.9	3.6	1.5	1.4	.3	.4	1.7	1.4	.4	.4
Transportation equipment	3.5	4.4	3.3	3.6	1.1	1.3	.2	.3	1.6	1.6	.4	.5
Automobiles	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.8	.8	1.0	.2	.3	1.5	1.8	.7	.6
Aircraft and parts	2.9	4.0	2.3	2.4	1.4	1.5	.2	.2	.5	.4	.2	.3
Aircraft	2.9	4.2	2.1	2.4	1.3	1.6	.1	.2	.5	.3	.2	.3
Aircraft engines and parts	2.3	3.2	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.0	.2	.2	.4	.2	.2	.2
Aircraft propellers and parts	3.1	3.6	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.3	.1	(2)	(2)	.1	.2
Other aircraft parts and equipment	4.2	4.6	4.9	4.5	2.5	2.1	.6	.5	1.6	1.7	.2	.2
Ship and boat building and repairing	(1)	14.1	(1)	10.2	(1)	2.3	(1)	.6	(1)	7.0	(1)	.3
Railroad equipment	(1)	5.7	(1)	4.1	(1)	.7	(1)	.2	(1)	2.5	(1)	.7
Locomotives and parts	(1)	3.9	(1)	2.8	(1)	.3	(1)	(2)	(1)	1.3	(1)	1.2
Railroad and street cars	(1)	6.6	(1)	4.7	(1)	.9	(1)	.3	(1)	3.1	(1)	.5
Other transportation equipment	7.1	8.7	1.6	2.3	1.2	1.3	.3	.2	.1	.6	.1	.1
Instruments and related products	3.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	1.3	1.2	.3	.2	.8	.9	.2	.2
Photographic apparatus	(1)	1.1	(1)	1.5	(1)	.6	(1)	.1	(1)	.5	(1)	.2
Watches and clocks	2.6	2.4	4.2	6.8	1.0	1.2	.1	.3	2.8	5.0	.2	.2
Professional and scientific instruments	2.8	2.8	2.0	2.2	1.1	1.4	.2	.3	.6	.5	.1	.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	4.3	4.9	4.2	5.5	1.4	1.7	.3	.4	2.3	3.2	.2	.2
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	2.7	2.3	3.1	3.2	1.3	1.3	.2	.2	1.3	1.5	.3	.2
<b>Nonmanufacturing</b>												
Metal mining	1.5	3.2	1.8	3.1	1.1	2.2	.3	.4	.2	.2	.2	.4
Iron mining	.7	1.0	.8	.8	.2	.4	(2)	(2)	.5	.7	.1	.4
Copper mining	.8	4.1	1.5	3.8	.9	3.0	.3	.3	.1	.1	.3	.4
Lead and zinc mining	1.0	2.1	1.5	2.4	.9	1.6	.1	.2	.2	.5	.3	.1
Anthracite mining	.8	1.6	1.1	1.5	.7	1.1	(2)	(2)	.1	.1	.2	.2
Bituminous-coal mining	.7	1.8	.9	1.0	.4	.5	(2)	(2)	.4	.4	.1	.1
Communication:												
Telephone	(1)	1.7	(1)	1.6	(1)	1.3	(1)	.1	(1)	.2	(1)	.1
Telegraph	(1)	1.7	(1)	1.7	(1)	1.1	(1)	(2)	(1)	.3	(1)	.3

1 Not available.

2 Less than 0.05.

3 Data relate to domestic employees except messengers and those compensated entirely on a commission basis.

NOTE.—See footnote 1 and NOTE on table B-1, p. 638. For industries included in the durable and nondurable-goods categories, see footnotes 2 and 3, table A-2 (exceptions are contained in the note to table B-1).



## C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees<sup>1</sup>

Year and month	Mining																				
	Metal																Coal				
	Total: Metal				Iron				Copper				Lead and zinc					Anthracite		Bituminous	
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. hrly. earnings		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1955: Average	\$92.42	42.2	\$2.19	\$92.46	40.2	\$2.30	\$95.70	44.1	\$2.17	\$83.82	41.7	\$2.01	\$84.50	33.4	\$2.53	\$96.26	37.6	\$2.56			
1956: Average	97.52	42.4	2.30	97.44	40.1	2.43	100.95	43.7	2.31	89.67	42.1	2.13	87.58	33.3	2.63	105.94	37.7	2.81			
February	96.48	42.5	2.27	95.91	40.3	2.38	99.67	44.1	2.26	86.74	41.7	2.08	85.58	33.3	2.57	103.18	38.5	2.68			
March	95.11	41.9	2.27	92.34	38.8	2.38	99.21	43.9	2.26	88.62	42.0	2.11	71.32	28.3	2.52	102.38	38.2	2.68			
April	96.67	42.4	2.28	96.24	40.1	2.40	99.65	43.9	2.27	90.10	42.5	2.12	80.34	30.9	2.60	105.46	37.8	2.79			
May	98.80	43.2	2.28	100.62	42.1	2.39	99.89	44.2	2.26	89.89	42.2	2.13	70.66	29.2	2.42	106.02	38.0	2.79			
June	97.36	42.7	2.28	98.23	41.1	2.39	100.32	44.0	2.28	88.17	41.2	2.14	88.63	33.7	2.63	107.82	38.1	2.83			
July	96.02	42.3	2.27	99.05	38.2	2.46	100.39	42.9	2.34	90.30	42.0	2.15	92.30	34.6	2.59	102.16	38.1	2.83			
August	92.63	40.1	2.31	82.38	33.9	2.43	100.62	43.0	2.34	91.37	42.3	2.16	87.25	33.3	2.62	102.49	37.0	2.77			
September	100.94	42.6	2.36	103.41	41.2	2.51	103.84	44.0	2.36	89.40	41.2	2.17	87.88	33.8	2.62	108.12	37.9	2.80			
October	97.39	41.8	2.33	97.71	39.4	2.48	101.32	43.3	2.34	89.25	41.9	2.13	94.87	35.4	2.68	110.38	37.8	2.92			
November	96.23	41.3	2.33	98.21	39.6	2.48	96.93	41.6	2.33	88.37	41.1	2.15	91.19	33.9	2.69	106.79	38.2	2.95			
December	99.92	42.7	2.34	103.09	41.4	2.49	100.66	43.2	2.33	91.14	42.0	2.17	107.45	36.3	2.96	115.33	38.7	2.98			
1957: January	98.05	41.9	2.34	100.90	40.2	2.51	99.68	42.6	2.34	89.44	41.6	2.15	105.55	35.9	2.94	110.63	37.5	2.95			
February	97.06	41.3	2.35	99.71	39.1	2.55	97.90	42.2	2.32	86.88	40.6	2.14	95.98	32.1	2.99	112.51	38.4	2.93			
Mining—Continued																					
	Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)								Contract construction								Coal				
	Nonmetallic mining and quarrying				Total: Contract construction				Nonbuilding construction												
									Total: Nonbuilding construction				Highway and street					Other nonbuilding construction			
1955: Average	\$94.19	40.6	\$2.32	\$80.99	44.5	\$1.82	\$95.94	36.9	\$2.60	\$94.87	40.2	\$2.36	\$91.05	41.2	\$2.21	\$98.50	39.4	\$2.80			
1956: Average	101.68	41.0	2.48	85.63	44.6	1.92	101.65	37.1	2.74	101.59	40.8	2.49	97.39	41.8	2.33	104.94	39.9	2.63			
February	97.93	40.3	2.43	81.35	43.6	1.87	96.84	36.0	2.69	94.43	38.7	2.44	86.14	38.8	2.22	99.85	38.7	2.68			
March	99.38	40.4	2.46	81.27	43.0	1.89	94.50	35.0	2.70	91.88	37.5	2.45	84.90	37.4	2.27	96.38	37.5	2.57			
April	103.25	41.3	2.50	83.92	44.1	1.89	98.19	36.5	2.69	94.96	39.2	2.42	88.65	39.4	2.25	100.10	39.1	2.56			
May	99.94	40.3	2.48	85.69	45.1	1.90	100.44	37.2	2.70	99.31	40.7	2.44	94.16	41.3	2.28	103.86	40.1	2.59			
June	99.60	40.0	2.49	88.59	45.9	1.93	103.25	38.1	2.71	104.90	42.3	2.48	102.49	43.8	2.34	106.75	40.9	2.61			
July	106.01	41.9	2.53	88.01	45.6	1.93	103.09	37.9	2.72	105.15	42.4	2.48	102.70	43.7	2.35	107.68	41.1	2.62			
August	100.28	40.6	2.47	87.69	45.2	1.94	104.78	38.1	2.75	106.42	42.4	2.51	103.16	44.0	2.39	107.83	41.0	2.63			
September	107.70	42.4	2.54	89.77	45.8	1.96	106.37	38.4	2.77	108.28	42.8	2.53	106.12	44.4	2.39	110.27	41.3	2.67			
October	101.09	40.6	2.49	89.83	45.6	1.97	106.86	38.3	2.79	108.12	42.4	2.55	106.52	44.2	2.41	109.75	40.8	2.69			
November	101.50	40.6	2.50	87.22	44.5	1.96	102.28	36.4	2.81	100.84	39.7	2.54	95.41	40.6	2.35	105.30	39.0	2.70			
December	104.58	41.5	2.52	85.46	43.6	1.96	103.86	36.7	2.83	99.96	39.2	2.55	90.94	39.2	2.32	106.23	39.2	2.71			
1957: January	104.83	41.6	2.52	82.32	42.0	1.96	98.33	34.5	2.85	94.86	37.2	2.55	83.90	36.8	2.28	101.73	37.4	2.72			
February	101.25	40.5	2.50	84.28	43.0	1.96	104.51	36.8	2.84	101.75	39.9	2.55	93.38	40.6	2.30	107.05	39.5	2.71			
Building construction																					
	Total: Building construction								Special-trade contractors								Coal				
	General contractors				Total: Special-trade contractors				Plumbing and heating				Painting and decorating								
1955: Average	\$96.03	36.1	\$2.66	\$90.22	35.8	\$2.52	\$100.83	36.4	\$2.77	\$106.68	38.1	\$2.80	\$94.38	34.7	\$2.72	\$116.82	39.2	\$2.98			
1956: Average	101.92	36.4	2.80	95.04	36.0	2.64	107.16	36.7	2.92	112.31	38.2	2.94	99.81	34.9	2.86	125.22	39.8	3.17			
February	97.27	35.5	2.74	90.30	35.0	2.58	102.03	35.8	2.85	107.82	37.7	2.86	94.92	33.9	2.80	122.36	39.6	3.08			
March	95.15	34.6	2.75	87.98	34.1	2.58	99.81	34.9	2.85	108.58	37.7	2.88	95.26	32.9	2.81	120.12	39.0	3.08			
April	99.00	36.0	2.75	92.20	35.6	2.59	103.82	36.3	2.86	108.00	37.5	2.88	97.57	34.6	2.82	120.74	39.2	3.08			
May	100.74	36.5	2.76	93.96	36.0	2.61	105.62	36.8	2.87	111.45	38.3	2.91	99.62	35.2	2.83	122.22	39.3	3.11			
June	103.42	37.2	2.78	96.42	36.8	2.62	108.38	37.5	2.89	113.00	38.7	2.92	101.24	35.9	2.82	124.66	39.7	3.14			
July	103.23	37.0	2.79	96.52	36.7	2.63	107.59	37.1	2.90	113.58	38.5	2.95	100.04	35.1	2.85	124.03	39.5	3.14			
August	104.53	37.2	2.81	98.05	37.0	2.65	109.66	37.3	2.94	114.35	38.5	2.97	103.10	35.8	2.88	127.68	39.9	3.20			
September	106.22	37.4	2.84	99.06	37.1	2.67	111.30	37.6	2.96	115.03	38.6	2.98	103.24	35.6	2.90	131.78	40.3	3.27			
October	106.59	37.4	2.85	99.80	37.1	2.69	112.05	37.6	2.98	115.41	38.6	2.99	104.11	35.9	2.90	130.87	39.9	3.28			
November	102.46	35.7	2.87	96.21	35.5	2.71	107.34	35.9	2.99	112.57	37.4	3.01	98.36	33.8	2.91	124.97	38.1	3.28			
December	104.62	36.2	2.89	96.48	35.6	2.71	110.47	36.7	3.01	117.56	38.8	3.03	100.74	34.5	2.92	129.82	39.7	3.27			
1957: January	98.94	34.0	2.91	89.76	33.0	2.72	105.49	34.7	3.04	115.67	37.8	3.06	97.28	33.2	2.93	127.65	38.8	3.29			
February	104.98	36.2	2.90	98.55	36.1	2.73	109.63	36.3	3.02	116.89	38.2	3.06	98.94	34.0	2.91	130.41	39.4	3.31			
Manufacturing																					
	Special-trade contractors—Continued								Manufacturing								Coal				
	Other special-trade contractors				Total: Manufacturing				Durable goods <sup>1</sup>				Nondurable goods <sup>1</sup>								
1955: Average	\$96.21	35.5	\$2.71	\$76.52	40.7	\$1.88	\$83.21	41.4	\$2.01	\$98.06	39.8	\$1.71	\$83.44	40.7	\$2.05	\$72.10	41.2	\$1.75			
1956: Average	102.03	35.8	2.85	80.19	40.5	1.98	86.31	41.1	2.10	71.68	39.6	1.81	91.54	41.8	2.19	75.04	41.1	1.85			
February	96.88	34.6	2.80	78.17	40.5	1.93	84.05	41.0	2.05	69.65	39.8	1.75	88.19	41.6	2.12	74.48	40.7	1.83			
March	93.01	33.1	2.81	78.78	40.4	1.95	84.25	40.9	2.06	70.49	39.6	1.78	88.80	41.3	2.15	75.11	40.6	1.85			
April	100.04	35.6	2.81	78.99	40.3	1.96	85.49	41.1	2.08	70.17	39.2	1.85	90.29	41.8	2.16	74.88	40.3	1.85			
May	101.44	36.1	2.81	79.00	40.1	1.97	84.86	40.8	2.08	70.38	39.1	1.80	90.71	41.8	2.17	75.11	40.6	1.85			
June	104.80	36.9	2.84	79.19	40.2	1.97	85.27	40.8	2.09	70.95	39.2	1.81	91.52	41.6	2.20	76.22	41.2	1.85			
July	103.94	36.6	2.84	79.00	40.1	1.97	84.25	40.7	2.07	71.71	39.4	1.82	91.74	41.7	2.20	76.22	41.2	1.85			
August	105.33	36.7	2.87	79.79	40.3	1.98	85.68	40.8	2.10	71.68	39.6	1.81	90.64	41.2	2.20	75.35	41.4	1.82			
September	107.22	37.1	2.89	81.40	40.7	2.00	88.60	41.4	2.14	72.44	39.8	1.82	93.88	42.1	2.23	76.80	42.2	1.82			
October	107.67	37.0	2.91	82.21	40.7	2.02	89.01	41.4	2.15	72.83	39.8	1.83	95.18	42.3	2.25	76.41	41.3	1.85			
November	103.24	35.9	2.92	82.22	40.5	2.03	88.99	41.1	2.16	70.17	39.2	1.85	94.50	42.0	2.25	74.88	40.3	1.85			
December	104.73	35.5	2.95	84.05	41.0	2.05	91.34	41.9	2.18	74.03	39.8	1.86	96.70	42.6	2.27	78.72	41.0	1.82			
1957: January	95.93	32.3	2.97	82.41	40.2	2.05	88.16	40.9	2.18	72.91	39.2	1.86	95.76	42.0	2.28	78.18	40.3	1.94			
February	103.19	35.1	2.94	82.41	40.2	2.05	88.75	40.9	2.17	73.10	39.3	1.86	96.37	41.9	2.30	77.99	40.2	1.94			

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Meat products <sup>4</sup>			Meatpacking, wholesale			Sausages and casings			Dairy products <sup>4</sup>			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream and ices		
	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$83.16	42.0	\$1.98	\$86.92	42.4	\$2.05	\$80.90	41.7	\$1.94	\$72.65	43.5	\$1.67	\$74.46	45.4	\$1.64	\$74.90	42.8	\$1.75
1956: Average.....	87.99	41.9	2.10	92.00	42.2	2.18	85.28	41.6	2.05	74.30	42.7	1.74	75.95	43.9	1.73	77.46	42.1	1.84
February.....	85.08	41.3	2.06	88.40	41.7	2.12	82.62	40.9	2.02	73.62	42.8	1.72	75.21	44.4	1.69	77.53	42.6	1.82
March.....	86.11	41.6	2.07	89.67	42.1	2.13	83.03	40.9	2.03	73.44	42.7	1.72	75.31	44.3	1.70	76.26	41.9	1.82
April.....	83.42	40.3	2.07	86.27	40.5	2.13	81.40	39.9	2.04	73.18	42.3	1.73	75.34	43.8	1.72	75.58	41.3	1.83
May.....	84.46	40.8	2.07	87.31	40.8	2.14	84.86	41.6	2.04	73.62	42.8	1.72	75.68	44.0	1.72	76.44	42.0	1.82
June.....	86.94	41.8	2.08	90.07	41.7	2.16	88.37	42.9	2.06	75.86	43.6	1.74	78.82	45.3	1.74	78.87	43.1	1.83
July.....	86.32	41.5	2.08	89.44	41.6	2.15	87.34	42.4	2.06	75.95	43.4	1.75	77.43	44.5	1.74	78.69	43.0	1.83
August.....	84.46	41.0	2.06	87.74	41.0	2.14	85.07	41.7	2.04	74.30	42.7	1.74	76.56	44.0	1.74	76.86	42.0	1.83
September.....	89.45	42.8	2.09	93.74	43.2	2.17	86.31	41.9	2.06	75.93	42.9	1.77	78.59	44.4	1.77	79.42	42.7	1.86
October.....	88.20	41.8	2.11	92.84	42.2	2.20	83.44	40.7	2.05	74.80	42.5	1.76	75.25	43.0	1.75	78.49	42.2	1.86
November.....	95.91	43.4	2.21	101.85	43.9	2.32	88.02	42.2	2.10	75.65	42.5	1.78	75.23	42.5	1.77	78.17	41.8	1.87
December.....	91.96	41.8	2.20	96.87	42.3	2.29	87.35	41.4	2.11	75.78	42.1	1.80	76.01	42.7	1.78	78.47	41.3	1.90
1957: January.....	91.69	41.3	2.22	97.25	42.1	2.31	85.01	40.1	2.12	75.48	41.7	1.81	78.12	43.4	1.80	77.33	40.7	1.90
February.....	89.47	40.3	2.22	94.07	40.9	2.30	85.17	39.8	2.14	75.30	41.6	1.81	76.86	42.7	1.80	78.66	41.4	1.90
Year and month	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Canning and preserving <sup>4</sup>			Seafood, canned and cured			Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups			Grain-mill products <sup>4</sup>			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds		
	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$56.65	38.8	\$1.46	\$50.55	32.2	\$1.57	\$58.65	39.9	\$1.47	\$77.18	44.1	\$1.75	\$82.70	44.7	\$1.85	\$74.25	45.0	\$1.65
1956: Average.....	62.33	39.7	1.57	50.33	30.5	1.65	65.99	41.5	1.59	80.29	43.4	1.85	84.92	44.0	1.93	76.83	43.9	1.75
February.....	58.75	38.4	1.53	50.06	30.9	1.62	61.78	39.6	1.56	75.90	42.4	1.79	78.44	42.4	1.85	73.61	43.3	1.70
March.....	59.63	37.5	1.59	53.57	31.7	1.69	62.86	38.8	1.62	77.35	42.5	1.82	82.03	43.4	1.89	73.79	42.9	1.72
April.....	59.68	37.3	1.60	54.74	32.2	1.70	63.14	38.5	1.64	78.51	42.9	1.83	81.65	43.2	1.89	76.04	43.7	1.74
May.....	60.67	38.4	1.58	50.53	29.9	1.69	64.15	39.6	1.62	79.06	43.2	1.83	81.03	43.1	1.88	75.77	43.8	1.73
June.....	60.06	39.0	1.54	49.59	32.2	1.54	62.88	39.8	1.58	79.79	43.6	1.83	82.40	43.6	1.89	77.33	44.7	1.73
July.....	61.54	39.7	1.55	49.77	31.3	1.59	64.27	41.2	1.56	80.85	43.7	1.85	82.99	43.0	1.93	78.05	44.6	1.75
August.....	65.52	42.0	1.56	49.75	30.9	1.61	68.57	43.4	1.58	80.54	43.3	1.86	80.54	43.9	1.96	75.85	43.6	1.74
September.....	67.35	42.9	1.57	48.84	28.9	1.69	71.39	44.9	1.59	83.73	44.3	1.89	91.80	45.9	2.00	78.94	44.6	1.77
October.....	65.60	41.0	1.60	50.27	30.1	1.67	70.25	43.1	1.63	83.16	44.0	1.89	89.89	45.4	1.98	78.32	44.0	1.78
November.....	58.03	37.2	1.56	44.76	26.8	1.67	61.23	39.0	1.57	81.46	43.1	1.89	89.20	44.6	2.00	77.94	43.3	1.80
December.....	61.72	38.1	1.62	54.87	31.9	1.72	65.01	39.4	1.65	82.32	43.1	1.91	88.70	44.8	1.98	78.99	43.4	1.82
1957: January.....	62.16	37.9	1.64	50.49	29.7	1.70	65.18	38.8	1.68	81.94	42.9	1.91	91.00	45.5	2.00	79.47	43.5	1.82
February.....	62.32	38.0	1.64	48.45	28.5	1.70	65.46	39.2	1.67	81.18	42.5	1.91	87.12	44.0	1.98	77.11	42.6	1.81
Year and month	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Bakery products <sup>4</sup>			Bread and other bakery products			Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels			Sugar <sup>4</sup>			Cane-sugar refining			Beet sugar		
	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$70.35	40.9	\$1.72	\$71.93	41.1	\$1.75	\$62.73	39.7	\$1.58	\$77.17	43.6	\$1.77	\$84.12	42.7	\$1.97	\$73.43	42.2	\$1.74
1956: Average.....	73.49	40.6	1.81	74.89	40.7	1.84	66.00	40.0	1.65	81.35	43.5	1.87	87.36	42.0	2.08	78.94	44.1	1.79
February.....	72.09	40.5	1.78	73.67	40.7	1.81	65.44	39.9	1.64	77.36	40.5	1.91	83.44	40.9	2.04	73.08	39.4	1.87
March.....	71.33	40.3	1.77	72.72	40.4	1.80	65.11	39.7	1.64	76.61	39.9	1.92	82.21	40.3	2.04	72.19	37.6	1.92
April.....	71.73	40.3	1.78	73.12	40.4	1.81	65.51	39.7	1.65	79.39	40.3	1.97	84.05	41.2	2.04	76.44	38.8	1.97
May.....	73.26	40.7	1.80	75.03	41.0	1.83	65.18	39.5	1.65	76.83	39.4	1.95	81.80	40.1	2.04	73.73	38.4	1.92
June.....	74.03	40.9	1.81	76.04	41.1	1.85	65.84	39.9	1.65	81.14	41.4	1.96	87.35	42.2	2.07	76.33	40.6	1.88
July.....	74.21	41.0	1.81	75.85	41.0	1.85	67.08	40.9	1.64	84.60	42.3	2.00	93.01	44.5	2.09	75.66	38.6	1.96
August.....	73.71	40.5	1.82	75.52	40.6	1.86	66.57	40.1	1.66	80.36	41.0	1.96	87.76	42.6	2.06	72.57	37.6	1.93
September.....	74.85	40.9	1.83	76.30	40.8	1.87	68.72	41.4	1.66	84.00	42.0	2.00	92.22	43.5	2.12	77.60	40.0	1.94
October.....	74.30	40.6	1.83	75.11	40.7	1.87	66.40	40.0	1.66	78.69	43.0	1.83	93.95	43.9	2.14	71.88	43.3	1.66
November.....	74.93	40.5	1.85	77.30	40.9	1.89	65.13	39.0	1.67	86.06	48.9	1.76	89.66	41.7	2.15	85.31	49.6	1.72
December.....	73.93	40.4	1.83	75.52	40.6	1.86	66.81	39.3	1.70	83.95	46.9	1.79	86.71	40.9	2.12	85.80	48.2	1.78
1957: January.....	73.23	39.8	1.84	74.99	40.1	1.87	66.18	38.7	1.71	79.79	39.5	2.02	88.78	41.1	2.16	71.23	37.1	1.92
February.....	74.19	40.1	1.85	75.76	40.3	1.88	66.30	39.0	1.70	82.82	40.6	2.04	86.98	39.9	2.18	82.45	42.5	1.94
Year and month	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Confectionery and related products <sup>4</sup>			Confectionery			Beverages <sup>4</sup>			Bottled soft drinks			Malt liquors			Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors		
	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$58.11	39.8	\$1.46	\$55.98	39.7	\$1.41	\$82.22	40.5	\$2.03	\$63.27	41.9	\$1.51	\$97.84	40.1	\$2.44	\$78.56	38.7	\$2.03
1956: Average.....	61.45	39.9	1.54	51.55	39.7	1.50	85.41	40.1	2.13	64.68	41.2	1.57	103.08	39.8	2.59	82.50	39.1	2.11
February.....	60.25	39.9	1.51	58.51	39.8	1.47	82.78	39.8	2.08	61.86	40.7	1.52	99.04	39.3	2.52	81.16	39.4	2.06
March.....	59.74	39.3	1.52	58.02	39.2	1.48	84.59	39.9	2.12	63.40	40.9	1.55	100.73	39.5	2.55	80.11	38.7	2.07

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued																		
Year and month	Food and kindred products—Continued									Tobacco manufactures								
	Miscellaneous food products <sup>4</sup>			Corn sirup, sugar, oil, and starch			Manufactured ice			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$67.97	41.7	\$1.63	\$83.16	42.0	\$1.98	\$66.28	45.4	\$1.46	\$51.60	38.8	\$1.33	\$67.30	40.3	\$1.67	\$44.27	37.2	\$1.19
1956: Average.....	72.51	41.2	1.76	86.32	41.3	2.09	69.39	44.2	1.57	56.26	38.8	1.45	71.05	40.6	1.75	48.13	37.6	1.28
February.....	70.97	41.5	1.71	83.02	41.1	2.02	67.35	45.2	1.49	50.87	36.6	1.39	61.66	36.7	1.68	46.00	37.4	1.23
March.....	71.45	41.3	1.73	83.01	41.3	2.01	68.96	44.5	1.55	55.57	37.8	1.47	67.03	39.2	1.71	46.61	36.7	1.27
April.....	70.18	40.8	1.72	83.22	41.2	2.02	67.89	43.8	1.55	56.47	37.9	1.49	68.34	39.5	1.73	47.10	36.8	1.28
May.....	71.10	41.1	1.73	84.25	41.5	2.03	67.55	43.3	1.56	58.20	38.8	1.50	72.16	41.0	1.76	47.24	37.2	1.27
June.....	72.21	41.5	1.74	85.49	41.7	2.05	71.84	44.9	1.60	59.19	39.2	1.51	73.81	41.7	1.77	47.74	37.3	1.28
July.....	72.22	40.8	1.77	80.70	38.8	2.08	71.71	45.1	1.59	58.59	38.8	1.51	72.34	41.1	1.76	47.74	37.3	1.28
August.....	73.57	41.1	1.79	90.09	41.9	2.15	69.64	43.8	1.59	55.13	39.1	1.41	72.34	41.1	1.76	47.87	37.4	1.28
September.....	74.75	41.3	1.81	89.62	41.3	2.17	69.76	43.6	1.60	56.03	40.9	1.37	71.98	40.9	1.76	48.77	38.1	1.29
October.....	74.75	41.3	1.81	92.42	42.2	2.19	69.28	43.3	1.60	54.25	39.6	1.37	70.35	40.2	1.75	49.41	38.3	1.29
November.....	75.71	41.6	1.82	95.50	41.9	2.16	71.07	43.6	1.63	55.87	38.8	1.44	72.85	40.7	1.79	50.57	38.6	1.31
December.....	75.17	41.3	1.82	90.03	41.3	2.18	72.61	45.1	1.61	58.51	39.8	1.47	76.08	41.8	1.82	49.92	38.4	1.30
1957: January.....	75.81	41.2	1.84	89.44	41.6	2.15	71.97	44.7	1.61	57.42	38.8	1.48	75.17	41.3	1.82	48.12	37.3	1.29
February.....	76.41	41.3	1.85	88.15	41.0	2.15	72.61	45.1	1.61	57.22	38.4	1.49	72.54	40.3	1.80	49.01	37.7	1.30
Tobacco manufactures—Continued																		
Year and month	Tobacco manufactures—Continued									Textile-mill products								
	Tobacco and snuff			Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Scouring and combing plants			Yarn and thread mills <sup>4</sup>			Yarn mills		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	
1955: Average.....	\$54.17	37.1	\$1.46	\$42.19	39.8	\$1.06	\$55.74	40.1	\$1.39	\$63.55	41.0	\$1.55	\$50.04	39.4	\$1.27	\$50.04	39.4	\$1.27
1956: Average.....	57.13	37.1	1.54	46.56	38.8	1.20	57.42	39.6	1.45	65.92	41.2	1.60	52.39	39.1	1.34	52.53	39.2	1.34
February.....	55.87	36.4	1.48	40.72	35.1	1.16	57.51	40.5	1.42	66.57	42.4	1.57	52.66	40.2	1.31	53.46	40.5	1.32
March.....	56.42	37.5	1.57	44.01	37.3	1.14	57.06	39.9	1.43	64.58	41.4	1.56	52.01	39.4	1.32	52.67	39.6	1.33
April.....	55.96	36.1	1.55	50.63	37.5	1.35	56.20	39.3	1.43	63.11	40.2	1.57	51.47	38.7	1.33	51.74	38.9	1.33
May.....	57.04	36.8	1.55	52.25	38.7	1.35	56.02	38.9	1.44	65.60	41.0	1.60	50.67	38.1	1.33	50.67	38.1	1.33
June.....	56.52	36.7	1.54	53.18	39.1	1.36	55.73	38.7	1.44	66.17	41.1	1.61	50.54	38.0	1.33	50.41	37.9	1.33
July.....	55.39	36.2	1.53	51.05	38.1	1.34	55.73	38.7	1.44	70.84	44.0	1.61	51.19	38.2	1.34	51.05	38.1	1.34
August.....	57.44	37.3	1.54	45.98	39.3	1.17	56.45	39.2	1.44	68.48	42.8	1.60	51.99	38.8	1.34	51.86	38.7	1.34
September.....	58.28	37.6	1.55	49.70	43.6	1.14	56.99	39.3	1.45	66.33	41.2	1.61	51.72	38.6	1.34	51.72	38.6	1.34
October.....	58.28	37.6	1.55	45.65	40.4	1.13	59.20	40.0	1.48	66.67	40.9	1.63	54.12	39.5	1.37	54.25	39.6	1.37
November.....	58.88	37.5	1.57	44.01	37.3	1.14	60.30	40.2	1.50	67.16	40.7	1.65	53.32	39.6	1.39	56.00	40.0	1.40
December.....	60.29	38.4	1.57	48.86	39.4	1.24	60.30	40.2	1.50	67.23	41.5	1.62	54.79	39.7	1.38	55.18	39.7	1.39
1957: January.....	58.30	36.9	1.58	47.63	38.1	1.25	58.65	39.1	1.50	65.19	41.0	1.59	54.10	39.2	1.38	54.49	39.2	1.39
February.....	57.72	36.3	1.59	47.50	37.4	1.27	58.50	39.0	1.50	65.83	41.4	1.59	53.82	39.0	1.38	54.07	38.9	1.39
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber																		
Year and month	Thread mills			Broad-woven fabric mills <sup>4</sup>			United States			North			South			Woolen and worsted		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	
1955: Average.....	\$51.74	39.8	\$1.30	\$54.27	40.5	\$1.34	\$52.79	40.3	\$1.31	\$57.63	40.3	\$1.43	\$51.99	40.3	\$1.29	\$63.38	41.7	\$1.52
1956: Average.....	52.65	39.0	1.35	56.28	40.2	1.40	54.80	40.0	1.37	58.46	39.5	1.48	54.00	40.0	1.35	65.16	41.5	1.57
February.....	52.27	39.9	1.31	56.17	41.0	1.37	55.08	40.8	1.35	58.75	40.8	1.44	54.26	40.8	1.33	64.72	42.3	1.53
March.....	52.54	39.8	1.32	56.17	40.7	1.38	54.94	40.4	1.36	57.46	39.9	1.44	54.27	40.5	1.34	65.18	42.6	1.53
April.....	52.40	39.7	1.32	55.07	40.2	1.37	53.87	39.9	1.35	56.74	39.4	1.44	53.20	40.0	1.33	64.83	42.1	1.54
May.....	51.22	38.8	1.32	55.18	39.7	1.39	53.06	39.3	1.35	57.06	38.7	1.49	52.40	39.4	1.33	66.83	42.3	1.58
June.....	52.13	38.9	1.34	53.95	39.1	1.38	52.11	38.6	1.35	56.92	38.2	1.49	51.08	38.7	1.32	66.36	42.0	1.58
July.....	53.45	39.3	1.36	53.68	38.9	1.38	52.11	38.6	1.35	58.80	39.2	1.50	50.82	38.5	1.32	64.53	41.1	1.54
August.....	54.25	39.6	1.37	54.23	39.3	1.38	52.65	39.0	1.35	57.37	38.5	1.49	51.61	39.1	1.32	64.37	41.0	1.57
September.....	53.70	39.2	1.37	54.51	39.5	1.38	53.45	39.3	1.36	57.75	38.5	1.50	52.40	39.4	1.33	64.84	41.3	1.57
October.....	53.76	38.4	1.40	58.46	40.6	1.44	57.51	40.5	1.42	60.10	39.8	1.51	56.84	40.6	1.40	65.76	41.1	1.60
November.....	54.24	38.2	1.42	59.02	40.7	1.45	58.34	40.8	1.43	59.58	39.2	1.52	58.36	41.1	1.42	64.16	40.1	1.60
December.....	56.00	40.0	1.40	59.31	40.9	1.45	58.34	40.8	1.43	61.16	40.5	1.51	58.08	40.9	1.42	66.49	41.3	1.61
1957: January.....	56.26	39.9	1.41	57.42	39.6	1.45	56.49	39.5	1.43	57.00	37.5	1.52	56.12	39.8	1.41	65.44	40.9	1.60
February.....	55.16	39.4	1.40	56.41	38.9	1.45	54.51	38.6	1.42	56.63	37.5	1.51	54.71	38.8	1.41	66.65	41.4	1.61
Full-fashioned hosiery																		
Year and month	Narrow fabrics and small wares			Knitting mills <sup>4</sup>			United States			North			South			Seamless hosiery		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	
1955: Average.....	\$58.28	40.2	\$1.40	\$50.81	38.2	\$1.33	\$56.39	38.1	\$1.48	\$54.90	37.6	\$1.46	\$56.68	38.3	\$1.48	\$42.80	36.9	\$1.16
1956: Average.....	58.36	39.7	1.47	53.30	37.8	1.41	59.14	38.4	1.54	59.13	38.9	1.52	59.21	38.2	1.55	45.08	36.0	1.28
February.....	58.06	40.6	1.43	52.88	38.6	1.37	61.29	39.8	1.54	60.44	39.5	1.53	61.45	39.9	1.54	46.48	37.2	1.22
March.....	57.89	40.2	1.44	53.30	37.8	1.41	60.76	39.2	1.55	58.29	38.6	1.51	61.62	39.5	1.56	48.93	37.4	1.22
April.....	58.29	40.2	1.45	52.11	36.7	1.42	58.13	37.5	1.55	57.22	37.4	1.53	58.50	37.5	1.56	44.55	33.5	1.30
May.....	57.28	39.5	1.45	52.82	37.2	1.42	57.97	37.4	1.55	58.14	38.0	1.53	58.03	37.2	1.56	43.51	34.5	1.29
June.....	58.25	39.9	1.46	52.88	37.5	1.41	57.13	37.1	1.54	57.91	38.1	1.52	56.89	36.7	1.55	45.57	35.6	1.28
July.....	57.77	39.3	1.47	52.73	37.4	1.41	56.76	37.1	1.53	56.77	38.1	1.49	56.52	36.7	1.54	45.31	35.4	1.28
August.....	58.31	39.4	1.48	53.58	38.0	1.41	57.38	37.5	1.53	58.67	38.6	1.52	57.13	37.1	1.54	46.96	36.4	1.29
September.....	59.05	39.9	1.48	53.68	37.8	1.42	57.83	37.8	1.53	59.98	39.2	1.53	56.92	37.2	1.53	46.70	36.2	1.29
October.....	58.80	39.2	1.50	54.91	38.4	1.43	59.21	38.7	1.53	59.89	39.4	1.52	58.75	38.4	1.53	48.99	37.4	1.31
November.....	58.59	38.8	1.51	55.15	38.3	1.44	60.37	39.2	1.54	61.20	40.0	1.53	60.30	38.9	1.55	49.37	37.4	1.32
December.....	60.30	40.2	1.50	54.29	37.7	1.44	60.61	39.1	1.55	59.34	39.3	1.51	61.23	39.0	1.57	49.24	37.3	1.32
1957: January.....	60.80	40.0	1.52	52.99	36.8	1.44	59.59	38.2	1.56	58.75	37.9	1.55	59.75	38.3	1.56	47.75	35.9	1.33
February.....	60.55	40.1	1.51	53.71	37.3	1.44	59.59											

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month		Manufacturing—Continued																																		
		Textile-mill products—Continued																																		
		Seamless hosiery—Continued						Knit outerwear						Knit underwear						Dyeing and finishing textiles <sup>4</sup>						Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)										
		North			South			Avg. wkly. earnings			Avg. wkly. earnings			Avg. wkly. earnings			Avg. wkly. earnings			Avg. wkly. earnings			Avg. wkly. earnings			Avg. wkly. earnings										
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings									
1955: Average.....	\$46.34	38.3	\$1.21	\$42.57	36.7	\$1.16	\$53.76	38.4	\$1.40	\$48.46	39.4	\$1.23	\$65.14	42.3	\$1.54	\$64.87	42.4	\$1.53																		
1956: Average.....	49.27	37.9	1.30	45.82	35.8	1.28	56.30	38.3	1.47	49.78	38.0	1.31	65.51	41.2	1.59	65.51	41.2	1.59																		
February.....	47.88	38.0	1.26	44.89	37.1	1.21	53.91	37.7	1.43	50.04	39.4	1.27	66.25	42.2	1.57	66.25	42.2	1.57																		
March.....	47.32	36.4	1.30	44.67	34.9	1.28	55.42	37.7	1.47	51.74	39.2	1.32	64.43	41.3	1.56	64.27	41.2	1.56																		
April.....	48.75	37.5	1.30	42.90	33.0	1.30	54.75	37.5	1.46	50.69	38.4	1.32	63.18	40.5	1.56	63.02	40.4	1.56																		
May.....	49.27	37.9	1.30	43.99	34.1	1.29	56.30	38.3	1.47	50.57	38.6	1.31	61.31	39.3	1.56	60.76	39.2	1.55																		
June.....	49.79	38.3	1.30	45.06	35.2	1.28	56.21	38.5	1.46	49.91	38.1	1.31	64.78	41.0	1.58	64.21	40.9	1.57																		
July.....	49.79	38.6	1.29	44.80	35.0	1.28	57.72	39.0	1.48	48.86	37.3	1.31	64.15	40.6	1.58	63.59	40.5	1.57																		
August.....	49.79	38.6	1.29	46.57	36.1	1.29	58.31	39.4	1.48	49.28	38.2	1.29	64.78	41.0	1.58	64.37	41.0	1.57																		
September.....	51.60	38.8	1.33	46.18	35.8	1.29	56.83	38.4	1.48	50.94	38.3	1.33	64.06	40.8	1.57	63.80	40.9	1.56																		
October.....	52.00	39.1	1.33	48.73	37.2	1.31	58.80	39.2	1.50	49.34	37.1	1.33	69.14	41.9	1.65	69.30	42.0	1.65																		
November.....	51.07	38.4	1.33	49.24	37.3	1.32	58.05	38.7	1.50	49.82	36.9	1.35	70.38	42.4	1.66	70.55	42.5	1.66																		
December.....	50.12	37.4	1.34	49.24	37.3	1.32	55.58	37.3	1.49	48.74	36.1	1.49	69.72	42.0	1.66	69.89	42.1	1.66																		
1957: January.....	50.18	36.9	1.36	47.61	35.8	1.33	53.87	36.4	1.48	48.55	35.7	1.36	65.27	39.8	1.64	65.44	39.9	1.64																		
February.....	51.38	37.5	1.37	48.01	36.1	1.33	55.06	37.2	1.48	49.87	36.4	1.37	67.98	41.2	1.65	67.98	41.2	1.65																		
	Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings <sup>4</sup>						Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn						Hats (except cloth and millinery)						Miscellaneous textile goods <sup>4</sup>						Felt goods (except women felts and hats) <sup>†</sup>						Lace goods					
1955: Average.....	\$73.74	41.9	\$1.76	\$71.23	40.7	\$1.75	\$57.88	37.1	\$1.56	\$67.14	41.7	\$1.61	\$74.46	41.6	\$1.79	\$63.69	38.6	\$1.65																		
1956: Average.....	74.34	41.3	1.80	73.62	40.9	1.80	57.70	35.4	1.63	67.47	40.4	1.67	71.15	40.2	1.77	66.26	38.3	1.70																		
February.....	74.76	42.0	1.78	73.69	41.4	1.78	62.37	38.5	1.62	66.02	40.5	1.63	68.00	40.0	1.70	65.28	38.4	1.73																		
March.....	75.00	41.9	1.79	73.16	41.1	1.78	55.17	34.7	1.59	65.69	40.3	1.63	66.02	39.3	1.68	65.84	38.5	1.71																		
April.....	73.98	41.1	1.80	71.91	40.4	1.78	51.95	33.3	1.56	65.20	40.0	1.63	65.46	39.2	1.67	64.33	37.4	1.72																		
May.....	71.60	40.0	1.79	71.20	40.0	1.78	57.32	35.6	1.61	65.11	39.7	1.64	68.78	39.3	1.73	65.77	37.8	1.74																		
June.....	67.06	38.1	1.76	67.97	38.4	1.77	60.09	36.2	1.66	65.51	39.7	1.65	68.08	38.9	1.75	66.05	38.4	1.72																		
July.....	71.56	40.2	1.78	71.68	39.6	1.81	58.03	35.6	1.63	65.18	39.5	1.65	67.20	38.4	1.75	66.64	38.3	1.74																		
August.....	74.64	41.7	1.79	73.44	40.8	1.80	60.09	36.2	1.66	67.37	40.1	1.68	70.27	39.7	1.77	67.23	38.2	1.76																		
September.....	75.89	41.7	1.82	76.18	41.4	1.84	56.91	34.7	1.64	69.12	40.9	1.69	75.66	41.8	1.81	67.86	39.0	1.74																		
October.....	76.68	41.9	1.83	75.81	41.2	1.84	53.79	32.8	1.64	70.62	41.3	1.71	79.18	42.8	1.85	68.11	38.7	1.76																		
November.....	76.49	41.8	1.83	74.85	40.9	1.83	55.61	33.5	1.66	71.10	41.1	1.73	80.09	42.6	1.89	69.02	37.3	1.77																		
December.....	77.28	42.0	1.84	76.54	41.6	1.84	58.13	34.6	1.68	72.66	42.0	1.73	81.65	43.2	1.89	69.97	38.4	1.77																		
1957: January.....	77.66	41.6	1.85	77.15	41.7	1.85	58.84	36.1	1.63	69.83	40.6	1.72	77.89	42.1	1.85	67.68	37.6	1.80																		
February.....	76.95	42.2	1.84	77.70	42.0	1.85	60.72	36.8	1.65	69.43	40.6	1.71	74.74	40.4	1.85	67.08	37.9	1.77																		
	Textile-mill products—Continued																								Apparel and other finished textile products											
	Paddings and upholstery filling						Processed waste and recovered fibers						Artificial leather, oilcloth, and other coated fabrics						Cordage and twine						Total: Apparel and other finished textile products						Men's and boys' suits and coats					
1955: Average.....	\$73.77	43.1	\$1.70	\$51.91	42.2	\$1.23	\$58.78	44.0	\$1.93	\$55.72	39.8	\$1.40	\$49.41	36.6	\$1.35	\$59.86	36.5	\$1.64																		
1956: Average.....	68.17	40.1	1.70	54.37	41.5	1.31	58.00	44.0	2.00	56.99	39.3	1.45	52.27	36.3	1.44	63.30	36.8	1.72																		
February.....	64.30	38.5	1.67	52.45	42.3	1.24	56.68	44.0	1.97	57.31	39.8	1.44	51.61	37.4	1.38	62.32	38.0	1.64																		
March.....	66.36	39.8	1.68	53.54	41.5	1.29	53.61	43.1	1.94	57.86	39.9	1.45	52.48	36.7	1.43	62.29	37.3	1.67																		
April.....	66.63	39.9	1.67	53.41	41.4	1.29	50.54	41.3	1.95	58.00	40.0	1.45	51.77	36.2	1.43	61.62	36.9	1.67																		
May.....	65.35	38.9	1.68	53.02	41.1	1.29	51.12	41.6	1.95	57.13	39.4	1.45	50.69	35.7	1.42	61.42	37.0	1.66																		
June.....	66.53	39.6	1.68	54.13	40.7	1.33	52.26	42.4	1.94	56.26	38.8	1.45	51.12	35.5	1.44	63.18	36.1	1.75																		
July.....	67.89	39.7	1.71	52.53	40.1	1.31	55.41	43.8	1.95	55.58	38.6	1.44	51.91	35.9	1.45	62.11	35.9	1.73																		
August.....	68.57	40.1	1.71	52.93	40.1	1.32	57.96	44.2	1.99	55.83	38.5	1.45	53.29	36.5	1.46	65.33	36.7	1.78																		
September.....	72.56	41.7	1.74	53.33	40.4	1.32	59.89	44.5	2.02	57.82	39.6	1.46	52.92	36.0	1.47	64.97	36.5	1.79																		
October.....	73.27	42.6	1.72	54.95	40.7	1.35	54.60	45.7	2.07	57.09	39.1	1.46	53.87	36.4	1.48	65.16	36.4	1.78																		
November.....	72.07	41.9	1.72	56.71	41.7	1.36	53.11	45.2	2.06	57.87	39.1	1.48	53.07	36.1	1.47	64.25	36.3	1.77																		
December.....	75.50	42.9	1.76	59.60	43.5	1.37	58.70	47.0	2.10	59.60	40.0	1.49	54.09	36.3	1.49	64.78	36.6	1.77																		
1957: January.....	71.17	40.9	1.74	56.72	41.4	1.37	52.35	44.4	2.08	59.40	39.6	1.48	53.13	35.9	1.48	63.89	36.3	1.76																		
February.....	72.38	41.6	1.74	57.40	41.9	1.37	56.10	42.0	2.05	60.00	40.0	1.50	54.02	36.5	1.48	63.89	36.3	1.76																		
	Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing <sup>4</sup>						Shirts, collars, and nightwear						Separate trousers						Work shirts						Women's outerwear <sup>4</sup>						Women's dresses					
1955: Average.....	\$41.92	37.1	\$1.13	\$42.29	37.1	\$1.14	\$43.52	37.2	\$1.17	\$36.29	37.8	\$0.96	\$52.90	35.5	\$1.49	\$53.40	35.6	\$1.50																		
1956: Average.....	45.26	36.5	1.24	45.51	36.7	1.24	46.49	36.9	1.26	39.96	36.0	1.11	55.42	35.3	1.57	55.62	35.2	1.58																		
February.....	43.36	37.7	1.15	43.38	37.4	1.16	45.46	38.2	1.19	37.73	38.5	0.98	56.30	36.8	1.53	55.33	36.4	1.52																		
March.....	45.76	36.9	1.24	45.51	36.7	1.24	47.25	37.8	1.25	42.00	37.5	1.12	56.83	36.2	1.57	57.67	36.5	1.58																		
April.....	45.38	38.3	1.25	44.64	36.0	1.24	46.88	37.5	1.25	41.40	36.8	1.13	55.65	35.9	1.55	59.29	36.6	1.62																		
May.....	44.64	36.0	1.24	45.77	35.3	1.24	47.00	37.8	1.26	41.58	36.8	1.13	53.63	34.6	1.55	55.36	34.6	1.60																		
June.....	44.76	36.1	1.24	44.39	35.8	1.24	47.10	36.8	1.28	39.93	36.3	1.10	53.04	34.9	1.56	51.46	33.2	1.55																		
July.....	45.00	36.0	1.25	44.89	36.2	1.24	46.75	37.1	1.26	39.96	36.0																									



TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																	
	Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments <sup>4</sup>			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets			Corsets and allied garments			Millinery		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	\$40.52	36.5	\$1.11	\$64.27	33.3	\$1.93	\$44.77	36.7	\$1.22	\$42.32	36.8	\$1.15	\$48.78	36.4	\$1.34	\$57.15	36.4	\$1.57
1956: Average	44.76	36.1	1.24	67.94	33.8	2.01	47.92	36.3	1.32	45.38	36.3	1.25	51.77	36.2	1.43	62.39	36.7	1.70
February	42.26	37.4	1.13	70.35	35.0	2.01	46.37	36.8	1.26	43.41	37.1	1.17	51.04	36.2	1.41	70.64	40.6	1.74
March	45.88	36.7	1.25	65.14	32.9	1.98	48.18	36.5	1.32	45.75	36.6	1.25	51.55	36.3	1.42	64.21	36.9	1.74
April	46.75	37.1	1.26	59.17	30.5	1.94	47.35	35.6	1.33	44.48	35.3	1.26	51.62	36.1	1.43	57.87	35.5	1.63
May	44.98	35.7	1.26	60.29	31.4	1.92	46.46	35.2	1.32	43.38	34.7	1.25	51.34	35.9	1.43	51.50	31.4	1.64
June	43.72	34.7	1.26	66.92	33.8	1.98	46.95	35.3	1.33	43.75	35.0	1.25	51.55	35.8	1.44	53.94	32.3	1.67
July	43.88	35.1	1.25	73.03	35.8	2.04	47.12	35.7	1.32	44.63	35.7	1.25	50.69	35.7	1.42	61.75	35.9	1.72
August	43.56	34.3	1.27	68.13	32.6	2.09	49.31	36.8	1.33	46.12	36.6	1.26	51.62	36.1	1.43	63.13	37.8	1.67
September	44.58	35.1	1.27	69.63	33.8	2.06	50.73	37.3	1.36	49.14	37.8	1.30	53.07	36.6	1.45	67.20	39.3	1.71
October	45.97	36.2	1.27	65.27	32.8	1.99	50.09	37.1	1.35	48.00	37.5	1.28	52.93	36.5	1.45	65.95	33.9	1.68
November	47.74	37.3	1.28	68.74	34.2	2.01	49.18	36.7	1.34	46.74	36.8	1.27	52.93	36.5	1.45	61.03	35.9	1.70
December	46.08	36.0	1.28	70.52	34.4	2.05	48.64	36.3	1.34	45.86	36.4	1.26	52.85	36.2	1.46	63.00	36.0	1.75
1957: January	46.85	36.6	1.28	69.56	34.1	2.04	49.71	37.1	1.34	47.63	37.5	1.27	52.93	36.5	1.45	68.89	38.7	1.78
February																		
Year and month	Children's outerwear, miscellaneous apparel and accessories, other fabricated textile products <sup>4</sup> , curtains, draperies, and other housefurnishings, textile bags, and canvas products																	
	Children's outerwear			Miscellaneous apparel and accessories			Other fabricated textile products <sup>4</sup>			Curtains, draperies, and other housefurnishings			Textile bags			Canvas products		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	\$45.38	37.2	\$1.22	\$45.14	37.0	\$1.22	\$50.04	38.3	\$1.33	\$45.60	38.0	\$1.20	\$53.79	38.7	\$1.39	\$53.72	39.5	\$1.36
1956: Average	48.44	36.7	1.32	49.71	37.1	1.34	53.02	37.6	1.41	47.10	36.8	1.28	57.13	39.4	1.45	55.81	39.3	1.42
February	45.12	37.4	1.26	47.75	37.9	1.26	51.41	37.8	1.36	46.38	37.4	1.24	55.70	39.5	1.41	53.65	38.6	1.39
March	47.21	36.6	1.29	49.37	37.4	1.32	52.50	37.5	1.40	47.00	36.9	1.29	56.77	39.7	1.43	54.74	39.1	1.40
April	46.98	36.1	1.30	49.04	36.6	1.34	51.94	37.1	1.40	45.80	35.5	1.29	56.34	39.4	1.43	54.99	39.0	1.41
May	47.16	36.0	1.31	48.64	36.3	1.34	51.38	36.7	1.40	44.80	35.0	1.28	55.54	38.3	1.45	55.81	39.3	1.42
June	48.71	36.9	1.32	48.68	36.6	1.33	52.03	36.9	1.41	45.44	35.5	1.28	56.60	38.5	1.47	57.20	40.0	1.43
July	49.18	36.7	1.34	49.08	36.9	1.33	52.68	37.1	1.42	45.67	35.4	1.29	57.92	39.4	1.47	57.63	40.3	1.43
August	49.45	36.9	1.34	50.66	37.4	1.36	52.78	37.7	1.40	48.38	37.5	1.29	58.90	39.8	1.48	56.34	39.4	1.43
September	48.33	35.8	1.35	51.24	37.4	1.37	54.10	38.1	1.42	48.64	38.0	1.28	58.05	39.9	1.48	54.81	38.6	1.42
October	49.58	37.0	1.34	52.30	37.9	1.38	56.12	38.7	1.45	50.31	39.0	1.29	58.95	40.1	1.47	56.41	38.9	1.45
November	48.94	36.8	1.33	50.37	36.5	1.36	56.30	38.3	1.47	48.62	37.4	1.30	57.09	39.1	1.46	54.53	38.4	1.42
December	49.14	36.4	1.35	51.15	36.8	1.39	57.07	38.3	1.49	48.10	37.0	1.30	59.64	40.3	1.48	56.06	39.2	1.43
1957: January	50.55	36.9	1.37	49.23	36.2	1.36	54.98	37.4	1.47	47.45	36.5	1.30	58.07	39.5	1.47	56.99	39.3	1.45
February	51.79	37.8	1.37	50.42	36.8	1.37	55.86	38.0	1.47	48.99	37.4	1.31	59.64	40.3	1.48	54.58	37.9	1.44
Year and month	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)																	
	Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Logging camps and contractors <sup>1</sup>			Sawmills and planing mills <sup>4</sup>			Sawmills and planing mills, general								
										United States			South			West		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	\$89.29	41.0	\$1.69	\$75.04	37.9	\$1.98	\$89.97	41.4	\$1.69	\$70.39	41.4	\$1.70	\$46.76	43.7	\$1.07	\$88.43	39.3	\$2.25
1956: Average	70.93	40.3	1.76	78.90	39.4	2.00	71.91	40.4	1.78	72.32	40.4	1.79	49.09	41.6	1.18	90.64	38.9	2.33
February	66.80	40.0	1.67	69.56	37.2	1.87	67.37	40.1	1.68	67.60	40.0	1.69	45.76	41.6	1.10	87.10	38.2	2.26
March	67.72	39.6	1.71	64.83	34.3	1.89	69.25	39.8	1.74	66.65	39.8	1.75	45.08	40.4	1.19	87.32	38.3	2.26
April	70.22	39.9	1.76	77.17	37.1	2.06	70.80	40.0	1.77	71.20	40.0	1.78	48.79	41.0	1.19	90.64	38.9	2.33
May	71.38	40.1	1.78	76.91	36.8	2.09	73.26	40.7	1.80	73.67	40.7	1.81	49.88	41.9	1.19	92.20	38.4	2.34
June	73.71	40.5	1.82	80.39	38.1	2.11	75.62	41.1	1.84	76.04	41.1	1.85	49.68	41.4	1.20	92.51	39.2	2.36
July	72.54	40.3	1.80	79.00	39.5	2.00	73.75	40.3	1.83	74.15	40.3	1.84	49.68	41.4	1.20	92.51	39.2	2.36
August	74.03	41.4	1.81	87.87	43.5	2.02	75.81	41.2	1.84	76.22	41.2	1.85	50.52	42.1	1.20	95.51	40.3	2.37
September	74.44	40.9	1.82	80.50	42.4	2.04	74.82	40.5	1.84	74.93	40.5	1.85	50.52	42.1	1.20	92.90	39.2	2.37
October	73.03	40.8	1.79	84.62	42.1	2.01	73.71	40.5	1.82	74.12	40.5	1.83	50.16	41.8	1.20	91.73	39.2	2.34
November	71.20	40.0	1.78	79.20	39.6	2.00	71.82	39.9	1.80	72.22	39.9	1.81	49.80	41.5	1.20	90.64	38.9	2.33
December	69.65	39.8	1.75	74.69	38.5	1.94	69.74	39.4	1.77	69.95	39.3	1.78	49.56	41.3	1.20	86.16	37.3	2.31
1957: January	67.25	39.1	1.72				67.73	38.7	1.75	67.94	38.6	1.76	49.08	40.0	1.20	84.04	36.7	2.29
February	68.73	39.5	1.74				68.82	39.1	1.76	69.21	39.1	1.77	47.76	39.8	1.20	86.64	38.0	2.28
Year and month	Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products <sup>4</sup> , millwork, plywood, wooden containers <sup>4</sup> , wooden boxes, other than clogs, and miscellaneous wood products																	
	Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products <sup>4</sup>			Millwork			Plywood			Wooden containers <sup>4</sup>			Wooden boxes, other than clogs			Miscellaneous wood products		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	\$73.81	41.7	\$1.77	\$72.56	41.7	\$1.74	\$75.10	43.2	\$1.81	\$52.48	41.0	\$1.28	\$53.12	41.5	\$1.28	\$57.82	41.6	\$1.39
1956: Average	73.93	40.4	1.83	73.31	40.5	1.81	75.81	41.2	1.84	56.71	40.8	1.39	56.58	41.0	1.38	60.01	41.1	1.46
February	72.85	40.7	1.79	70.93	40.3	1.76	78.32	42.8	1.83	53.43	41.1	1.30	53.66	41.6	1.29	57.82	41.3	1.40
March	74.30	40.6	1.83	71.75	40.1	1.79	79.90	42.5	1.88	56.71	40.8	1.39	56.44	41.2	1.37	58.40	40.9	1.43
April	74.70	40.6	1.84	72.14	40.3	1.79	79.38	42.0	1.89	57.26	40.9	1.40	57.13	41.4	1.38	59.04	41.0	1.44
May	74.84	40.4	1.84	73.44	40.8	1.80	75.36	40.3	1.87	57.67	40.9	1.41	56.71	40.8	1.39	59.45	41.0	1.45
June	75.07	40.8	1.84	74.75	41.3	1.81	75.32	40.6	1.86	57.73	40.8	1.41	57.26	40.9	1.40	60.30	41.3	1.46
July	74.74	40.4	1.83	75.33	40.4	1.82	74.52	40.5	1.84	57.94	40.8	1.42	57.40	41.0	1.40	60.53	40.9	1.45
August	75.48	40.8	1.85	74.44	40.9	1.82	75.99	41.3	1.84	57.92	40.5	1.43	57.11	40.5	1.41	60.27	41.0	1.47
September	74.74	40.4	1.83	74.70	40.6	1.84	74.85	40.9	1.83	57.92	40.5	1.43	57.94	40.8	1.42	61.57	41.0	1.47
October	73.28	40.1	1.83	73.35	40.3	1.82	73.71	40.5	1.82	58.50	41.2	1.42	57.95	41.1	1.41	61.00	41.2	1.48
November	73.33	39.8	1.84	72.98	40.2	1.82	73.02	39.9	1.83	56.54	40.1	1.40	56.03	40.6	1.38	61.39	41.2	1.49
December	75.11	40.6	1.85	72.65	39.7	1.83	74.37	40.2	1.85	55.72	39.8	1.40	55.18	39.7	1.39	60.05	40.3	1.49
1957: January	73.26	39.6	1.84	73.93	40.4	1.83	75.67	40.9	1.85	55.35	39.4	1.41	55.04	39.6	1.39	60.79	40.8	1.49
February	74.00	40.0	1.85	72.65	39.7	1.83	74.37	40.2	1.85	55.72	39.8	1.40	55.18	39.7	1.39	60.05	40.3	1.49

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month		Manufacturing—Continued																	
		Furniture and fixtures																	
		Total: Furniture and fixtures			Household furniture <sup>4</sup>			Wood household furniture (except upholstered)			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bed-springs			Office, public-building, and professional furniture <sup>4</sup>		
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$67.23	41.5	\$1.62	\$63.76	41.4	\$1.54	\$58.10	42.1	\$1.38	\$69.36	40.8	\$1.70	\$70.99	40.8	\$1.74	\$75.96	42.2	\$1.80	
1956: Average.....	66.93	40.8	1.69	64.96	40.6	1.60	59.35	41.5	1.43	71.64	39.8	1.80	71.71	39.4	1.82	78.42	41.8	1.90	
February.....	67.82	41.1	1.65	64.78	41.0	1.58	58.24	41.9	1.39	71.73	40.3	1.78	70.95	39.2	1.81	79.85	42.7	1.87	
March.....	68.47	41.0	1.67	65.44	40.9	1.60	59.63	41.7	1.43	72.32	40.4	1.79	70.02	38.9	1.80	80.09	42.6	1.88	
April.....	67.13	40.2	1.67	63.44	39.9	1.59	58.63	41.0	1.43	70.35	39.3	1.79	65.86	37.0	1.78	78.73	42.1	1.87	
May.....	66.63	39.9	1.67	62.81	39.5	1.59	58.34	40.8	1.43	67.82	38.1	1.78	66.04	37.1	1.78	77.83	41.4	1.88	
June.....	67.70	40.3	1.68	63.68	39.8	1.60	57.63	40.3	1.43	68.74	38.4	1.79	72.62	39.9	1.82	78.96	42.0	1.88	
July.....	67.13	40.2	1.67	63.28	39.8	1.59	57.79	40.7	1.42	66.55	37.6	1.77	72.36	40.2	1.80	78.25	41.4	1.89	
August.....	69.87	41.1	1.70	65.69	40.8	1.61	59.06	41.3	1.43	71.06	39.7	1.79	76.73	41.6	1.83	79.99	42.1	1.90	
September.....	70.62	41.3	1.71	67.48	41.4	1.63	60.61	41.8	1.45	74.80	41.1	1.82	77.19	41.5	1.86	77.30	40.9	1.89	
October.....	71.55	41.6	1.72	68.39	41.7	1.64	61.76	42.3	1.46	75.95	41.5	1.83	75.92	40.6	1.87	80.83	42.1	1.92	
November.....	69.43	40.6	1.71	66.18	40.6	1.63	60.15	41.2	1.46	74.62	41.0	1.82	71.81	38.4	1.87	79.52	41.2	1.93	
December.....	71.62	41.4	1.73	68.15	41.3	1.65	61.45	41.8	1.47	77.93	41.9	1.86	73.68	39.4	1.87	82.49	42.3	1.95	
1957: January.....	68.06	39.8	1.71	64.39	39.5	1.63	58.84	40.3	1.46	68.58	38.1	1.80	72.94	38.8	1.88	78.55	40.7	1.93	
February.....	68.97	40.1	1.72	65.44	39.9	1.64	58.84	40.3	1.46	71.92	39.3	1.83	73.51	39.1	1.88	79.32	41.1	1.93	
Year and month		Furniture and fixtures—Continued																	
		Paper and allied products																	
		Wood office furniture			Metal office furniture			Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures			Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mill		
		Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$55.68	42.1	\$1.56	\$54.18	42.3	\$1.99	\$50.78	40.8	\$1.98	\$55.83	41.4	\$1.50	\$78.87	43.1	\$1.83	\$85.94	44.3	\$1.94	
1956: Average.....	71.05	42.6	1.66	86.74	41.5	2.09	83.85	42.8	2.05	66.09	40.3	1.64	83.03	42.8	1.94	91.05	44.2	2.06	
February.....	74.48	44.6	1.67	87.96	42.7	2.06	80.40	40.0	2.01	66.91	41.3	1.62	79.85	42.7	1.87	87.32	44.1	1.98	
March.....	74.59	44.4	1.68	86.92	42.4	2.05	79.20	39.6	2.00	67.16	41.2	1.63	81.27	43.0	1.89	88.80	44.4	2.00	
April.....	73.75	43.9	1.68	84.86	41.6	2.04	81.81	40.5	2.02	64.80	40.0	1.62	81.32	42.8	1.90	88.40	44.2	2.00	
May.....	71.45	43.3	1.65	85.90	41.7	2.06	83.03	40.7	2.04	65.36	40.1	1.63	80.98	42.4	1.91	88.68	43.9	2.02	
June.....	71.78	43.2	1.65	86.32	41.7	2.07	85.28	41.6	2.05	66.02	40.5	1.63	82.41	42.7	1.93	90.61	44.2	2.05	
July.....	67.39	41.6	1.62	85.66	41.0	2.09	84.05	41.0	2.03	66.26	40.9	1.62	84.28	43.0	1.96	92.21	44.6	2.09	
August.....	70.79	42.9	1.65	85.28	41.0	2.08	88.62	42.2	2.10	66.18	40.6	1.63	83.92	42.6	1.97	92.19	43.9	2.10	
September.....	71.31	42.7	1.67	80.94	39.1	2.07	87.15	41.5	2.10	66.90	40.3	1.66	84.71	43.0	1.97	93.05	44.1	2.11	
October.....	69.76	42.8	1.63	89.88	42.0	2.14	87.78	41.8	2.10	66.40	40.0	1.66	84.94	42.9	1.98	93.28	44.0	2.12	
November.....	66.83	41.0	1.63	88.81	41.5	2.14	84.45	40.6	2.08	64.91	39.1	1.66	84.74	42.8	1.98	92.86	43.8	2.12	
December.....	70.46	42.7	1.65	92.43	42.4	2.18	85.70	41.2	2.08	68.11	40.3	1.69	85.57	43.0	1.99	94.15	44.2	2.13	
1957: January.....	67.20	42.0	1.60	87.72	40.6	2.15	86.52	41.3	2.09	65.40	39.4	1.66	84.38	42.4	1.99	93.07	43.9	2.12	
February.....	67.04	41.9	1.60	87.29	40.6	2.15	84.66	40.9	2.07	66.19	39.4	1.68	84.80	42.4	2.00	92.87	43.6	2.13	
Year and month		Paper and allied products—Continued																	
		Printing, publishing, and allied industries																	
		Paperboard containers and boxes <sup>4</sup>			Paperboard boxes			Fiber cans, tubes, and drums			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers		
		Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$73.85	42.2	\$1.75	\$73.60	42.3	\$1.74	\$77.68	41.1	\$1.89	\$69.80	41.3	\$1.69	\$91.42	38.9	\$2.35	\$96.65	36.2	\$2.67	
1956: Average.....	76.13	41.6	1.83	75.71	41.6	1.82	79.54	41.0	1.94	72.92	41.2	1.77	93.90	38.8	2.42	96.64	36.1	2.78	
February.....	72.75	41.1	1.77	72.34	41.1	1.76	78.12	40.9	1.91	71.45	41.3	1.73	91.87	38.6	2.38	96.30	35.8	2.69	
March.....	74.70	41.5	1.80	74.46	41.6	1.79	78.74	40.8	1.93	72.56	41.7	1.74	93.60	39.0	2.40	98.74	36.3	2.72	
April.....	75.35	41.4	1.82	74.93	41.4	1.81	78.72	41.0	1.92	71.69	41.2	1.74	93.51	38.8	2.41	99.46	36.3	2.74	
May.....	74.03	40.9	1.81	73.62	40.9	1.80	79.37	40.7	1.95	71.23	40.7	1.75	93.65	38.7	2.42	100.55	36.3	2.77	
June.....	74.98	41.2	1.82	74.75	41.3	1.81	77.97	40.4	1.93	72.57	41.0	1.77	93.80	38.6	2.43	101.00	36.2	2.79	
July.....	75.81	41.2	1.84	75.76	41.4	1.83	75.66	39.2	1.93	73.87	41.5	1.78	93.80	38.6	2.43	98.73	35.9	2.78	
August.....	76.78	41.5	1.85	76.54	41.6	1.84	77.95	40.6	1.92	73.16	41.1	1.78	94.28	38.8	2.43	99.08	35.9	2.76	
September.....	78.86	42.4	1.86	78.63	42.5	1.85	79.38	40.5	1.96	73.93	41.3	1.79	95.94	39.0	2.46	100.24	35.8	2.80	
October.....	78.86	42.4	1.86	78.63	42.5	1.85	81.36	41.3	1.97	74.21	41.0	1.81	95.80	39.1	2.45	101.30	36.2	2.80	
November.....	77.89	42.1	1.85	77.65	42.2	1.84	83.42	41.5	2.01	74.57	41.2	1.81	94.57	38.6	2.45	102.28	36.4	2.81	
December.....	78.12	42.0	1.86	77.89	42.1	1.85	82.61	41.1	2.01	75.35	41.4	1.82	96.19	39.1	2.46	103.21	36.6	2.82	
1957: January.....	76.67	41.0	1.87	76.45	41.1	1.86	78.21	39.3	1.99	74.48	40.7	1.83	93.84	38.3	2.45	97.86	35.2	2.78	
February.....	77.27	41.1	1.88	77.04	41.2	1.87	81.00	40.1	2.02	75.03	41.0	1.83	94.85	38.4	2.47	98.56	35.2	2.80	
Year and month		Periodicals, Books, Commercial printing, Lithographing, Greeting cards, Bookbinding and related industries																	
		Periodicals			Books			Commercial printing			Lithographing			Greeting cards			Bookbinding and related industries		
		Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
		1955: Average.....	\$92.97	39.9	\$2.33	\$90.40	40.0	\$2.01	\$90.23	40.1	\$2.25	\$91.66	40.2	\$2.28	\$56.68	38.3	\$1.48	\$70.99	39.6
1956: Average.....	96.40	40.0	2.41	83.84	40.5	2.07	93.03	40.1	2.32	94.16	39.9	2.36	61.60	38.5	1.60	72.29	39.5	1.83	
February.....	92.50	39.7	2.33	82.41	40.2	2.05	91.20	40.0	2.28	91.41	39.4	2.32	59.97	38.2	1.57	70.59	39.0	1.81	
March.....	95.20	40.0	2.38	82.62	40.3	2.05	92.69	40.3	2.30	92.83	40.1	2.34	61.37	38.6	1.59	70.98	39.0	1.82	
April.....	92.82	39.0	2.38	83.02	40.3	2.06	92.00	40.0	2.30	92.90	39.7	2.34	63.24	38.8	1.63	71.86	39.7	1.81	
May.....	94.17	39.4	2.39	83.63	40.4	2.07	92.17	39.9	2.31	93.13	39.8	2.34	62.15	38.6	1.61	71.71	39.4	1.83	
June.....	96.80	40.0	2.42	84.45	40.6	2.08	91.25	39.5	2.31	94.80	40.0	2.37	60.48	37.8	1.60	71.16	39.1	1.82	
July.....	95.60	40.0	2.39	83.81	40.1	2.09	92.73	39.8	2.33	96.56	40.4	2.39	62.69	38.7	1.62	71.71	39.4	1.83	
August.....	100.77	41.3	2.44	85.48	40.9	2.09	92.57	39.9	2.32	96.56	40.4	2.39	60.36	38.2	1.58	73.60	40.0	1.84	
September.....	102.41	40.8	2.51	85.06	40.7	2.09	95.82	40.6	2.36	98.49	40.7	2.42	60.10	37.8	1.59	72.71	39.3	1.85	
October.....	102.56	40.7	2.52	85.69	41.0	2.09	95.41	40.6	2.35	96.32	40.3	2.39	62.63	38.9	1.61	73.84	39.7	1.86	
November.....	96.92	39.7	2.46	84.44	40.4	2.06	92.90	40.2	2.34	92.75	39.3	2.36	63.76	38.8	1.61	72.86	39.7	1.87	
December.....	93.30	39.7	2.35	84.66	40.7	2.08	95.41	40.6	2.35	94.41	39.5	2.39	62.32	38.0	1.64	74.61	39.9	1.87	
1957: January.....	95.68	39.7	2.41	82.74	39.4	2.10	94.24	40.1	2.35	93.51	38.8	2.41	64.56	38.2	1.69	73.12	39.1	1.87	
February.....	96.60	40.0	2.49	84.59	39.9	2.12	94.64	40.1	2.36	95.11	39.3	2.42	65.15	38.5	1.71	74.05	39.6	1.87	

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		
	Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued			Chemicals and allied products															
	Miscellaneous publishing and printing services			Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals †			Alkalies and chlorides			Industrial organic chemicals †			Plastics, except synthetic rubber			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1955: Average.....	\$108.78	39.7	\$2.74	\$82.39	41.4	\$1.99	\$89.98	40.9	\$2.20	\$87.67	40.4	\$2.17	\$87.33	41.0	\$2.13	\$88.41	42.3	\$2.20	
1956: Average.....	109.37	39.2	2.79	86.73	41.3	2.05	95.35	41.1	2.32	93.02	40.8	2.28	92.25	41.0	2.25	93.88	42.1	2.23	
February.....	110.64	39.8	2.78	84.67	41.3	2.10	93.71	41.1	2.28	91.62	40.9	2.24	90.57	40.9	2.19	89.24	41.7	2.14	
March.....	111.44	39.8	2.80	84.40	41.2	2.05	93.48	41.0	2.28	90.76	40.7	2.23	89.54	40.7	2.20	90.50	41.9	2.16	
April.....	108.74	39.4	2.76	85.28	41.2	2.07	93.25	40.9	2.28	91.62	40.9	2.24	90.98	40.8	2.23	91.56	42.0	2.18	
May.....	107.59	38.7	2.78	86.32	41.3	2.09	94.30	41.0	2.28	92.43	40.9	2.26	91.62	40.9	2.24	92.64	42.3	2.19	
June.....	108.03	39.0	2.77	87.14	41.3	2.11	94.71	41.0	2.31	92.84	40.9	2.27	93.34	41.3	2.26	95.02	42.8	2.22	
July.....	109.20	39.0	2.80	87.50	41.2	2.13	94.42	40.7	2.30	92.92	40.4	2.30	93.07	41.0	2.27	95.68	42.2	2.20	
August.....	110.94	39.2	2.83	87.12	40.9	2.13	95.94	41.0	2.34	95.30	40.9	2.33	92.39	40.7	2.27	95.60	42.3	2.26	
September.....	110.94	39.2	2.83	88.18	41.4	2.13	97.88	41.3	2.37	95.94	41.0	2.34	94.12	41.1	2.29	95.91	41.7	2.20	
October.....	107.59	38.7	2.78	87.97	41.3	2.13	96.76	41.0	2.36	95.06	40.8	2.33	93.48	41.0	2.28	95.57	42.1	2.27	
November.....	108.64	38.8	2.80	88.18	41.4	2.13	97.00	41.1	2.36	93.96	40.5	2.32	94.12	41.1	2.29	97.44	42.0	2.32	
December.....	110.26	39.1	2.82	89.44	41.6	2.15	98.12	41.4	2.37	95.94	41.0	2.34	94.99	41.0	2.30	98.09	42.1	2.33	
1957: January.....	109.06	38.4	2.84	88.58	41.2	2.15	96.93	40.9	2.37	94.37	40.5	2.33	94.36	41.0	2.30	96.56	41.8	2.31	
February.....	111.44	39.1	2.85	88.78	41.1	2.16	96.70	40.8	2.37	94.60	40.6	2.33	94.25	40.8	2.31	96.98	41.8	2.32	
Synthetic rubber			Synthetic fibers			Explosives			Drugs and medicines			Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations †			Soap and glycerin				
1955: Average.....	\$97.81	41.8	\$2.34	\$75.36	40.3	\$1.87	\$81.40	40.1	\$2.03	\$75.07	40.8	\$1.84	\$85.07	40.9	\$2.08	\$91.88	40.8	\$2.28	
1956: Average.....	104.50	41.8	2.50	78.00	40.0	1.95	87.29	40.6	2.15	78.74	40.8	1.93	89.82	41.2	2.18	98.16	40.9	2.40	
February.....	101.57	41.8	2.43	77.01	39.9	1.93	82.76	39.6	2.09	77.90	41.0	1.90	88.17	41.2	2.14	94.89	40.9	2.32	
March.....	102.51	41.5	2.47	76.03	39.6	1.92	84.00	40.0	2.10	77.71	40.9	1.90	89.64	41.5	2.16	97.17	41.0	2.37	
April.....	102.75	41.6	2.47	76.24	39.5	1.93	85.63	40.2	2.13	77.74	40.7	1.91	89.79	41.0	2.19	97.85	40.6	2.41	
May.....	103.00	41.2	2.50	77.42	39.7	1.95	86.27	40.5	2.13	77.93	40.8	1.91	88.94	40.8	2.18	97.85	40.6	2.41	
June.....	103.41	41.2	2.51	80.40	40.4	1.99	87.74	41.0	2.14	78.34	40.8	1.92	91.52	41.6	2.20	100.43	41.5	2.42	
July.....	103.75	41.5	2.50	79.20	39.8	1.99	86.18	39.9	2.16	78.57	40.5	1.94	90.86	41.3	2.20	100.19	41.4	2.42	
August.....	108.03	42.2	2.56	87.22	39.7	1.96	87.62	40.1	2.16	78.20	40.1	1.95	90.47	41.5	2.17	98.88	41.2	2.40	
September.....	104.90	41.3	2.54	79.19	40.2	1.97	89.57	40.9	2.19	79.17	40.6	1.95	91.10	41.6	2.19	99.12	41.1	2.40	
October.....	107.52	42.0	2.56	78.20	39.9	1.96	89.38	41.0	2.18	79.98	40.8	1.97	90.42	41.1	2.20	98.33	40.8	2.41	
November.....	103.57	41.1	2.52	78.99	40.3	1.96	91.30	41.5	2.20	80.78	40.8	1.98	91.24	41.1	2.22	99.39	40.9	2.43	
December.....	107.33	41.6	2.58	79.38	40.5	1.96	91.96	41.8	2.20	81.19	40.8	1.99	92.10	41.3	2.23	100.28	41.1	2.44	
1957: January.....	106.80	41.2	2.58	79.79	40.5	1.97	91.05	41.2	2.21	81.60	40.8	2.00	93.34	41.3	2.26	102.92	41.5	2.48	
February.....	104.19	40.7	2.56	80.00	40.2	1.99	91.24	41.1	2.22	81.80	40.9	2.00	92.89	41.1	2.26	101.68	41.0	2.48	
Paints, pigments, and fillers †			Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels			Gum and wood chemicals			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats †			Vegetable oils				
1955: Average.....	\$84.18	42.3	\$1.99	\$82.29	42.2	\$1.95	\$71.98	43.1	\$1.67	\$63.75	42.5	\$1.50	\$71.14	45.6	\$1.56	\$65.07	45.8	\$1.43	
1956: Average.....	86.74	41.7	2.08	84.25	41.5	2.03	75.86	43.1	1.76	67.94	42.2	1.61	74.70	45.0	1.66	67.80	44.9	1.51	
February.....	85.69	41.8	2.09	82.40	41.1	2.00	73.01	43.2	1.70	65.45	42.0	1.56	71.14	45.9	1.58	64.75	45.6	1.42	
March.....	85.07	41.7	2.04	82.20	41.1	2.00	72.93	42.9	1.70	64.45	42.8	1.52	73.37	44.2	1.60	66.58	43.4	1.53	
April.....	84.46	41.4	2.04	82.40	41.2	2.00	75.69	43.5	1.74	68.02	43.6	1.56	73.35	43.4	1.69	66.19	42.7	1.55	
May.....	85.70	41.6	2.06	82.81	41.2	2.01	75.95	43.4	1.75	70.36	43.7	1.61	73.34	43.8	1.72	67.62	42.8	1.58	
June.....	86.53	41.6	2.08	83.21	41.4	2.01	77.51	43.3	1.79	70.13	42.5	1.65	76.65	43.8	1.75	69.37	42.3	1.64	
July.....	87.57	41.7	2.10	83.63	41.4	2.02	77.70	43.9	1.77	69.30	42.0	1.65	78.14	44.4	1.76	70.36	42.9	1.64	
August.....	88.41	41.9	2.11	84.66	41.5	2.04	76.68	42.6	1.80	65.04	39.9	1.63	75.69	43.5	1.74	68.10	42.3	1.61	
September.....	87.78	41.9	2.11	85.49	41.5	2.04	77.15	43.1	1.79	67.82	41.1	1.65	75.61	41.1	1.63	67.79	46.5	1.48	
October.....	88.62	41.2	2.12	86.62	41.7	2.07	77.15	43.1	1.79	68.39	41.1	1.72	76.96	46.6	1.73	70.74	47.4	1.48	
November.....	87.77	41.4	2.12	85.70	41.4	2.07	76.01	42.7	1.78	68.81	41.7	1.65	76.28	46.8	1.63	69.07	47.6	1.47	
December.....	88.81	41.5	2.14	86.11	41.4	2.08	76.08	42.5	1.79	70.72	42.6	1.66	75.33	46.5	1.62	69.24	47.1	1.47	
1957: January.....	88.17	41.2	2.14	85.28	41.0	2.08	77.25	43.4	1.78	70.22	42.3	1.66	75.24	45.6	1.65	69.60	46.4	1.50	
February.....	88.15	41.0	2.15	85.69	41.0	2.09	76.32	42.4	1.80	68.97	41.8	1.65	75.21	44.5	1.69	68.10	45.1	1.51	
Chemicals and allied products—Continued										Products of petroleum and coal									
Animal oils and fats					Miscellaneous chemicals †			Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics		Compressed and liquefied gases		Total: Products of petroleum and coal				Petroleum refining			
1955: Average.....	\$81.17	45.6	\$1.78	\$75.07	40.8	\$1.84	\$63.18	39.0	\$1.62	\$87.52	42.9	\$2.04	\$96.76	41.0	\$2.36	\$100.37	40.8	\$2.46	
1956: Average.....	84.79	45.6	1.88	78.36	40.6	1.93	66.01	39.2	1.70	90.74	42.2	2.14	104.39	41.1	2.34	108.39	40.2	2.65	
February.....	83.14	44.7	1.86	76.30	40.4	1.89	64.18	38.2	1.68	88.62	42.2	2.10	99.72	40.7	2.45	103.68	40.5	2.66	
March.....	84.41	44.9	1.88	77.14	40.6	1.90	65.57	38.8	1.69	88.83	42.5	2.09	103.82	41.2	2.52	107.18	40.6	2.64	
April.....	84.55	44.5	1.90	77.95	40.6	1.92	65.96	38.8	1.70	89.46	42.2	2.12	104.65	41.2	2.54	110.27	41.3	2.67	
May.....	84.79	45.1	1.88	77.76	40.5	1.92	66.13	38.9	1.70	89.68	42.3	2.12	102.97	40.7	2.53	107.73	40.5	2.65	
June.....	85.27	45.6	1.87	77.38	40.3	1.92	64.39	38.1	1.69	90.95	42.5	2.14	104.81	41.1	2.55	108.67	40.7	2.67	
July.....	86.67	46.1	1.88	77.99	40.2	1.94	65.11	38.3	1.70	89.88	42.0	2.14	107.01	41.8	2.56	111.22	41.5	2.68	
August.....	85.05	45.0	1.87	78.07	40.4	1.92	65.80	39.2	1.68	91.25	41.8	2.14	103.88	40.9	2.54	107.73	40.5	2.66	
September.....	85.82	45.4	1.89	79.38	40.6	1.96	66.13	38.5	1.70	92.23	42.5	2.17	108.00	41.7	2.59	111.78	41.4	2.70	
October.....	85.25	44.4	1.92	79.18	40.4	1.96	67.09	39.7	1.69	91.54	41.8	2.19	104.45	40.8	2.56	108.14	40.5	2.67	
November.....	87.17	45.4	1.92	80.77	41.0	1.97	68.97	40.1	1.72	94.35	42.5	2.22	105.11	40.9	2.57	109.20	40.9	2.67	
December.....	85.54	45.5	1.88	81.79	41.1	1.99	70.93	40.3	1.76	94.13	42.4	2.22	105.37	41.0	2.57	109.74	41.1	2.67	
1957: January.....	84.86	44.2	1.92	80.20	40.1	2.00	66.99	38.5	1.74	94.08	42.0	2.24	106.45	41.1	2.59	110.68	41.3	2.68	
February.....	86.33	43.6	1.98	81.19	40.8	1.99	67.42	39.2	1.72	94.75	42.3	2.24	104.45	40.8	2.56	107.86	40.7	2.68	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month		Manufacturing—Continued																				
		Products of petroleum and coal—						Rubber products												Leather and leather products		
		Coke, other petroleum, and coal products			Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products					
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings			
1955: Average.....	\$86.31	41.9	\$2.06	\$87.57	41.7	\$2.10	\$101.09	41.6	\$2.43	\$70.70	40.4	\$1.75	\$78.35	41.9	\$1.87	\$53.44	37.9	\$1.41				
1956: Average.....	90.91	41.7	2.15	87.23	40.2	2.17	100.30	39.8	2.32	71.71	39.4	1.82	78.96	40.7	1.94	56.40	37.6	1.50				
February.....	87.56	41.3	2.12	85.81	40.1	2.14	97.71	39.4	2.48	74.74	40.4	1.85	77.95	40.6	1.92	57.67	39.5	1.48				
March.....	92.66	42.9	2.16	84.93	39.5	2.15	97.25	38.9	2.50	71.54	38.2	1.82	78.90	40.1	1.92	56.92	38.2	1.40				
April.....	86.90	40.3	2.13	85.79	39.9	2.15	98.00	39.2	2.50	72.25	39.7	1.82	77.95	40.6	1.92	54.90	36.6	1.50				
May.....	88.17	41.2	2.14	86.18	39.9	2.16	99.65	39.7	2.51	72.25	39.7	1.82	76.99	40.1	1.92	54.75	36.5	1.50				
June.....	92.00	42.2	2.18	84.93	39.5	2.15	98.25	39.3	2.50	70.53	39.4	1.79	76.02	39.8	1.91	55.95	37.3	1.50				
July.....	92.67	43.1	2.15	86.15	39.7	2.17	98.14	39.1	2.51	71.28	39.6	1.80	77.78	40.3	1.93	57.00	38.0	1.50				
August.....	92.42	42.3	2.19	87.64	40.2	2.18	101.20	40.0	2.53	70.35	39.3	1.79	78.76	40.6	1.94	56.40	37.6	1.50				
September.....	96.48	42.5	2.27	89.61	40.5	2.21	102.51	40.2	2.55	71.71	39.4	1.82	81.18	41.0	1.98	55.72	36.9	1.51				
October.....	93.83	41.7	2.25	90.17	40.8	2.21	102.66	40.1	2.56	71.71	39.4	1.82	82.98	41.7	1.99	56.09	36.9	1.52				
November.....	91.98	40.7	2.26	88.29	40.5	2.18	103.53	40.6	2.55	71.55	39.1	1.83	79.98	40.6	1.97	56.09	36.9	1.52				
December.....	91.53	40.5	2.26	93.15	41.4	2.25	109.25	41.7	2.62	73.26	39.6	1.85	82.59	41.5	1.99	57.30	37.7	1.52				
1957: January.....	93.38	40.6	2.30	91.84	41.0	2.24	107.64	41.4	2.60	71.76	39.0	1.84	81.39	40.9	1.99	58.14	38.0	1.53				
February.....	93.75	41.3	2.27	90.98	40.8	2.23	106.04	41.1	2.58	72.10	39.4	1.83	80.78	40.8	1.98	58.83	38.2	1.54				
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished						Industrial leather belting and packing			Boot and shoe out stock and findings			Footwear (except rubber)			Luggage			Handbags and small leather goods				
1955: Average.....	\$72.40	40.0	\$1.81	\$72.45	41.4	\$1.75	\$51.82	38.1	\$1.36	\$40.98	37.3	\$1.34	\$60.28	39.4	\$1.53	\$48.39	38.1	\$1.27				
1956: Average.....	74.64	39.7	1.85	72.23	39.7	1.82	53.63	37.5	1.43	53.57	37.2	1.44	62.56	39.1	1.60	51.00	37.5	1.36				
February.....	74.19	40.1	1.85	74.26	40.8	1.82	54.74	39.1	1.40	55.98	39.7	1.41	60.83	38.5	1.58	50.70	38.7	1.31				
March.....	74.00	40.0	1.85	69.60	39.1	1.78	52.40	36.9	1.42	55.39	38.2	1.45	60.20	38.1	1.58	50.63	37.5	1.35				
April.....	73.08	39.5	1.85	68.53	38.5	1.78	50.62	35.4	1.43	52.20	36.0	1.45	61.94	39.2	1.58	49.23	36.2	1.36				
May.....	73.84	39.7	1.86	69.30	39.6	1.75	53.28	37.0	1.44	51.91	35.8	1.45	62.99	39.3	1.58	48.36	35.3	1.37				
June.....	73.87	39.5	1.87	70.71	39.5	1.79	54.58	37.9	1.44	53.22	36.7	1.45	62.17	39.6	1.57	50.73	37.3	1.36				
July.....	73.49	39.3	1.87	71.20	40.0	1.78	54.05	37.8	1.43	54.96	37.9	1.45	61.69	38.8	1.59	50.09	37.1	1.35				
August.....	74.26	39.5	1.88	71.64	39.8	1.80	53.77	37.6	1.43	54.17	37.1	1.46	62.64	39.9	1.57	51.68	38.0	1.36				
September.....	75.03	39.7	1.89	73.31	40.5	1.81	53.07	36.6	1.45	52.56	36.0	1.46	64.32	40.2	1.60	51.61	37.4	1.38				
October.....	74.86	39.4	1.90	75.07	40.8	1.84	53.07	36.6	1.45	52.41	35.9	1.46	63.99	39.5	1.62	53.76	38.4	1.40				
November.....	75.64	39.6	1.91	79.38	42.0	1.89	53.14	36.4	1.46	52.71	36.1	1.46	67.03	39.9	1.68	53.30	37.8	1.41				
December.....	76.42	39.8	1.92	75.70	40.7	1.86	55.30	38.4	1.44	54.31	37.2	1.46	64.13	38.4	1.67	53.02	37.6	1.41				
1957: January.....	75.65	39.4	1.92	78.63	42.5	1.85	55.77	38.2	1.46	55.71	37.9	1.47	61.98	37.5	1.65	52.50	37.5	1.40				
February.....	75.65	39.4	1.92	75.70	40.7	1.86	56.50	38.7	1.46	56.77	38.1	1.49	61.94	38.0	1.63	53.53	37.7	1.42				
Leather and leather products—Continued						Stone, clay, and glass products																
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods						Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Flat glass			Glass and glassware, pressed or blown <sup>a</sup>			Glass containers			Pressed and blown glass				
									Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods			Glass and glassware, pressed or blown <sup>a</sup>			Glass containers			Pressed and blown glass				
1955: Average.....	\$45.38	37.1	\$1.25	\$76.78	41.5	\$1.85	\$114.38	43.0	\$2.66	\$74.82	39.8	\$1.88	\$76.00	40.0	\$1.90	\$73.08	39.5	\$1.85				
1956: Average.....	48.34	36.9	1.31	80.15	41.1	1.95	113.03	41.1	2.75	79.20	39.6	2.00	80.39	39.6	2.03	77.62	39.6	1.96				
February.....	46.75	37.1	1.26	77.90	41.0	1.90	112.48	41.2	2.73	76.80	40.0	1.92	78.61	39.9	1.92	77.20	40.0	1.93				
March.....	48.47	37.0	1.31	78.31	41.0	1.91	110.02	40.3	2.73	78.99	40.3	1.96	80.39	40.6	1.98	77.41	39.9	1.94				
April.....	47.84	36.8	1.30	79.32	41.1	1.93	109.76	40.5	2.71	78.80	39.6	1.99	80.99	39.7	2.04	75.65	39.4	1.92				
May.....	48.34	36.9	1.31	80.51	41.5	1.94	112.19	41.4	2.71	80.20	40.1	2.00	83.44	40.7	2.05	75.66	39.2	1.93				
June.....	48.10	37.0	1.30	80.73	41.4	1.95	110.16	40.8	2.70	80.40	40.0	2.01	82.82	40.4	2.05	76.44	39.4	1.94				
July.....	47.82	36.5	1.31	80.86	41.0	1.96	112.06	41.2	2.72	80.79	39.8	2.03	83.63	40.4	2.07	75.66	38.8	1.95				
August.....	49.74	37.4	1.33	80.95	41.3	1.96	110.02	40.9	2.69	78.79	39.2	2.01	80.94	39.1	2.07	76.04	39.4	1.93				
September.....	49.58	37.0	1.34	80.97	41.1	1.97	111.38	40.8	2.73	75.72	37.3	2.03	73.34	35.6	2.06	79.00	39.9	1.98				
October.....	50.63	37.5	1.35	81.77	41.3	1.98	112.34	41.3	2.72	82.01	40.4	2.03	82.62	40.3	2.05	81.20	40.4	2.01				
November.....	48.37	36.1	1.34	81.79	41.1	1.99	119.23	41.4	2.68	81.60	40.0	2.04	83.21	40.2	2.07	79.80	39.7	2.01				
December.....	49.71	37.1	1.34	82.40	41.2	2.00	117.99	41.4	2.85	82.21	40.1	2.05	82.81	40.2	2.06	81.40	39.9	2.04				
1957: January.....	49.28	36.5	1.35	81.00	40.3	2.01	117.29	41.3	2.84	82.59	39.9	2.07	84.44	40.4	2.09	79.76	39.1	2.04				
February.....	49.91	36.7	1.36	81.40	40.7	2.00	114.49	40.6	2.82	82.19	39.9	2.06	83.62	40.2	2.08	80.39	39.6	2.03				
Glass products made of purchased glass						Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products <sup>a</sup>			Brick and hollow tile			Floor and wall tile			Sewer pipe				
1955: Average.....	\$65.35	41.1	\$1.59	\$78.85	41.5	\$1.90	\$60.80	41.3	\$1.60	\$67.94	43.0	\$1.58	\$69.43	39.9	\$1.74	\$70.00	40.7	\$1.72				
1956: Average.....	68.71	40.9	1.68	84.04	41.4	2.03	73.21	40.9	1.70	69.97	41.9	1.67	74.15	40.3	1.84	73.26	40.7	1.80				
February.....	68.48	41.5	1.65	78.69	41.2	1.91	70.99	40.8	1.74	66.40	41.5	1.60	74.03	40.9	1.81	69.25	39.8	1.74				
March.....	67.32	41.3	1.63	78.69	41.2	1.91	72.57	41.0	1.77	68.81	41.7	1.65	73.85	40.8	1.81	71.69	40.5	1.77				
April.....	66.83	40.5	1.65	78.34	40.8	1.92	73.10	41.3	1.77	71.14	42.6	1.67	74.80	41.1	1.82	67.69	38.9	1.74				
May.....	66.58	40.6	1.64	82.20	41.1	2.00	74.29	41.3	1.85	71.53	42.5	1.69	73.38	40.1	1.88	73.85	42.2	1.75				
June.....	67.80	40.6	1.67	85.49	41.1	2.08	73.93	41.3	1.79	71.40	42.5	1.68	72.80	40.0	1.82	75.48	40.8	1.85				
July.....	67.20	40.0	1.68	87.78	41.8	2.10	73.57	41.1	1.79	71.99	42.6	1.69	74.52	40.5	1.84	76.59	41.4	1.85				
August.....	68.51	40.3	1.70	86.74	41.5	2.09	74.16	41.2	1.80	71.40	42.5	1.68	75.36	40.3	1.87	75.30	40.7	1.85				
September.....	69.02	40.6	1.70	90.53	42.5	2.13	74.62	41.0	1.82	71.40	42.0	1.70	74.74	40.4	1.85	76.41	41.3	1.85				
October.....	70.56	40.8	1.73	86.74	41.5	2.09	74.21	41.0	1.81	70.81	42.0	1.69	73.60	40.0	1.84	76.22	41.2	1.85				
November.....	71.40	41.3	1.75	87.31	41.9	2.11	74.96	41.1	1.77	68.76	40.7	1.73	73.66	39.6	1.86	74.56	40.3	1.85				
December.....	72.39	40.9	1.77	85.49	41.1	2.08	73.75	40.3	1.83	69.71	40.9	1.68	74.43	39.8	1.87	72.29	39.5	1.83				
1957: January.....	70.22	39.9	1.76	86.73	41.3	2.10	72.47	39.6	1.83	65.24	39.3	1.66	75.03	39.7	1.89	73.16	40.2	1.82				
February.....	68.73	39.5	1.74	84.25	40.7	2.07	73.02	39.9	1.83	66.23	39.9	1.66	74.03	39.8	1.87	73.75	40.3	1.82				



TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																	
	Clay refractories			Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products <sup>1</sup>			Concrete products			Cut-stone and stone products			Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products <sup>1</sup>		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$75.08	38.7	\$1.94	\$66.00	37.5	\$1.76	\$78.40	44.8	\$1.75	\$75.15	45.0	\$1.67	\$67.94	42.2	\$1.61	\$81.12	41.6	\$1.95
1956: Average.....	\$80.16	39.1	2.05	70.50	37.5	1.88	80.99	44.5	1.82	78.58	44.9	1.75	69.70	41.0	1.70	82.82	40.8	2.03
February.....	81.00	39.9	2.03	69.17	37.8	1.83	78.40	43.8	1.79	75.07	43.9	1.71	67.56	40.7	1.66	80.38	40.8	1.97
March.....	80.40	39.8	2.02	70.49	37.9	1.86	78.84	43.8	1.80	76.12	44.0	1.73	67.54	40.2	1.68	80.59	40.7	1.97
April.....	81.00	39.9	2.03	71.62	38.3	1.87	80.55	44.5	1.81	77.60	44.6	1.74	69.46	41.1	1.69	82.21	40.9	2.01
May.....	80.60	39.9	2.02	70.50	37.7	1.87	82.63	45.4	1.82	80.15	45.8	1.75	70.55	41.5	1.70	82.21	40.9	2.01
June.....	80.19	39.5	2.03	69.75	37.1	1.88	83.90	45.6	1.84	81.42	46.0	1.77	70.21	41.3	1.70	82.01	40.6	2.02
July.....	74.77	37.2	2.01	67.07	35.3	1.90	82.35	45.0	1.83	81.07	45.8	1.77	69.63	41.2	1.69	79.99	39.6	2.02
August.....	78.56	38.7	2.03	71.25	37.9	1.88	83.72	45.5	1.84	81.70	45.9	1.78	70.35	40.9	1.72	82.01	40.4	2.03
September.....	79.31	38.5	2.06	72.00	38.3	1.88	82.98	45.1	1.84	81.07	45.8	1.77	70.28	41.1	1.71	83.85	40.9	2.05
October.....	80.73	39.0	2.07	71.63	37.5	1.91	82.25	44.7	1.84	80.36	45.4	1.77	72.56	41.7	1.74	84.46	40.8	2.07
November.....	81.48	38.8	2.10	73.34	38.4	1.91	80.34	43.9	1.83	77.70	44.4	1.75	70.93	41.0	1.73	86.11	41.2	2.09
December.....	83.95	39.6	2.12	73.34	38.4	1.91	80.34	43.9	1.83	77.79	44.2	1.76	71.40	40.8	1.75	87.57	41.7	2.10
1957: January.....	84.38	39.8	2.12	70.10	36.7	1.91	76.91	41.8	1.84	74.16	41.9	1.77	68.16	39.4	1.73	86.31	41.1	2.10
February.....	84.14	39.5	2.13	72.77	37.9	1.92	79.67	43.3	1.84	77.79	43.7	1.78	69.08	39.7	1.74	86.93	41.2	2.11
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																		
Primary metal industries																		
Abrasive products			Asbestos products			Nonclay refractories			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steel-works, and rolling mills <sup>1</sup>			Blast furnaces, steel-works, and rolling mills, except electro-metallurgical products			
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1955: Average.....	\$87.15	41.5	\$2.10	\$84.67	43.2	\$1.96	\$82.35	38.3	\$2.15	\$92.29	41.2	\$2.24	\$95.99	40.5	\$2.37	\$96.39	40.5	\$2.38
1956: Average.....	88.00	40.0	2.20	84.65	41.7	2.03	80.38	39.2	2.28	96.76	41.0	2.36	102.47	40.5	2.53	102.47	40.5	2.53
February.....	85.65	40.4	2.12	80.77	41.0	1.97	92.40	40.0	2.31	95.35	41.1	2.32	99.38	40.4	2.46	99.70	40.4	2.47
March.....	85.79	39.9	2.15	82.15	41.7	1.97	90.40	40.0	2.26	95.12	41.0	2.32	99.14	40.3	2.46	99.54	40.3	2.47
April.....	87.02	40.1	2.17	83.20	41.6	2.00	91.98	40.7	2.26	96.00	41.2	2.33	99.70	40.4	2.47	100.19	40.4	2.48
May.....	86.40	40.0	2.16	83.00	41.5	2.00	92.21	40.8	2.26	95.53	41.0	2.33	100.66	40.6	2.48	101.09	40.6	2.49
June.....	86.63	39.2	2.21	83.63	41.4	2.02	89.55	39.8	2.25	95.71	40.9	2.34	100.94	40.7	2.48	101.54	40.7	2.49
July.....	87.52	39.6	2.21	82.21	40.7	2.02	73.59	33.0	2.23	91.48	40.3	2.27	96.47	38.9	2.48	97.25	38.9	2.50
August.....	85.75	38.8	2.21	87.78	42.2	2.08	83.98	38.0	2.21	93.69	39.7	2.36	97.14	38.7	2.51	97.52	38.7	2.52
September.....	85.87	38.2	2.24	88.40	42.5	2.08	87.02	38.0	2.29	100.12	41.2	2.43	107.53	41.2	2.61	107.94	41.2	2.62
October.....	91.93	41.0	2.29	87.98	42.3	2.08	84.73	37.0	2.29	98.74	40.8	2.42	104.90	40.5	2.59	105.30	40.5	2.60
November.....	93.89	41.0	2.29	87.14	42.3	2.06	96.52	40.9	2.36	99.06	40.6	2.44	105.18	40.3	2.61	105.59	40.3	2.62
December.....	99.72	42.8	2.33	88.19	42.4	2.08	91.41	39.4	2.32	100.94	41.2	2.45	107.16	40.9	2.62	107.57	40.9	2.63
1957: January.....	91.76	40.6	2.26	85.49	41.5	2.06	96.56	40.4	2.39	101.27	41.0	2.47	108.79	40.9	2.63	109.20	40.9	2.64
February.....	91.13	40.5	2.25	86.53	41.6	2.08	100.45	41.0	2.45	98.98	40.4	2.45	104.92	40.2	2.61	105.32	40.2	2.62
Electrometallurgical products			Iron and steel foundries <sup>1</sup>			Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals <sup>1</sup>			
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1955: Average.....	\$87.14	41.3	\$2.11	\$84.64	41.9	\$2.02	\$84.00	42.0	\$2.00	\$84.02	41.8	\$2.01	\$87.99	41.7	\$2.11	\$84.45	40.6	\$2.08
1956: Average.....	88.66	40.3	2.20	86.72	41.1	2.11	84.46	40.8	2.07	83.63	40.4	2.07	95.63	42.5	2.25	91.46	41.2	2.22
February.....	86.88	40.6	2.14	85.70	41.4	2.07	83.23	41.0	2.03	84.26	41.1	2.05	94.16	42.8	2.20	88.34	40.9	2.16
March.....	86.88	40.6	2.14	86.53	41.4	2.09	83.64	41.0	2.04	83.85	40.9	2.05	95.24	42.9	2.22	88.99	41.2	2.16
April.....	86.65	40.3	2.15	87.36	41.8	2.09	85.07	41.7	2.04	83.23	40.8	2.04	95.22	42.7	2.23	89.89	41.6	2.16
May.....	88.73	40.7	2.18	85.70	41.2	2.08	82.62	40.7	2.03	81.00	39.9	2.03	96.10	42.9	2.24	90.62	41.3	2.17
June.....	88.91	40.6	2.19	85.27	40.8	2.09	82.42	40.4	2.04	78.38	38.8	2.02	95.87	42.8	2.24	90.45	41.3	2.19
July.....	85.53	38.7	2.21	85.26	40.6	2.10	82.41	40.2	2.05	81.19	39.8	2.04	93.66	42.0	2.23	93.41	41.7	2.24
August.....	88.80	40.0	2.22	86.30	40.9	2.11	83.84	40.7	2.06	82.80	40.0	2.07	92.99	41.7	2.23	91.39	40.8	2.24
September.....	89.15	39.8	2.24	87.54	41.1	2.13	84.25	40.7	2.07	86.50	40.8	2.12	95.99	42.1	2.28	94.85	41.6	2.28
October.....	91.06	40.3	2.26	87.94	40.9	2.15	84.84	40.4	2.10	85.67	40.6	2.11	96.87	42.3	2.29	93.75	41.3	2.27
November.....	90.27	40.3	2.24	87.26	40.4	2.16	84.59	39.9	2.12	85.44	40.3	2.12	95.30	41.8	2.28	93.30	41.1	2.27
December.....	91.13	40.5	2.25	91.10	41.6	2.19	88.80	41.3	2.15	86.07	40.6	2.12	99.10	42.9	2.31	93.25	40.9	2.28
1957: January.....	92.21	40.8	2.26	88.51	40.6	2.18	84.99	39.9	2.13	86.24	40.3	2.14	98.18	42.5	2.31	94.35	41.2	2.29
February.....	91.25	40.2	2.27	87.38	39.9	2.19	83.46	39.0	2.14	85.39	39.9	2.14	98.37	42.4	2.32	92.97	40.6	2.29
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc			Primary refining of aluminum			Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals <sup>1</sup>			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum			
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1955: Average.....	\$81.61	40.6	\$2.01	\$88.88	40.4	\$2.20	\$82.03	42.5	\$1.93	\$89.89	42.2	\$2.13	\$93.31	43.4	2.15	\$86.69	40.8	\$2.11
1956: Average.....	89.44	41.6	2.15	95.34	40.4	2.36	86.29	42.3	2.04	93.60	41.6	2.25	95.40	42.4	2.25	90.90	40.4	2.25
February.....	85.43	40.9	2.09	93.43	40.8	2.29	86.40	43.2	2.00	96.11	43.1	2.23	101.47	44.9	2.26	89.79	41.0	2.19
March.....	86.32	41.3	2.09	93.02	40.8	2.28	84.18	42.3	1.99	95.22	42.7	2.23	98.78	43.6	2.25	90.64	41.2	2.20
April.....	87.78	42.0	2.09	93.15	40.8	2.30	85.81	42.9	2.00	96.11	43.0	2.23	101.47	44.9	2.26	89.79	41.0	2.19
May.....	86.37	41.7	2.13	93.79	40.6	2.31	82.57	41.7	1.98	92.13	43.5	2.22	93.91	42.3	2.22	89.28	40.4	2.21
June.....	87.14	41.3	2.11	94.83	40.7	2.33	82.78	41.6	1.99	91.21	40.9	2.23	91.02	41.0	2.22	89.65	40.2	2.23
July.....	92.42	42.2	2.19	94.54	40.4	2.34	83.21	41.4	2.01	89.91	40.5	2.22	90.32	40.5	2.23	89.24	40.2	2.23
August.....	90.47	41.5	2.18	93.17	38.5	2.42	86.52	42.0	2.06	89.78	39.9	2.25	90.58	40.8	2.22	87.86	38.2	2.32
September.....	93.26	42.2	2.21	99.06	40.6	2.44	86.74	41.7	2.08	94.58	41.3	2.29	94.02	41.0	2.26	94.83	40.7	2.30
October.....	90.69	41.6	2.18	99.38	40.4	2.46	86.32	42.0	2.06	93.02	40.8	2.28	91.58	40.7	2.25	93.56	40.5	2.31
November.....	90.03	41.3	2.18	99.15	40.6	2.46	86.32	42.0	2.06	92.97	40.6	2.28	91.58	40.7	2.25	93.56	40.5	2.31
December.....	89.39	41.0	2.18	100.86	41.0	2.48	87.78	41.6	2.11	95.82	41.3	2.32	96.28	41.5	2.32	94.42	40.7	2.32
1957: January.....	90.64	41.2	2.20	100.21	40.9	2.45	87.35	41.4	2.11	94.71	41.0	2.31	94.53	41.1	2.30	94.60	40.6	2.33
February.....	88.29	40.5	2.18	100.94	40.7	2.48	86.28	40.7	2.12	92.86	40.2	2.31	92.17	39.9	2.31	95.34	40.4	2.33

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued																		
Year and month	Primary metal industries—Continued															Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)		
	Nonferrous foundries			Miscellaneous primary metal industries <sup>1</sup>			Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing			Welded and heavy-ripped pipe					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$85.89	40.9	\$2.10	\$97.33	42.5	\$2.29	\$101.28	42.2	\$2.40	\$96.32	43.0	\$2.24	\$91.46	41.2	\$2.22	\$82.37	41.6	\$1.98
1956: Average.....	89.57	40.9	2.19	99.96	42.0	2.38	105.67	42.1	2.51	97.09	42.2	2.30	94.25	40.8	2.31	85.28	41.2	2.07
February.....	87.10	40.7	2.14	100.54	42.6	2.36	105.90	42.7	2.48	97.78	42.7	2.29	94.16	41.3	2.28	83.02	41.1	2.02
March.....	87.10	40.7	2.14	99.64	42.4	2.35	105.65	42.6	2.48	96.25	42.4	2.27	94.43	41.6	2.28	83.84	41.1	2.04
April.....	87.51	40.7	2.15	99.17	42.2	2.35	103.91	41.9	2.48	96.48	42.5	2.27	94.85	41.6	2.28	83.84	41.1	2.04
May.....	87.29	40.6	2.15	98.70	42.0	2.35	103.49	41.9	2.47	95.57	42.1	2.27	93.94	41.2	2.28	83.23	40.8	2.04
June.....	87.05	40.3	2.16	98.47	41.9	2.35	101.68	41.5	2.45	95.76	42.0	2.28	97.63	41.9	2.33	84.46	41.0	2.06
July.....	89.13	40.7	2.19	96.64	41.3	2.34	101.93	41.1	2.48	93.60	41.6	2.25	94.16	41.3	2.28	83.64	40.8	2.05
August.....	89.57	40.9	2.19	96.12	40.9	2.35	101.02	40.9	2.47	94.39	41.4	2.28	93.32	40.4	2.31	84.25	40.7	2.07
September.....	91.91	41.4	2.22	98.71	41.3	2.39	104.08	41.3	2.52	96.56	41.8	2.31	95.00	40.6	2.34	87.99	41.7	2.11
October.....	91.69	41.3	2.22	100.19	41.4	2.42	109.65	42.5	2.58	97.39	41.8	2.33	91.10	39.1	2.33	89.25	41.9	2.13
November.....	90.76	40.7	2.23	101.09	41.6	2.43	108.71	42.3	2.57	98.28	42.0	2.34	94.64	40.1	2.36	88.18	41.4	2.13
December.....	94.02	41.6	2.26	102.66	41.9	2.45	108.88	42.2	2.58	99.59	42.2	2.36	96.32	40.3	2.39	90.52	42.1	2.15
1957: January.....	91.13	40.5	2.25	103.07	41.9	2.46	112.66	43.0	2.62	97.53	41.5	2.35	97.20	40.5	2.40	86.90	40.8	2.15
February.....	90.72	40.5	2.24	102.09	41.5	2.46	109.46	42.1	2.60	97.94	41.5	2.36	98.42	40.5	2.43	87.54	41.1	2.13
Year and month	Tin can and other tinware			Cutlery, handtools, and hardware <sup>2</sup>			Cutlery and edge tools			Handtools			Hardware			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies <sup>3</sup>		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$85.69	41.8	\$2.05	\$79.30	41.3	\$1.92	\$89.87	41.1	\$1.70	\$77.95	40.6	\$1.92	\$82.78	41.6	\$1.99	\$78.18	40.3	\$1.94
1956: Average.....	91.56	42.0	2.18	81.40	40.7	2.00	72.62	40.8	1.78	82.62	40.9	2.02	83.44	40.7	2.05	80.19	39.7	2.02
February.....	88.38	41.3	2.14	79.87	40.7	1.95	72.69	41.3	1.76	81.96	41.2	1.99	80.40	40.2	1.99	79.20	39.8	1.99
March.....	90.09	41.9	2.15	78.78	40.4	1.95	70.88	40.5	1.75	81.59	41.0	1.99	79.60	40.0	1.99	79.40	39.5	2.01
April.....	93.31	43.2	2.16	78.59	40.3	1.95	72.57	41.0	1.77	81.59	41.0	1.99	79.20	39.8	1.99	79.59	39.4	2.02
May.....	90.07	41.7	2.16	78.59	40.2	1.95	71.98	40.9	1.76	80.79	40.6	1.99	79.20	39.8	1.99	79.00	39.5	2.00
June.....	92.01	42.4	2.17	79.00	40.1	1.97	70.58	40.1	1.76	81.00	40.5	2.00	80.60	39.9	2.02	78.80	39.4	2.00
July.....	93.52	42.9	2.18	78.80	40.0	1.97	71.33	40.3	1.77	79.80	40.1	1.99	80.79	39.8	2.03	78.39	39.0	2.01
August.....	94.17	43.0	2.19	80.40	40.4	1.99	70.80	40.0	1.77	82.62	40.9	2.02	82.21	40.3	2.04	80.60	39.9	2.02
September.....	94.81	42.9	2.21	85.08	41.5	2.05	73.26	40.7	1.80	84.26	41.1	2.05	88.83	41.9	2.12	82.42	40.4	2.04
October.....	94.73	42.1	2.25	86.53	41.8	2.07	74.44	40.9	1.82	85.08	41.1	2.07	91.16	42.4	2.15	83.22	40.4	2.06
November.....	90.80	40.9	2.22	85.28	41.4	2.06	75.53	41.5	1.82	84.05	40.8	2.06	88.61	41.6	2.13	80.36	39.2	2.05
December.....	95.15	42.1	2.26	88.20	42.0	2.10	75.58	41.3	1.83	85.90	41.3	2.08	92.87	42.6	2.18	81.99	39.8	2.06
1957: January.....	90.17	39.9	2.26	83.21	40.2	2.07	74.30	40.6	1.83	83.01	40.1	2.07	86.83	40.2	2.14	81.95	39.4	2.08
February.....	92.43	40.9	2.26	83.63	40.4	2.07	74.12	40.5	1.83	83.01	40.1	2.07	86.88	40.6	2.14	83.20	40.0	2.08
Year and month	Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified			Fabricated structural metal products <sup>4</sup>			Structural steel and ornamental metal work			Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim			Boiler-shop products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$82.21	40.3	\$2.04	\$78.17	40.3	\$1.89	\$83.01	41.3	\$2.01	\$83.00	41.5	\$2.00	\$82.82	41.0	\$2.02	\$81.40	40.7	\$2.00
1956: Average.....	83.07	39.0	2.13	79.20	40.0	1.98	88.19	41.6	2.12	87.57	41.5	2.11	85.27	40.8	2.09	87.98	41.5	2.12
February.....	84.02	40.2	2.09	76.82	39.6	1.94	85.49	41.3	2.07	84.87	41.2	2.06	83.84	40.5	2.07	86.11	41.6	2.07
March.....	83.10	39.2	2.12	77.62	39.6	1.96	85.49	41.3	2.07	85.70	41.4	2.07	83.23	40.6	2.05	85.90	41.3	2.08
April.....	84.32	39.4	2.14	77.22	39.4	1.96	86.94	41.8	2.08	86.32	41.7	2.07	84.46	41.0	2.00	86.94	41.8	2.08
May.....	82.71	39.2	2.11	77.22	39.6	1.95	87.15	41.7	2.09	86.74	41.7	2.08	79.78	39.3	2.03	87.15	41.7	2.09
June.....	80.01	38.1	2.10	78.40	40.0	1.96	87.99	41.9	2.10	87.57	41.9	2.09	88.20	41.8	2.11	87.35	41.4	2.11
July.....	80.89	37.8	2.14	77.03	39.5	1.95	85.90	41.1	2.09	85.49	41.3	2.07	82.21	40.3	2.04	85.05	40.5	2.10
August.....	82.32	39.2	2.10	79.40	40.2	1.98	88.67	40.5	2.14	84.35	39.6	2.13	82.58	39.7	2.08	87.53	40.9	2.14
September.....	84.14	39.5	2.13	82.01	40.8	2.01	90.07	41.7	2.16	89.21	41.3	2.16	87.54	41.1	2.13	90.07	41.7	2.16
October.....	84.07	39.1	2.15	82.62	40.9	2.02	91.14	42.0	2.17	90.72	42.0	2.16	87.29	40.6	2.15	91.34	41.9	2.18
November.....	81.70	38.0	2.15	79.80	39.7	2.01	90.27	41.6	2.17	90.69	41.6	2.18	81.93	39.2	2.09	91.14	42.0	2.17
December.....	83.21	38.7	2.15	81.81	40.3	2.03	92.21	42.3	2.18	92.21	42.3	2.18	90.09	41.9	2.15	92.00	42.2	2.18
1957: January.....	83.76	38.6	2.17	80.99	39.7	2.04	90.69	41.6	2.18	90.89	41.5	2.19	86.07	40.6	2.12	91.56	42.0	2.18
February.....	84.55	39.1	2.17	82.82	40.4	2.05	91.12	41.8	2.18	91.34	41.9	2.18	86.05	40.4	2.13	91.78	42.1	2.18
Year and month	Sheet-metal work			Metal stamping, coating, and engraving <sup>5</sup>			Vitreous enameled products			Stamped and pressed metal products			Lighting fixtures			Fabricated wire products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$84.85	41.8	\$2.03	\$86.10	42.0	\$2.05	\$85.27	39.8	\$1.64	\$89.25	42.3	\$2.11	\$78.53	40.9	\$1.92	\$77.87	41.2	\$1.89
1956: Average.....	89.59	42.2	2.13	87.76	41.2	2.15	86.64	39.2	1.70	91.30	41.5	2.20	76.59	40.1	1.91	80.56	41.1	1.96
February.....	85.91	41.5	2.07	85.07	40.9	2.08	85.02	39.3	1.68	87.53	40.9	2.14	72.13	39.2	1.84	79.32	41.1	1.93
March.....	86.53	41.6	2.08	86.10	41.0	2.10	85.57	38.8	1.69	89.21	41.3	2.16	71.76	39.0	1.84	78.74	40.8	1.93
April.....	88.62	42.2	2.10	85.48	40.9	2.09	86.80	40.0	1.67	88.37	41.1	2.15	73.49	39.3	1.87	79.73	41.1	1.94
May.....	90.31	42.8	2.11	84.00	40.0	2.10	83.71	37.7	1.69	86.83	40.2	2.16	74.26	39.5	1.88	78.76	40.6	1.94
June.....	90.31	42.6	2.12	87.12	40.9	2.13	85.62	38.6	1.70	90.86	41.3	2.20	74.86	39.4	1.90	79.93	41.2	1.94
July.....	89.46	42.0	2.13	86.71	40.9	2.12	86.73	40.2	1.67	91.05	41.2	2.21	75.60	40.0	1.89	77.16	40.4	1.91
August.....	91.15	42.2	2.16	86.28	40.7	2.16	86.92	39.6	1.69	89.79	41.0	2.19	75.79	40.1	1.92	79.37	40.7	1.95
September.....	93.29	42.6	2.19	91.98	42.0	2.19	71.81	40.8	1.70	86.25	42.4	2.27	78.34	40.8	1.92	82.59	41.5	1.98
October.....	93.30	42.8	2.19	93.50	42.5	2.20	71.23	40.7	1.75	97.81	42.9	2.28	80.36	41.0	1.96	84.62	42.1	2.14
November.....	91.56	42.0	2.18	92.20	42.1	2.19	70.24	40.6	1.73	96.25	42.4	2.27	80.57	40.9	1.97	82.81	41.2	2.01
December.....	93.94	42.7	2.20	94.79	42.7	2.22	67.53	39.9	1.70	90.13	43.1	2.30	82.60	41.3	2.00	84.65	41.7	2.03
1957: January.....	91.12	41.8	2.18	88.32	40.7	2.17	70.07	40.5	1.73	91.62	40.9	2.24	78.80	39.8	1.98	82.22	40.5	2.03
February.....	92.18	41.9	2.20	88.32	40.7	2.17												

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month		Manufacturing—Continued																	
		Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued															Machinery (except electrical)		
		Miscellaneous fabricated metal products			Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails			Steel springs			Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets			Screw-machine products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)		
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$84.28	43.0	\$1.96	\$90.74	42.4	\$2.14	\$89.25	41.9	\$2.13	\$88.48	43.8	\$2.02	\$82.51	43.2	\$1.91	\$87.30	41.8	\$2.09	
1956: Average.....	86.51	42.2	2.05	97.36	42.7	2.28	90.61	41.0	2.21	88.41	42.3	2.09	85.43	42.5	2.01	93.26	42.2	2.21	
February.....	86.43	43.0	2.01	91.32	41.7	2.19	88.97	41.0	2.17	89.22	43.1	2.07	86.68	44.0	1.97	92.44	42.6	2.17	
March.....	85.65	42.4	2.02	97.44	43.5	2.24	87.72	40.8	2.15	87.98	42.5	2.07	84.51	42.9	1.97	92.01	42.4	2.17	
April.....	85.45	42.3	2.02	99.90	44.4	2.25	89.38	41.0	2.18	86.93	42.2	2.06	84.74	42.8	1.98	92.65	42.5	2.18	
May.....	84.64	41.9	2.02	100.35	44.8	2.24	88.32	40.7	2.17	86.11	41.6	2.07	84.15	42.5	1.98	92.00	42.2	2.18	
June.....	84.45	41.6	2.03	105.34	45.8	2.30	88.73	40.7	2.18	84.05	41.0	2.05	82.37	41.6	1.98	91.98	42.0	2.20	
July.....	84.04	41.4	2.03	107.87	46.1	2.34	88.07	40.4	2.18	83.23	41.0	2.03	82.60	41.3	2.00	91.74	41.7	2.20	
August.....	84.67	41.3	2.05	95.57	42.1	2.27	86.40	40.0	2.16	85.28	41.0	2.08	83.40	41.7	2.00	92.16	41.7	2.21	
September.....	87.36	42.0	2.08	94.25	40.8	2.31	88.44	40.2	2.20	90.31	42.6	2.12	85.26	42.0	2.03	94.95	42.2	2.25	
October.....	88.62	42.2	2.10	92.40	40.0	2.31	93.71	41.1	2.28	91.38	42.7	2.14	87.13	42.5	2.05	94.73	42.1	2.25	
November.....	88.62	42.0	2.11	95.30	40.9	2.33	92.11	40.4	2.28	89.88	42.0	2.14	86.94	42.0	2.07	94.05	41.8	2.25	
December.....	91.16	42.8	2.13	97.58	41.7	2.34	98.94	42.1	2.35	92.66	42.9	2.16	89.65	43.1	2.08	96.70	42.6	2.27	
1957: January.....	89.67	42.1	2.13	97.06	41.3	2.35	95.94	41.0	2.34	90.72	42.0	2.16	89.66	42.9	2.09	94.47	41.8	2.26	
February.....	90.31	42.4	2.13	96.76	41.0	2.36	95.30	40.9	2.33	91.58	42.4	2.16	90.08	43.1	2.09	94.89	41.8	2.27	
		Engines and turbines			Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels			Diesel and other internal combustion engines, not elsewhere classified			Agricultural machinery and tractors			Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)		
1955: Average.....	\$91.08	41.4	\$2.20	\$92.20	39.4	\$2.43	\$90.72	42.0	\$2.16	\$83.84	40.5	\$2.07	\$87.53	40.9	\$2.14	\$79.80	40.1	\$1.99	
1956: Average.....	95.45	41.5	2.30	102.41	41.8	2.45	93.98	41.4	2.27	86.80	40.0	2.17	90.27	40.3	2.24	82.58	39.7	2.08	
February.....	94.50	42.0	2.25	97.64	41.2	2.37	94.11	41.2	2.23	87.29	40.6	2.15	91.58	40.7	2.25	82.62	40.5	2.04	
March.....	95.60	42.3	2.26	99.96	42.0	2.38	94.98	42.4	2.24	86.67	40.5	2.14	90.35	40.7	2.22	82.81	40.2	2.06	
April.....	95.57	42.1	2.27	98.83	41.7	2.37	94.95	42.2	2.25	85.90	40.0	2.14	88.84	40.2	2.21	81.78	39.7	2.05	
May.....	93.96	41.4	2.26	96.64	41.3	2.34	92.74	41.4	2.24	84.99	39.9	2.13	88.44	40.2	2.20	80.96	39.5	2.05	
June.....	94.62	41.5	2.28	96.88	41.4	2.34	94.21	41.5	2.27	85.60	40.0	2.14	88.62	40.1	2.21	82.40	40.0	2.06	
July.....	94.16	41.3	2.28	97.11	41.5	2.34	93.52	41.2	2.27	85.14	39.6	2.15	88.44	40.2	2.20	81.30	38.9	2.09	
August.....	92.29	40.3	2.29	96.88	40.2	2.41	91.08	40.3	2.26	85.17	39.8	2.14	86.90	39.5	2.20	83.62	40.2	2.08	
September.....	96.00	41.2	2.33	101.57	41.8	2.43	94.30	41.0	2.30	87.47	39.4	2.22	91.83	40.1	2.29	82.43	38.7	2.13	
October.....	97.00	41.1	2.36	106.26	42.0	2.53	93.84	40.8	2.30	86.68	39.4	2.20	92.06	40.2	2.29	80.47	38.5	2.09	
November.....	97.00	41.1	2.36	105.50	41.7	2.53	94.07	40.9	2.30	87.07	39.4	2.21	91.37	39.9	2.29	82.04	38.7	2.12	
December.....	100.32	41.8	2.40	113.27	43.4	2.61	95.82	41.3	2.32	89.15	39.8	2.24	92.63	40.1	2.31	84.93	39.5	2.33	
1957: January.....	98.47	41.2	2.39	108.88	42.2	2.58	94.89	40.9	2.32	89.33	39.7	2.25	93.67	40.2	2.33	84.67	39.2	2.16	
February.....	98.47	41.2	2.39	110.85	42.8	2.59	94.42	40.7	2.32	89.50	39.6	2.26	92.97	39.9	2.33	85.85	39.2	2.19	
		Construction and mining machinery			Construction and mining machinery, except for oilfields			Oilfield machinery and tools			Metalworking machinery			Machine tools			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)		
1955: Average.....	\$86.92	42.4	\$2.05	\$87.14	42.3	\$2.06	\$86.90	42.6	\$2.04	\$98.10	43.6	\$2.25	\$95.27	43.7	\$2.18	\$92.02	42.6	\$2.16	
1956: Average.....	92.23	42.5	2.17	92.01	42.4	2.17	92.45	42.8	2.16	108.45	45.0	2.41	106.26	45.8	2.32	97.41	43.1	2.26	
February.....	92.45	43.2	2.14	93.53	43.5	2.15	90.10	42.5	2.12	107.62	45.6	2.36	105.79	46.4	2.28	99.90	44.4	2.25	
March.....	92.88	43.2	2.15	93.96	43.5	2.16	90.46	42.4	2.11	108.07	45.6	2.37	104.19	45.9	2.27	98.56	44.0	2.24	
April.....	93.10	43.1	2.16	93.74	43.2	2.17	91.16	43.0	2.12	108.77	45.7	2.38	105.80	46.2	2.29	97.67	43.8	2.23	
May.....	93.10	43.1	2.16	93.31	43.0	2.17	92.44	43.3	2.13	108.96	45.4	2.40	105.80	46.0	2.30	97.88	43.5	2.23	
June.....	92.66	42.7	2.17	92.43	42.4	2.18	92.23	43.3	2.13	107.76	44.9	2.40	104.42	45.4	2.30	96.32	43.0	2.24	
July.....	89.24	41.7	2.14	88.15	41.0	2.15	92.87	43.6	2.13	106.80	44.5	2.40	103.28	45.1	2.29	96.73	42.8	2.26	
August.....	90.07	41.7	2.16	88.58	41.2	2.15	93.95	42.9	2.19	107.89	44.4	2.43	103.70	44.7	2.32	94.05	41.8	2.25	
September.....	92.62	42.1	2.20	91.98	42.0	2.19	93.93	42.5	2.21	110.95	45.1	2.46	106.02	46.0	2.37	96.02	42.3	2.27	
October.....	92.84	42.2	2.20	92.40	42.0	2.20	94.37	42.7	2.21	109.27	44.6	2.45	108.32	45.9	2.36	98.21	42.7	2.30	
November.....	91.94	41.6	2.21	91.08	41.4	2.20	93.46	42.1	2.22	106.87	43.8	2.44	107.81	45.3	2.38	97.25	42.1	2.31	
December.....	94.78	42.5	2.23	94.55	42.4	2.23	94.57	42.6	2.22	111.19	45.2	2.46	110.64	46.1	2.40	100.89	43.3	2.33	
1957: January.....	93.24	42.0	2.22	93.44	41.9	2.23	92.62	42.1	2.20	109.92	44.5	2.47	106.83	44.7	2.39	98.98	42.3	2.34	
February.....	92.99	41.7	2.23	92.32	41.4	2.23	94.98	42.4	2.24	110.86	44.7	2.48	106.59	44.6	2.39	99.88	42.5	2.35	
		Machine-tool accessories			Special-industry machinery (except metal working machinery)			Food-products machinery			Textile-machinery			Paper-industries machinery			Printing-trades machinery and equipment		
1955: Average.....	\$102.52	44.0	\$2.33	\$83.38	41.9	\$1.99	\$84.66	41.5	\$2.04	\$74.29	41.5	\$1.79	\$80.00	44.5	\$2.00	\$92.60	41.9	\$2.21	
1956: Average.....	114.86	45.4	2.53	89.24	42.7	2.09	89.67	41.9	2.14	76.59	41.4	1.85	96.18	45.8	2.10	102.46	43.6	2.35	
February.....	113.08	45.8	2.47	88.36	43.1	2.05	90.74	42.8	2.12	75.66	41.8	1.81	92.62	45.4	2.04	101.87	44.1	2.31	
March.....	114.79	46.1	2.49	88.58	43.0	2.06	90.52	42.7	2.12	75.95	41.5	1.83	94.35	45.8	2.06	101.38	43.7	2.32	
April.....	116.46	46.4	2.51	88.17	42.8	2.06	87.78	41.6	2.11	76.54	41.6	1.84	94.60	45.7	2.07	100.05	43.8	2.30	
May.....	115.67	45.9	2.52	89.23	42.9	2.08	88.04	41.8	2.12	76.18	41.4	1.84	95.89	46.1	2.08	102.93	43.8	2.35	
June.....	115.37	45.6	2.53	88.82	42.7	2.08	87.99	41.7	2.11	75.62	41.1	1.84	93.37	46.4	2.12	102.93	43.8	2.35	
July.....	114.30	45.0	2.54	89.04	42.4	2.10	90.94	42.1	2.16	75.67	40.9	1.85	96.98	46.4	2.09	104.75	44.2	2.37	
August.....	116.94	45.5	2.57	89.25	42.5	2.10	89.45	41.8	2.14	76.63	41.2	1.86	98.12	46.5	2.11	101.24	42.9	2.36	
September.....	119.08	45.8	2.60	90.95	42.9	2.12	89.64	41.5	2.16	78.35	41.9	1.87	100.58	47.0	2.14	105.16	44.0	2.39	
October.....	114.88	44.7	2.57	91.16	42.6	2.14	89.40	41.2	2.17	78.44	41.5	1.89	96.92	45.5	2.13	104.44	43.7	2.39	
November.....	110.74	43.6	2.54	90.74	42.4	2.14	88.75	40.9	2.17	78.85	41.5	1.90	100.19	46.6	2.15	105.12	43.8	2.40	
December.....	116.28	45.6	2.55	92.24	42.9	2.15	91.12	41.8	2.18	78.85	41.5	1.90	106.00	48.4	2.19	103.10	43.5	2.37	
1957: January.....	116.68	45.4	2.57	90.73	42.2	2.15	88.75	40.9	2.17	78.47	41.3	1.90	102.86	47.4	2.17	101.91	43.0	2.37	
February.....	118.62	45.8	2.59	90.95	42.3	2.15	90.03	41.3	2.18	78.25	41.4	1.89	102.21	47.1	2.17	104.84	43.5	2.41	

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month		Manufacturing—Continued																		
		Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																		
		General industrial machinery <sup>†</sup>			Pumps, air and gas compressors			Conveyors and conveying equipment			Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans			Industrial trucks, tractors, etc.			Mechanical power-transmission equipment			
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1955: Average.....	\$86.73	41.9	\$2.07	\$84.45	41.6	\$2.03	\$87.56	41.3	\$2.12	\$80.15	41.1	\$1.95	\$86.92	42.4	\$2.05	\$90.31	42.8	\$2.11		
1956: Average.....	93.29	42.6	2.19	90.53	42.5	2.13	97.38	42.9	2.27	86.11	41.6	2.07	90.27	41.6	2.17	95.02	42.8	2.22		
February.....	91.81	42.7	2.15	90.73	43.0	2.11	93.94	42.7	2.20	84.45	41.6	2.03	90.09	42.1	2.14	94.61	43.2	2.19		
March.....	91.59	42.6	2.15	90.94	43.1	2.11	95.24	42.9	2.22	84.85	41.8	2.03	88.15	41.4	2.13	93.09	42.7	2.18		
April.....	92.23	42.7	2.16	90.52	42.9	2.11	95.67	42.9	2.23	85.48	41.9	2.04	90.09	41.9	2.15	93.52	42.9	2.18		
May.....	92.88	42.8	2.17	89.66	42.5	2.11	95.44	42.8	2.23	84.66	41.5	2.04	90.73	42.2	2.15	94.38	42.9	2.20		
June.....	92.87	42.6	2.18	90.31	42.6	2.12	98.76	43.7	2.26	86.94	41.8	2.08	87.33	41.0	2.13	93.29	42.6	2.19		
July.....	90.60	41.6	2.18	87.34	41.2	2.12	95.34	42.0	2.27	87.57	41.7	2.10	83.92	39.4	2.13	91.54	41.8	2.19		
August.....	92.84	42.2	2.20	88.61	41.6	2.13	97.81	42.9	2.28	85.70	41.2	2.08	88.54	40.8	2.17	95.44	42.8	2.23		
September.....	95.67	42.9	2.23	91.58	42.4	2.16	102.66	43.5	2.36	87.57	41.9	2.09	93.24	42.0	2.22	96.73	42.8	2.26		
October.....	95.87	42.8	2.24	91.80	42.5	2.16	102.26	43.7	2.34	88.29	41.8	2.11	91.72	41.5	2.21	97.84	43.1	2.27		
November.....	95.20	42.5	2.24	91.37	42.3	2.16	98.87	42.8	2.31	86.53	41.4	2.09	95.60	42.3	2.26	96.02	42.3	2.27		
December.....	97.20	43.2	2.25	92.66	42.7	2.17	101.09	43.2	2.34	90.31	42.4	2.13	97.61	43.0	2.27	99.39	43.4	2.29		
1957: January.....	93.56	41.9	2.24	91.12	41.8	2.18	96.98	41.8	2.32	87.76	41.2	2.13	87.78	39.9	2.20	95.76	42.0	2.28		
February.....	93.44	41.9	2.23	91.78	42.1	2.18	97.86	42.0	2.33	85.65	40.4	2.12	88.18	39.9	2.21	95.15	42.1	2.26		
			Mechanical stockers, and industrial furnaces and ovens			Office and store machines and devices <sup>††</sup>			Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters <sup>††</sup>			Service—Industry and household machines <sup>†</sup>			Domestic laundry equipment		
1955: Average.....	\$85.70	41.6	\$2.06	\$82.41	40.2	\$2.05	\$88.84	40.2	\$2.21	\$76.19	40.1	\$1.90	\$83.64	40.8	\$2.05	\$85.07	40.9	\$2.08		
1956: Average.....	90.27	41.6	2.17	88.78	41.1	2.16	96.05	41.4	2.32	82.81	41.2	2.01	85.84	40.3	2.13	89.98	40.9	2.20		
February.....	92.02	42.6	2.16	85.88	40.7	2.11	92.21	40.8	2.26	79.79	40.5	1.97	87.77	41.4	2.12	92.84	42.2	2.20		
March.....	89.45	41.8	2.14	85.46	40.5	2.11	91.98	40.7	2.26	79.19	40.2	1.97	85.47	40.7	2.10	87.53	40.9	2.14		
April.....	90.52	42.3	2.14	87.13	41.1	2.12	93.32	41.2	2.27	79.77	40.7	1.96	87.13	41.1	2.12	92.67	40.4	2.17		
May.....	91.38	42.5	2.15	87.12	40.9	2.13	94.81	41.4	2.29	78.60	40.1	1.96	83.13	39.4	2.11	84.38	39.8	2.12		
June.....	91.56	42.0	2.18	87.48	40.5	2.16	94.42	40.7	2.32	79.19	40.2	1.97	84.39	39.9	2.12	83.67	39.1	2.14		
July.....	88.94	40.8	2.18	86.03	41.3	2.18	90.22	42.4	2.34	80.60	40.5	1.99	85.65	40.4	2.12	87.02	40.1	2.17		
August.....	91.78	42.1	2.18	88.78	41.1	2.16	96.51	41.6	2.32	81.39	40.9	1.99	84.74	39.6	2.14	86.41	39.1	2.21		
September.....	93.26	42.2	2.21	92.16	41.7	2.21	100.14	41.9	2.39	86.10	42.0	2.05	87.05	40.3	2.16	92.51	41.3	2.24		
October.....	91.52	41.6	2.20	92.82	42.0	2.21	99.96	42.0	2.38	87.92	43.1	2.04	85.75	39.7	2.16	91.39	40.8	2.24		
November.....	90.53	41.2	2.19	91.27	41.3	2.21	96.70	40.8	2.37	89.65	43.1	2.08	86.55	39.7	2.18	92.43	40.9	2.26		
December.....	93.48	42.3	2.21	92.16	41.7	2.21	98.88	41.9	2.36	86.52	42.0	2.06	88.70	40.5	2.19	94.39	41.4	2.28		
1957: January.....	93.24	42.0	2.22	89.38	41.0	2.18	96.30	41.9	2.37	76.43	39.6	1.93	86.55	39.7	2.18	84.67	37.8	2.24		
February.....	91.08	41.4	2.20	89.35	40.8	2.19	98.77	41.5	2.38	76.04	39.4	1.93	87.85	40.3	2.18	85.69	38.6	2.22		
			Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines			Sewing machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts <sup>†</sup>			Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves			Ball and roller bearings		
1955: Average.....	\$79.19	41.9	\$1.89	\$82.81	40.2	\$2.06	\$84.46	40.8	\$2.07	\$85.88	42.1	\$2.04	\$83.03	40.9	\$2.03	\$90.92	43.5	\$2.09		
1956: Average.....	80.36	41.0	1.96	88.97	41.0	2.17	86.00	40.0	2.15	89.44	41.6	2.15	88.78	41.1	2.16	89.23	41.5	2.15		
February.....	80.20	41.6	1.94	88.81	41.5	2.14	87.34	41.2	2.12	88.41	41.9	2.11	86.31	41.1	2.10	92.02	42.8	2.18		
March.....	82.10	42.1	1.95	89.02	41.6	2.14	84.84	40.4	2.10	87.57	41.5	2.11	87.34	41.2	2.12	87.15	41.5	2.10		
April.....	81.14	41.4	1.96	86.62	41.3	2.17	88.17	41.2	2.14	89.03	41.8	2.13	89.02	41.6	2.14	88.82	41.7	2.13		
May.....	80.18	40.7	1.97	88.78	41.1	2.16	82.04	38.7	2.12	87.34	41.2	2.12	87.12	40.9	2.13	84.85	40.6	2.09		
June.....	79.79	40.5	1.97	88.13	40.8	2.16	84.56	39.7	2.13	87.76	41.2	2.13	87.74	41.0	2.14	85.44	40.3	2.12		
July.....	80.66	41.1	1.96	93.50	42.5	2.20	84.80	40.0	2.12	86.69	40.7	2.13	85.81	40.1	2.14	85.01	40.1	2.12		
August.....	80.56	41.1	1.96	87.16	39.8	2.19	85.54	39.6	2.16	87.51	40.7	2.15	87.64	40.2	2.18	84.40	40.0	2.11		
September.....	81.93	41.8	1.96	89.10	40.5	2.20	86.55	39.7	2.18	81.19	41.0	2.19	91.49	41.4	2.21	89.62	41.3	2.17		
October.....	79.77	40.7	1.96	88.26	40.3	2.19	84.41	38.9	2.17	91.74	41.7	2.20	91.49	41.4	2.21	92.38	41.8	2.21		
November.....	80.34	41.2	1.95	88.04	40.2	2.19	85.58	38.9	2.20	91.72	41.5	2.21	91.05	41.2	2.21	92.80	41.8	2.22		
December.....	83.13	42.2	1.97	88.44	40.2	2.20	88.62	40.1	2.21	94.35	42.5	2.22	94.13	42.4	2.22	94.33	42.3	2.23		
1957: January.....	79.56	40.8	1.95	86.46	39.3	2.20	87.78	39.9	2.20	92.35	41.6	2.22	91.02	41.0	2.22	91.91	41.4	2.22		
February.....	78.21	39.5	1.98	86.11	39.5	2.18	89.51	40.5	2.21	91.91	41.4	2.22	90.80	40.9	2.22	91.02	41.0	2.22		
			Electrical machinery																	
			Machinery (except electrical)—Con.																	
			Machine shops (job and repair)			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus <sup>†</sup>			Wiring devices and supplies			Carbon and graphite products (electrical)			Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments		
1955: Average.....	\$85.45	42.3	\$2.02	\$76.82	40.7	\$1.88	\$80.98	40.9	\$1.98	\$71.15	40.2	\$1.77	\$79.13	41.0	\$1.93	\$74.56	40.3	\$1.88		
1956: Average.....	90.31	42.2	2.14	80.78	40.8	1.98	87.57	41.5	2.11	76.11	40.7	1.87	84.26	41.1	2.05	79.97	40.8	1.96		
February.....	88.61	41.9	2.11	78.96	40.6	1.93	84.49	41.4	2.04	75.03	41.0	1.83	82.61	41.1	2.01	77.14	40.6	1.90		
March.....	88.41	41.9	2.11	79.90	40.7	1.94	84.05	41.2	2.04	74.52	40.5	1.84	83.82	41.7	2.01	76.55	40.5	1.89		
April.....	89.25	42.3	2.11	80.36	41.0	1.96	87.36	41.8	2.09	76.59	41.4	1.85	83.03	40.9	2.03	80.56	41.1	1.96		
May.....	89.67	42.1	2.12	80.18	40.7	1.97	86.74	41.5	2.09	76.07	40.9	1.86	83.23	40.8	2.04	79.56	40.8	1.95		
June.....	89.67	42.1	2.13	79.98	40.6	1.97	87.36	41.6	2.10	75.14	40.4	1.86	83.41	40.9	2.04	82.74	42.0	1.97		
July.....	89.25	41.9	2.13	79.40	40.1	1.98	87.14	41.3	2.11	75.55	40.4	1.87	84.66	40.7	2.08	78.39	40.2	1.95		
August.....	89.88	42.0	2.14	80.60	40.5	1.99	87.33	41.0	2.13	74.24	39.7	1.87	83.84	40.5	2.07	79.76		1.95		
September.....	91.57	42.2	2.17	83.02	41.1	2.02	90.07	41.7	2.16	77.11	40.8	1.89	85.48	40.9	2.09	81.58	41.2	1.98		
October.....	91.36	42.1	2.17	83.64	41.0	2.03	89.84	41.4	2.17	77.71	40.9	1.90	83.62	40.8	2.08	82.01	40.8	2.01		
November.....	91.32	41.7	2.19	83.64	41.0	2.04	89.62	41.3	2.17	77.38	40.8	1.92	84.96	40.8	2.08	81.00	40.1	2.02		
December.....	94.81	42.9	2.21	84.46	41.2	2.05	91.32	41.7	2.19	78.12	40.9	1.91	86.93	41.2	2.11	83.23	41.0	2.08		
1957: January.....	93.93	42.5	2.21	82.82	40.4	2.05	88.54	40.8	2.17	76.97	40.3	1.91	85.89	40.9	2.10	80.00	40.2	1.99		
February.....	93.48	42.3	2.21	83.64	40.6	2.06	88.54	40.8	2.17	77.76	40.5	1.92	84.85	40.5	2.09	82.01	40.6	2.00		



TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month		Manufacturing—Continued																	
		Electrical machinery—Continued																	
		Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets			Power and distribution transformers			Switchgear, switch-board, and industrial controls			Electrical welding apparatus			Electrical appliances			Insulated wire and cable		
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$85.90	41.1	\$2.09	\$84.23	41.7	\$2.02	\$79.98	40.6	\$1.97	\$92.42	43.8	\$2.11	\$79.17	40.6	\$1.95	\$77.04	42.1	\$1.83	
1956: Average.....	91.27	41.3	2.21	92.40	42.0	2.20	90.30	42.0	2.15	101.91	44.5	2.29	80.80	40.0	2.02	84.51	42.9	1.97	
February.....	89.01	41.4	2.15	84.05	41.0	2.05	85.48	41.9	2.04	101.02	44.7	2.26	78.41	39.8	1.97	80.70	42.7	1.89	
March.....	87.95	41.1	2.14	86.94	41.8	2.08	84.86	41.6	2.04	101.24	44.6	2.27	78.01	39.6	1.97	81.18	42.5	1.91	
April.....	89.86	41.6	2.16	92.23	42.7	2.16	90.95	42.3	2.15	103.05	45.0	2.29	81.00	40.1	2.02	84.00	43.3	1.94	
May.....	88.56	41.0	2.16	92.87	42.6	2.18	91.37	42.3	2.16	105.56	45.5	2.32	80.00	39.8	2.01	83.27	42.7	1.95	
June.....	90.25	41.4	2.18	92.20	42.1	2.19	90.73	42.2	2.15	103.73	45.1	2.30	78.79	39.2	2.01	82.45	42.5	1.94	
July.....	90.01	41.1	2.19	93.72	42.6	2.20	90.29	41.8	2.16	102.50	44.4	2.31	81.18	39.6	2.05	82.98	41.7	1.99	
August.....	90.13	40.6	2.22	94.98	42.4	2.24	90.07	41.7	2.16	99.76	43.0	2.32	81.20	40.0	2.03	84.38	42.4	1.99	
September.....	94.39	41.4	2.28	96.08	42.7	2.25	93.50	42.5	2.20	102.08	44.0	2.32	82.41	40.2	2.05	87.84	43.7	2.01	
October.....	92.89	40.1	2.26	95.95	41.9	2.29	93.48	42.3	2.21	102.75	44.1	2.33	84.87	41.0	2.07	88.10	43.4	2.03	
November.....	93.11	41.2	2.26	97.71	42.3	2.31	92.80	41.8	2.22	97.78	42.7	2.29	84.25	40.7	2.07	87.95	42.9	2.05	
December.....	95.08	41.7	2.28	97.02	42.0	2.31	94.30	42.1	2.24	100.99	44.1	2.29	83.01	40.1	2.07	88.54	43.4	2.04	
1957: January.....	91.98	40.7	2.26	93.89	41.0	2.29	91.91	41.4	2.22	99.79	43.2	2.31	82.58	39.7	2.08	85.27	41.8	2.04	
February.....	91.53	40.5	2.26	94.76	41.2	2.30	91.69	41.3	2.22	100.69	43.4	2.32	83.35	39.5	2.11	84.85	41.8	2.03	
		Electrical equipment for vehicles			Electric lamps			Communication equipment <sup>1</sup>			Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Radio tubes			Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment		
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$83.64	41.2	\$2.03	\$89.37	40.1	\$1.73	\$72.50	40.5	\$1.79	\$69.77	40.1	\$1.74	\$66.40	40.0	\$1.66	\$90.94	43.1	\$2.11	
1956: Average.....	84.21	40.1	2.10	75.07	40.8	1.84	76.14	40.5	1.88	72.98	40.1	1.82	67.42	39.2	1.72	95.46	43.0	2.22	
February.....	77.93	38.2	2.04	75.06	41.7	1.80	74.93	40.5	1.85	70.84	39.8	1.78	65.91	39.0	1.69	97.90	44.3	2.21	
March.....	83.01	40.1	2.07	75.42	41.9	1.80	74.96	40.3	1.86	71.82	39.9	1.80	65.52	39.0	1.68	95.04	43.2	2.20	
April.....	80.58	39.5	2.04	78.86	42.4	1.86	75.82	40.6	1.90	72.00	40.0	1.80	67.49	39.7	1.70	95.26	43.3	2.20	
May.....	79.58	39.2	2.03	75.26	40.9	1.84	75.55	40.4	1.87	72.22	39.9	1.81	67.83	39.9	1.70	93.94	42.7	2.20	
June.....	80.55	39.1	2.06	73.75	40.3	1.83	74.59	40.1	1.86	72.40	40.0	1.81	65.40	38.7	1.69	92.62	42.1	2.20	
July.....	81.56	39.4	2.07	71.50	39.5	1.81	73.30	39.2	1.87	72.83	39.8	1.83	63.61	37.2	1.71	84.89	39.3	2.16	
August.....	83.37	39.7	2.10	72.76	40.2	1.81	75.76	40.3	1.88	73.75	40.3	1.83	67.12	38.8	1.73	92.60	41.9	2.21	
September.....	87.94	40.9	2.15	73.60	40.0	1.84	77.33	40.7	1.90	74.74	40.4	1.85	70.00	40.0	1.75	95.22	42.7	2.23	
October.....	89.84	41.4	2.17	74.05	39.6	1.87	78.12	40.9	1.91	75.70	40.7	1.86	69.87	39.7	1.76	95.67	42.9	2.23	
November.....	90.47	41.5	2.18	76.57	40.3	1.90	78.55	40.7	1.93	74.77	40.2	1.86	67.90	38.8	1.73	101.22	44.2	2.29	
December.....	94.13	42.4	2.22	77.74	40.7	1.91	79.15	40.8	1.94	75.76	40.3	1.88	68.25	39.0	1.75	100.55	44.1	2.28	
1957: January.....	86.62	40.1	2.16	78.12	40.9	1.91	78.40	40.0	1.96	75.24	39.6	1.90	65.98	37.7	1.75	100.25	43.4	2.31	
February.....	85.10	39.4	2.16	77.55	40.6	1.91	80.18	40.7	1.97	76.80	40.0	1.92	68.99	39.2	1.76	101.66	44.2	2.30	
		Electrical machinery—Continued												Transportation equipment					
		Miscellaneous electrical products <sup>1</sup>			Storage batteries			Primary batteries (dry and wet)			X-ray and nonradio electronic tubes			Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles <sup>1</sup>		
1955: Average.....	\$74.48	40.7	\$1.83	\$85.07	41.7	\$2.04	\$61.07	39.4	\$1.55	\$82.62	40.9	\$2.02	\$93.44	41.9	\$2.23	\$97.78	42.7	\$2.29	
1956: Average.....	78.14	40.7	1.92	86.09	40.7	2.13	64.64	39.9	1.62	88.15	41.0	2.15	94.71	41.0	2.31	95.11	40.3	2.36	
February.....	77.55	40.6	1.91	82.58	39.7	2.08	65.77	40.6	1.62	88.18	41.4	2.13	89.38	39.9	2.24	87.55	38.4	2.28	
March.....	76.92	40.7	1.89	83.82	40.3	2.08	64.32	40.2	1.60	88.61	41.6	2.13	90.90	40.4	2.25	89.67	39.5	2.28	
April.....	76.70	40.8	1.88	83.21	40.2	2.07	64.88	40.3	1.61	87.34	41.2	2.12	91.76	40.6	2.26	90.97	39.9	2.28	
May.....	76.36	40.4	1.89	82.99	39.9	2.08	64.40	40.0	1.61	88.38	41.3	2.14	89.89	39.6	2.27	85.73	37.6	2.28	
June.....	76.57	40.3	1.90	83.77	39.7	2.11	64.16	40.1	1.60	87.56	41.3	2.12	91.37	39.9	2.29	88.47	38.3	2.31	
July.....	76.38	40.2	1.90	83.77	39.7	2.11	63.20	40.0	1.58	86.67	40.5	2.14	93.84	40.8	2.30	92.97	39.9	2.33	
August.....	76.95	40.5	1.90	86.71	40.9	2.12	63.39	39.6	1.60	88.56	41.0	2.16	94.25	40.8	2.31	93.30	39.7	2.35	
September.....	78.55	40.7	1.93	88.99	40.2	2.16	64.39	39.5	1.63	88.15	41.0	2.15	97.88	41.3	2.37	99.47	40.6	2.45	
October.....	81.95	41.6	1.97	93.93	42.1	2.21	66.00	40.0	1.65	88.78	41.1	2.16	99.48	41.8	2.38	102.83	41.8	2.46	
November.....	82.19	41.3	1.99	94.30	42.2	2.24	65.74	39.6	1.66	89.60	41.1	2.18	100.86	42.2	2.39	106.14	42.8	2.48	
December.....	83.42	41.5	2.01	96.11	43.1	2.23	65.90	39.7	1.66	90.10	40.5	2.20	105.95	43.6	2.43	113.90	45.2	2.52	
1957: January.....	81.00	40.3	2.01	89.10	40.5	2.20	66.89	39.8	1.68	86.76	39.8	2.18	99.25	41.7	2.38	100.77	41.3	2.44	
February.....	81.81	40.5	2.02	89.54	40.7	2.20	67.43	39.9	1.69	87.38	39.9	2.19	98.29	41.3	2.38	98.25	40.6	2.42	
		Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories			Truck and bus bodies			Trailers (truck and automobile)			Aircraft and parts <sup>1</sup>			Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts		
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$98.87	42.8	\$2.31	\$81.77	41.3	\$1.98	\$84.44	41.8	\$2.02	\$80.62	41.3	\$2.17	\$80.62	41.3	\$2.17	\$88.97	41.0	\$2.17	
1956: Average.....	95.91	40.3	2.38	81.00	40.1	2.02	82.80	40.0	2.07	95.57	42.1	2.27	94.66	41.7	2.27	97.13	42.6	2.28	
February.....	98.94	48.7	2.30	80.78	40.8	1.98	83.03	40.5	2.05	92.82	42.0	2.21	91.74	41.7	2.29	94.55	42.4	2.23	
March.....	90.23	49.4	2.29	80.78	40.8	1.98	84.25	40.7	2.07	92.57	41.7	2.22	91.94	41.6	2.21	92.99	41.7	2.23	
April.....	91.54	39.8	2.30	80.78	40.8	1.98	82.00	40.0	2.05	93.83	41.7	2.25	94.02	41.6	2.26	92.35	41.6	2.22	
May.....	86.02	37.4	2.30	81.20	40.0	2.03	84.65	40.5	2.09	94.47	41.8	2.26	94.43	41.6	2.27	93.18	41.6	2.24	
June.....	88.77	38.1	2.33	82.22	40.5	2.03	82.19	39.9	2.06	94.66	41.7	2.27	93.75	41.3	2.27	94.89	41.8	2.27	
July.....	93.77	39.9	2.38	80.60	39.9	2.02	81.39	39.7	2.05	95.95	41.9	2.29	95.49	41.7	2.29	96.22	42.2	2.28	
August.....	93.85	39.6	2.37	83.44	40.9	2.04	82.62	40.3	2.05	97.06	42.2	2.30	96.60	42.0	2.30	99.55	42.6	2.32	
September.....	100.94	40.7	2.48	81.80	40.1	2.04	84.00	40.4	2.10	97.71	42.3	2.31	96.90	42.0	2.30	99.76	43.0	2.29	
October.....	103.91	41.9	2.48	81.58	39.6	2.06	84.84	40.4	2.10	97.71	42.3	2.31	96.79	41.9	2.31	99.96	43.0	2.32	
November.....	107.75	43.1	2.50	81.68	39.6	2.06	80.47	38.5	2.09	98.37	42.4	2.32	97.25	42.1	2.31	99.28	42.6	2.33	
December.....	115.87	45.5	2.54	84.85	40.6	2.09	82.16	39.5	2.08	100.15	42.8	2.34	97.67	42.1	2.32	104.92	43.9	2.39	
1957: January.....	101.84	41.4	2.46	81.35	39.3	2.07	80.11	38.7	2.07	99.26	42.6	2.33	97.71	42.3	2.31	102.82	43.2	2.38	
February.....	99.31	40.7	2.44	82.97	39.7	2.09	78.54	38.5	2.04	98.98	42.3	2.34	97.86	42.0	2.33	102.38	43.2	2.38	

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Transportation equipment—Continued																	
	Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing <sup>4</sup>			Shipbuilding and repairing			Boatbuilding and repairing			Railroad equipment <sup>4</sup>		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$90.25	41.4	\$2.18	\$90.49	41.7	\$2.17	\$83.53	39.4	\$2.12	\$86.41	39.1	\$2.21	\$70.12	40.3	\$1.74	\$90.68	40.3	\$2.25
1956: Average.....	96.95	42.9	2.20	98.01	42.8	2.29	88.75	39.8	2.23	91.87	39.6	2.32	73.75	40.3	1.83	95.99	40.5	2.37
February.....	92.38	41.8	2.21	95.20	42.5	2.24	85.28	39.3	2.17	89.31	39.0	2.29	71.10	40.4	1.76	94.13	40.4	2.33
March.....	91.91	41.4	2.22	94.33	42.3	2.23	86.68	39.4	2.20	90.09	39.0	2.31	73.21	40.9	1.79	95.53	41.0	2.33
April.....	93.44	41.9	2.23	95.82	42.4	2.26	87.16	39.8	2.19	90.46	39.5	2.29	74.03	40.9	1.81	95.88	40.8	2.35
May.....	95.42	42.6	2.24	97.38	42.9	2.27	88.26	40.3	2.19	92.00	40.0	2.30	74.70	41.5	1.80	94.54	40.4	2.34
June.....	94.92	42.0	2.26	99.36	43.2	2.30	89.02	40.1	2.22	92.40	40.0	2.31	73.31	40.5	1.81	95.27	40.2	2.37
July.....	97.13	42.6	2.28	96.87	42.3	2.29	88.80	40.0	2.22	91.83	40.1	2.29	72.50	39.4	1.84	97.17	41.0	2.37
August.....	96.50	42.7	2.26	98.21	42.7	2.30	90.17	39.8	2.26	92.34	39.8	2.32	75.79	40.1	1.89	89.71	38.5	2.33
September.....	98.27	43.1	2.28	99.72	42.8	2.33	90.35	39.8	2.27	93.77	39.9	2.35	73.87	39.5	1.87	97.68	40.7	2.40
October.....	97.81	42.9	2.28	96.76	43.0	2.32	90.12	39.7	2.27	93.06	39.6	2.35	75.60	40.0	1.89	97.61	40.5	2.41
November.....	99.62	43.5	2.29	101.32	43.3	2.34	89.86	38.9	2.31	92.73	38.8	2.39	74.07	39.4	1.88	94.01	39.2	2.38
December.....	103.84	44.0	2.36	104.31	44.2	2.36	94.30	40.3	2.34	97.77	40.4	2.42	74.64	39.7	1.88	99.31	40.7	2.43
1957: January.....	92.52	40.4	2.29	101.76	43.3	2.35	93.26	40.2	2.32	97.12	40.3	2.41	74.43	39.8	1.87	99.23	40.5	2.45
February.....	95.17	41.2	2.31	98.83	42.6	2.32	93.20	40.0	2.33	96.71	39.8	2.43	77.08	41.0	1.88	99.47	40.6	2.45
Year and month	Instruments and related products																	
	Transportation equipment—Continued									Instruments and related products								
	Locomotives and parts			Railroad and street-cars			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products			Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments			Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$94.60	41.9	\$2.36	\$87.81	39.2	\$2.24	\$77.83	41.4	\$1.88	\$77.93	40.8	\$1.91	\$88.99	41.2	\$2.16	\$79.15	40.8	\$1.94
1956: Average.....	99.64	42.4	2.35	95.06	39.1	2.38	78.17	40.5	1.93	82.01	40.8	2.01	94.95	42.2	2.25	83.44	40.9	2.04
February.....	99.10	42.9	2.31	90.48	38.5	2.35	77.38	40.3	1.92	80.36	41.0	1.96	91.74	41.7	2.20	82.60	41.3	2.00
March.....	100.28	43.6	2.30	92.28	39.1	2.36	78.53	40.9	1.92	80.38	40.8	1.97	92.80	41.8	2.22	82.82	41.0	2.02
April.....	99.96	42.9	2.33	92.75	39.3	2.36	78.55	40.7	1.93	81.38	41.1	1.98	93.91	42.3	2.22	84.46	41.6	2.03
May.....	100.66	43.2	2.33	90.24	38.4	2.35	77.59	40.2	1.93	81.16	40.8	1.99	93.91	42.3	2.22	83.84	41.3	2.03
June.....	102.82	43.2	2.38	89.30	38.0	2.35	80.20	40.3	1.99	80.79	40.6	1.99	92.99	41.7	2.23	82.62	40.5	2.04
July.....	101.01	42.8	2.36	93.38	39.4	2.37	78.00	40.0	1.95	81.41	40.5	2.01	95.40	42.4	2.25	81.80	40.1	2.04
August.....	94.89	40.9	2.32	85.88	36.7	2.34	77.60	40.0	1.94	82.21	40.7	2.02	96.02	42.3	2.27	82.01	40.2	2.04
September.....	100.86	42.2	2.39	94.95	39.4	2.41	79.15	40.8	1.94	83.64	41.0	2.04	98.01	42.8	2.29	85.49	41.1	2.08
October.....	97.82	41.1	2.38	97.84	40.1	2.44	78.72	41.0	1.92	83.64	41.0	2.04	97.33	42.5	2.29	85.49	41.1	2.08
November.....	97.10	40.8	2.38	91.63	38.5	2.38	76.61	39.9	1.92	83.64	40.8	2.05	95.11	41.9	2.27	85.49	41.3	2.07
December.....	102.06	42.0	2.43	97.11	39.8	2.44	77.02	38.9	1.98	84.46	41.0	2.06	98.18	42.5	2.31	85.90	41.1	2.09
1957: January.....	101.75	41.7	2.44	97.66	39.7	2.46	77.42	39.3	1.97	84.25	40.7	2.07	99.03	42.5	2.33	85.68	40.8	2.10
February.....	100.85	41.5	2.43	98.40	40.0	2.46	80.40	40.4	1.99	84.87	41.0	2.07	98.64	42.7	2.31	86.31	41.1	2.10
Year and month	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries																	
	Instruments and related products—Continued									Miscellaneous manufacturing industries								
	Optical instruments and lenses			Surgical, medical, and dental instruments			Ophthalmic goods			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$78.36	40.6	\$1.93	\$90.02	40.6	\$1.70	\$62.82	40.6	\$1.54	\$85.46	41.1	\$2.08	\$69.20	40.0	\$1.73	\$67.40	40.6	\$1.66
1956: Average.....	83.03	40.8	2.05	71.83	40.3	1.77	64.64	40.4	1.60	91.46	41.2	2.22	71.13	39.3	1.81	70.70	40.4	1.75
February.....	81.20	40.4	2.01	70.99	40.8	1.74	64.33	41.1	1.57	89.40	41.2	2.17	70.13	39.4	1.78	69.43	40.6	1.71
March.....	80.80	40.2	2.01	70.47	40.5	1.74	65.35	41.1	1.59	88.54	40.8	2.17	69.03	39.0	1.77	69.89	40.4	1.73
April.....	82.62	40.9	2.02	70.82	40.7	1.74	65.19	41.0	1.59	89.82	41.2	2.18	69.60	39.1	1.78	70.47	40.5	1.74
May.....	82.41	40.2	2.05	70.53	40.3	1.75	64.96	40.6	1.60	89.60	41.1	2.18	69.09	38.6	1.79	69.95	40.2	1.74
June.....	82.00	40.0	2.05	70.00	40.0	1.75	66.26	40.9	1.62	89.84	41.4	2.17	69.87	38.6	1.81	69.77	40.1	1.74
July.....	83.02	40.3	2.06	70.75	40.2	1.76	64.80	40.0	1.62	91.62	40.9	2.24	70.05	38.7	1.81	68.90	39.6	1.74
August.....	84.05	40.8	2.06	71.51	40.4	1.77	63.28	39.8	1.59	92.29	41.2	2.24	72.25	39.7	1.82	69.95	40.2	1.74
September.....	84.25	40.7	2.07	72.50	40.5	1.79	64.40	40.0	1.61	93.34	41.3	2.26	72.47	39.6	1.83	70.53	40.3	1.75
October.....	84.25	40.7	2.07	72.04	39.8	1.81	64.00	40.0	1.60	93.75	41.3	2.27	73.75	40.3	1.83	72.04	40.7	1.77
November.....	84.23	40.3	2.06	73.75	40.3	1.83	64.64	39.9	1.62	93.30	41.1	2.27	71.21	38.7	1.84	71.33	40.3	1.77
December.....	85.06	40.7	2.09	73.12	40.4	1.81	65.93	40.2	1.64	94.85	41.6	2.28	71.76	39.0	1.84	72.67	40.6	1.79
1957: January.....	83.98	39.8	2.11	72.94	40.3	1.81	64.55	39.6	1.63	94.30	41.0	2.30	71.97	38.9	1.85	72.40	40.0	1.81
February.....	85.46	40.5	2.11	74.30	40.6	1.83	66.07	39.8	1.66	93.89	41.0	2.29	73.47	39.5	1.86	72.94	40.3	1.81
Year and month	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware																	
	Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware			Musical instruments and parts			Toys and sporting goods <sup>4</sup>			Games, toys, dolls, and children's articles					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	1955: Average.....	\$71.40	42.0	\$1.70	\$67.04	41.9	\$1.60	\$79.95	42.3	\$1.89	\$75.07	40.8	\$1.84	\$60.82	39.3	\$1.54	\$60.26	39.4
1956: Average.....	73.57	41.8	1.76	69.22	41.7	1.66	85.78	42.1	1.99	80.34	41.2	1.95	62.72	39.2	1.50	62.17	39.1	1.50
February.....	72.16	42.2	1.73	68.10	42.3	1.61	81.90	42.0	1.95	77.83	41.4	1.88	62.65	39.4	1.50	62.01	39.0	1.50
March.....	72.73	41.8	1.74	68.88	42.0	1.64	80.73	41.4	1.95	79.65	41.7	1.91	62.56	39.1	1.60	61.37	38.6	1.59
April.....	72.63	41.5	1.75	69.30	41.8	1.66	79.95	41.0	1.95	78.91	41.1	1.92	61.85	38.9	1.59	61.85	38.9	1.59
May.....	72.02	41.1	1.77	70.29	41.6	1.69	78.78	40.8	1.92	78.30	40.8	1.92	60.99	38.6	1.61	61.86	39.1	1.57
June.....	71.40	40.8	1.75	68.39	41.2	1.66	77.39	40.1	1.93	77.76	40.5	1.92	61.78	39.1	1.58	61.68	39.4	1.57
July.....	69.48	39.7	1.75	65.01	39.4	1.65	81.20	40.6	2.00	79.37	40.7	1.95	61.69	38.8	1.59	61.23	39.0	1.57
August.....	72.34	41.1	1.76	67.32	40.8	1.65	84.02	41.8	2.01	80.16	40.9	1.96	62.49	39.3	1.59	61.86	39.4	1.57
September.....	74.40	41.8	1.78	68.39	41.2	1.66	87.72	43.0	2.04	82.80	41.4	2.00	62.56	39.1	1.60	61.15	38.7	1.58
October.....	76.93	42.5	1.81	71.74	42.2	1.70	89.42	43.2	2.07	83.60	41.8	2.00	64.64	39.0	1.62	64.24	39.9	1.61
November.....	78.08	42.9	1.82	71.01	42.3	1.70	92.14	43.3	2.08	84.02	41.8	2.01	65.53	39.2	1.63	62.76	39.5	1.63
December.....	78.51	42.9	1.83	73.27	43.1	1.72	90.67	43.8	2.07	83.21	41.4	2.01	63.96	39.0	1.64	61.29	37.6	1.63
1957: January.....	72.27	40.6	1.78	68.28	40.4	1.69	82.00	41.0	2.00	81.00	40.5	2.00	67.25	39.1	1.72	63.08	38.0	1.66
February.....	73.44	40.8	1.80	68.85	40.5	1.70	84.86	41.6	2.04	81.61	40.4	2.02	67.55	39.5	1.71	63.91	38.5	1.66

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		Transportation and public utilities					
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued																							
	Sporting and athletic goods†			Pens, pencils, other office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastic products			Other manufacturing industries			Class I railroads *								
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings						
1955: Average.....	\$60.92	39.3	\$1.55	\$62.88	41.1	\$1.53	\$60.15	40.1	\$1.50	\$72.80	41.6	\$1.75	\$70.30	40.4	\$1.74	\$81.71	41.9	\$1.95						
1956: Average.....	63.27	39.3	1.61	67.16	41.2	1.63	62.49	39.3	1.59	75.76	41.4	1.83	74.37	40.2	1.85	88.40	41.7	2.12						
February.....	63.44	39.9	1.59	64.68	41.2	1.57	62.71	40.2	1.56	72.39	40.9	1.77	73.59	40.6	1.82	89.89	42.4	2.12						
March.....	64.08	39.8	1.61	65.67	41.3	1.59	62.25	39.4	1.58	73.87	41.5	1.78	73.38	40.1	1.83	87.78	41.8	2.10						
April.....	62.40	39.0	1.60	65.85	40.9	1.61	63.60	39.5	1.61	74.88	41.6	1.80	75.11	40.6	1.85	86.51	41.0	2.11						
May.....	60.90	38.3	1.59	66.17	41.1	1.61	63.67	39.3	1.62	74.16	41.2	1.80	74.56	40.3	1.85	88.41	42.3	2.09						
June.....	61.76	38.6	1.60	67.24	41.0	1.64	61.62	39.0	1.58	74.21	41.0	1.81	74.77	40.2	1.86	87.78	41.6	2.11						
July.....	61.82	38.4	1.61	65.93	40.2	1.64	60.13	38.3	1.57	74.21	41.0	1.81	73.87	39.5	1.87	85.67	40.6	2.11						
August.....	63.90	39.2	1.63	66.01	41.0	1.61	59.75	38.3	1.56	75.58	41.3	1.83	74.56	40.3	1.85	88.83	42.5	2.09						
September.....	65.11	39.7	1.64	65.69	42.3	1.63	60.61	39.1	1.55	78.73	42.1	1.87	74.59	40.1	1.86	87.10	40.7	2.14						
October.....	65.04	39.9	1.63	70.98	42.0	1.69	62.95	39.1	1.61	78.77	41.9	1.88	74.59	40.1	1.86	89.46	42.6	2.10						
November.....	65.27	39.8	1.64	69.39	41.8	1.66	63.08	38.7	1.63	77.61	41.5	1.87	73.23	39.8	1.84	92.20	42.1	2.19						
December.....	67.73	40.8	1.66	69.22	41.7	1.66	64.64	39.9	1.62	78.21	41.6	1.88	75.17	40.2	1.87	90.61	42.0	2.21						
1957: January.....	71.33	40.3	1.77	67.21	41.0	1.64	64.06	39.3	1.63	78.06	41.3	1.89	74.84	39.6	1.89	93.08	42.5	2.19						
February.....	72.04	40.7	1.77	66.91	40.8	1.64	65.27	39.8	1.64	78.06	41.3	1.89	75.70	40.1	1.89									
Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued																		Other public utilities					
	Communication																							
	Local railways and buslines			Telephone *			Switchboard operating employees †			Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees ‡			Telegraph			Total: Gas and electric utilities								
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings						
1955: Average.....	\$80.60	43.1	\$1.87	\$72.07	39.6	\$1.82	\$59.72	37.8	\$1.58	\$101.85	43.9	\$2.32	\$78.54	42.0	\$1.87	\$86.52	41.2	\$2.10						
1956: Average.....	84.48	43.1	1.96	73.66	39.6	1.86	61.66	38.3	1.61	100.69	43.4	2.32	83.33	42.3	1.97	91.69	41.3	2.22						
February.....	82.60	42.8	1.93	71.94	39.1	1.84	59.20	37.6	1.60	99.33	43.0	2.31	78.21	41.6	1.88	88.37	41.1	2.15						
March.....	83.28	42.9	1.94	71.94	39.1	1.84	59.15	37.2	1.59	98.87	42.8	2.31	78.81	41.7	1.89	89.19	41.1	2.17						
April.....	83.27	42.7	1.95	72.34	39.1	1.85	59.35	37.1	1.60	100.25	43.4	2.31	79.38	42.0	1.89	90.45	41.3	2.19						
May.....	84.83	43.5	1.95	72.15	39.0	1.85	59.20	37.0	1.60	100.22	43.2	2.32	80.94	42.6	1.90	90.42	41.1	2.20						
June.....	85.85	43.8	1.96	73.10	39.3	1.86	60.75	37.5	1.62	100.46	43.3	2.32	85.87	42.3	2.03	91.69	41.3	2.22						
July.....	85.73	43.9	1.98	74.21	39.9	1.86	61.34	38.1	1.61	102.75	44.1	2.33	85.24	42.2	2.02	92.32	41.4	2.23						
August.....	85.30	43.3	1.97	72.89	39.4	1.85	60.16	37.6	1.60	100.25	43.4	2.31	86.28	42.5	2.03	91.88	41.2	2.23						
September.....	83.14	43.0	1.98	74.21	39.9	1.86	61.34	38.1	1.61	102.08	44.0	2.32	85.26	42.0	2.03	92.74	41.4	2.24						
October.....	85.54	43.2	1.98	74.03	39.8	1.86	61.66	38.3	1.61	100.92	43.5	2.32	85.26	42.0	2.03	92.66	41.0	2.26						
November.....	85.97	43.2	1.99	77.08	41.0	1.88	65.61	40.5	1.82	102.96	44.0	2.34	84.03	41.6	2.02	94.21	41.5	2.27						
December.....	86.50	43.4	2.00	75.46	39.3	1.92	60.92	36.7	1.66	104.01	43.7	2.38	84.03	41.6	2.02	93.94	41.2	2.28						
1957: January.....	86.86	43.5	2.02	73.92	38.7	1.91	60.26	36.3	1.66	99.88	42.5	2.35	86.32	41.7	2.07	93.07	41.0	2.27						
February.....	85.85	42.0	2.02	74.50	38.8	1.92	60.59	36.5	1.66	100.11	42.6	2.35	86.94	41.8	2.08	93.07	41.0	2.27						
Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued																		Wholesale and retail trade					
	Other public utilities—Continued																							
	Electric light and power utilities			Gas utilities			Electric light and gas utilities combined			Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores								
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings						
1955: Average.....	\$88.17	41.2	\$2.14	\$83.62	40.9	\$2.02	\$87.57	41.5	\$2.11	\$77.55	40.6	\$1.91	\$58.50	39.0	\$1.50	\$41.65	35.3	\$1.18						
1956: Average.....	93.38	41.5	2.25	86.30	40.9	2.11	93.11	41.2	2.26	81.20	40.4	2.01	60.45	38.5	1.57	43.40	35.0	1.24						
February.....	90.64	41.2	2.20	83.03	40.7	2.04	90.03	41.3	2.18	78.99	40.3	1.96	59.29	38.5	1.54	42.58	34.9	1.22						
March.....	91.72	41.5	2.21	83.22	40.4	2.06	90.61	41.0	2.21	80.00	40.2	1.99	59.14	38.4	1.54	42.11	34.8	1.21						
April.....	92.57	41.7	2.22	84.03	40.4	2.08	92.96	41.5	2.24	80.80	40.2	2.01	59.90	38.4	1.56	42.90	34.6	1.24						
May.....	91.91	41.4	2.22	85.26	40.6	2.10	92.48	41.1	2.25	81.00	40.3	2.01	59.75	38.3	1.56	42.66	34.4	1.24						
June.....	93.18	41.6	2.24	86.28	40.7	2.12	93.56	41.4	2.26	81.41	40.3	2.02	61.15	38.7	1.58	44.10	35.0	1.26						
July.....	94.69	41.9	2.26	86.46	40.6	2.13	93.56	41.4	2.26	82.22	40.5	2.03	62.17	39.1	1.59	44.73	35.5	1.26						
August.....	94.24	41.7	2.26	86.28	40.7	2.12	92.62	40.8	2.27	81.41	40.3	2.02	61.78	39.1	1.58	44.50	35.6	1.25						
September.....	94.21	41.5	2.27	88.99	41.2	2.16	94.16	41.3	2.28	82.82	40.6	2.04	61.22	38.5	1.59	43.97	34.9	1.26						
October.....	94.58	41.3	2.29	89.84	41.4	2.17	92.92	40.4	2.30	82.62	40.5	2.04	60.74	38.2	1.59	43.60	34.6	1.26						
November.....	95.26	41.6	2.29	89.86	41.6	2.16	96.00	41.2	2.33	82.82	40.4	2.05	60.42	38.0	1.59	42.63	34.1	1.25						
December.....	95.45	41.5	2.30	89.40	41.2	2.17	95.47	40.8	2.34	83.84	40.7	2.06	59.83	38.6	1.55	43.80	36.2	1.21						
1957: January.....	94.12	41.1	2.29	90.25	41.4	2.18	94.13	40.4	2.33	82.81	40.2	2.06	61.34	38.1	1.61	43.94	34.6	1.27						
February.....	94.12	41.1	2.29	88.32	40.7	2.17	95.12	41.0	2.32	82.41	40.2	2.05	61.34	38.1	1.61	43.94	34.6	1.27						
Year and month	Wholesale and retail trade—Continued																		Retail trade—Continued					
	Retail trade—Continued																							
	Department stores and general mail-order houses			Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Furniture and appliances stores			Lumber and hardware stores								
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings						
1955: Average.....	\$47.82	36.0	\$1.32	\$61.72	38.1	\$1.62	\$79.64	44.0	\$1.81	\$46.82	35.2	\$1.33	\$66.94	42.1	\$1.56	\$69.82	43.1	\$1.62						
1956: Average.....	48.77	35.6	1.37	63.38	37.5	1.69	81.47	43.8	1.86	47.68	34.8	1.37	69.30	42.0	1.65	72.68	42.5	1.71						
February.....	48.06	35.6	1.35	61.92	37.3	1.66	78.92	43.6	1.81	46.15	34.7	1.33	66.56	41.6	1.60	69.65	41.9	1.68						
March.....	47.87	35.5	1.34	61.92	37.3	1.66	80.15	43.8	1.83	45.09	33.9	1.33	67.62	42.0	1.61	70.56	42.0	1.68						
April.....	48.36	35.3	1.37	62.50	37.2	1.68	81.03	43.8	1.85	46.11	34.2	1.35	67.78	42.1	1.61	71.49	42.3	1.74						
May.....	48.22	35.2	1.37	62.87	37.2	1.69	81.10	43.6	1.86	46.95	34.3	1.37	69.37	42.3	1.64	72.85	42.6	1.71						
June.....	49.84	35.6	1.40	64.39	38.1	1.69	83.03	43.9	1.90	48.16	34.9	1.38	69.80	42.1	1.66	74.13	43.1	1.73						
July.....	50.04	36.0	1.39	65.62	38.6	1.70	83.41	43.9	1.90	48.36	35.3	1.37	69.97	41.9	1.67	74.30	43.2	1.72						
August.....	49.90	35.9	1.39	64.73	38.3	1.69	82.16	43.7	1.88	48.28	35.5	1.36	69.55	41.9	1.66	74.56	43.1	1.73						
September.....	49.70	35.5	1.40	64.30	37.6	1.71	81.97	43.6	1.88	48.16	34.4	1.40	69.97	41.9	1.67	74.65	42.9	1.74						
October.....	49.42	35.3	1.40	63.61	37.2	1.71	81.03	43.8	1.85	47.96	34.5	1.39	70.56	42.0	1.68	75.33	42.8	1.76						
November.....	47.75	34.8	1.38	63.81	37.1	1.72	81.72	43.7	1.87	47.47	34.4	1.38	70.81	41.9	1.69	73.43	42.3	1.74						
December.....	50.69	37.1	1.35	63.27	37.0	1.71	81.91	43.8	1.87	49.90	35.9	1.39	73.10	42.8	1.71	73.08	42.0	1.74						
1957: January.....	49.67	34.8	1.41	63.66	36.8	1.73	82.34	43.8	1.88	48.65	34.5	1.41	70.81	41.9	1.69	72.21	41.5	1.74						
February.....	49.51	34.9	1.39	63.68	36.6	1.74	82.72	44.0	1.88	48.30	34.5	1.40	68.81	41.7	1.65	72.73	41.8	1.74						

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Finance, insurance, and real estate <sup>1</sup>			Service and miscellaneous										Motion picture production and distribution <sup>2</sup>
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round <sup>3</sup>			Personal services							
							Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants				
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings		
1955: Average.....	\$59.28	\$102.13	\$73.29	\$41.09	41.5	\$0.99	\$40.70	40.3	\$1.01	\$47.40	39.5	\$1.20	\$84.89	
1956: Average.....	62.00	97.18	77.54	42.13	40.9	1.03	42.32	40.3	1.05	49.90	39.6	1.26	90.80	
February.....	61.61	97.51	75.62	41.41	41.0	1.01	40.90	40.1	1.02	47.21	38.7	1.22	86.55	
March.....	61.75	98.83	76.20	41.20	41.2	1.00	41.70	40.1	1.04	47.97	39.0	1.23	87.49	
April.....	61.89	103.78	76.52	41.71	41.3	1.01	42.12	40.5	1.04	49.88	39.9	1.25	92.94	
May.....	61.51	100.53	77.08	42.02	40.8	1.03	42.54	40.9	1.04	51.91	41.2	1.26	93.46	
June.....	61.53	98.19	77.30	42.43	40.8	1.04	42.95	40.9	1.05	51.69	40.7	1.27	89.50	
July.....	62.11	94.75	78.32	42.23	41.0	1.03	42.42	40.4	1.05	49.90	39.6	1.26	90.25	
August.....	61.79	96.23	77.77	42.43	40.8	1.04	43.90	39.9	1.05	48.39	38.1	1.27	92.02	
September.....	61.93	94.07	78.10	42.22	40.6	1.04	42.61	40.2	1.06	50.94	39.8	1.28	92.96	
October.....	62.55	92.87	78.21	42.74	40.7	1.05	42.61	40.2	1.06	50.82	39.7	1.28	90.11	
November.....	62.35	94.98	78.92	42.63	40.6	1.05	42.29	39.9	1.06	50.56	39.5	1.28	95.76	
December.....	62.86	99.68	79.89	43.14	40.7	1.06	42.91	40.1	1.07	50.05	39.1	1.28	94.86	
1957: January.....	63.82	101.46	79.43	42.42	40.4	1.05	42.59	39.8	1.07	49.92	38.7	1.29	94.17	
February.....	63.52	99.75	80.23	42.74	40.7	1.05	42.48	39.7	1.07	48.51	38.2	1.27	98.57	

<sup>1</sup> Data are based upon reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, data refer to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors.

Data for the most recent month are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, table A-2.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 3, table A-2.

<sup>4</sup> Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

<sup>5</sup> Figures for class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based upon monthly data summarized in the M-300 report by the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group D). Beginning with January 1956, class I railroads include only those having annual operating revenues of \$3,000,000 or more. This class formerly included all railroads having annual operating revenues of \$1,000,000 or more.

<sup>6</sup> Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants. During 1956, such employees made up 40 percent of

the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

<sup>7</sup> Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. During 1956, such employees made up 27 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

<sup>8</sup> Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

<sup>9</sup> Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips not included.

<sup>10</sup> Series discontinued as the sample is inadequate for providing a reliable measure of the level of hours and earnings.

<sup>11</sup> New series beginning January 1957; not comparable with previously published data. Comparable January 1957 data for the earlier series are: Office and store machines and devices—\$80.61, \$2.21; typewriters—\$80.78, \$2.04; toys and sporting goods—\$65.69, \$1.68; sporting and athletic goods—\$68.11, \$1.69.

SEE footnote 1, p. 625.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Hours and Earnings in Non-agricultural Industries, which appeared in the April 1954 Monthly Labor Review.



TABLE C-2: Gross average weekly earnings of production workers in selected industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars<sup>1</sup>

Year	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries		Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries	
	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49		Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49
1939: Average.....	\$23.86	\$40.17	\$23.88	\$40.20	\$17.64	\$29.70	1956: February.....	\$78.17	\$68.21	\$103.18	\$90.03	\$40.90	\$35.69
1940: Average.....	25.20	42.07	24.71	41.25	17.93	29.93	March.....	78.78	68.68	102.38	89.26	41.70	36.36
1941: Average.....	29.58	47.03	30.86	49.06	18.69	29.71	April.....	78.99	68.75	105.46	91.78	42.12	36.66
1942: Average.....	36.65	52.58	33.02	50.24	20.34	29.18	May.....	79.00	68.46	106.02	91.87	42.54	36.86
1943: Average.....	43.14	58.30	41.62	56.24	23.08	31.19	June.....	79.19	68.15	107.62	92.79	42.95	36.99
1944: Average.....	46.08	61.28	51.27	68.18	25.95	34.51	July.....	79.00	67.52	102.16	87.32	42.42	36.26
1945: Average.....	44.39	57.72	52.25	67.95	27.73	36.06	August.....	79.79	68.31	102.49	87.75	41.90	35.87
1946: Average.....	43.82	52.54	58.03	69.58	30.20	36.21	September.....	81.40	69.51	106.12	90.62	42.61	36.39
1947: Average.....	49.97	52.32	66.59	69.73	32.71	34.25	October.....	82.21	69.85	110.38	93.78	42.61	36.20
1948: Average.....	54.14	52.67	72.12	70.16	34.23	33.30	November.....	82.22	69.80	106.79	90.65	42.29	35.90
1949: Average.....	54.92	53.95	62.16	62.16	34.98	34.36	December.....	84.05	71.23	115.33	97.74	42.91	36.36
1950: Average.....	59.33	57.71	70.35	68.43	35.47	34.80	1957: January.....	82.41	69.72	110.63	93.60	42.59	36.03
1951: Average.....	64.71	58.30	77.79	70.08	37.81	34.06	February <sup>2</sup> .....	82.41	69.43	112.51	94.79	42.48	35.79
1952: Average.....	67.97	59.89	78.09	68.80	38.63	34.04							
1953: Average.....	71.69	62.67	83.31	74.57	39.69	34.69							
1954: Average.....	71.86	62.80	80.85	70.43	40.10	34.93							
1955: Average.....	76.52	66.83	96.26	84.07	40.70	35.55							
1956: Average.....	80.19	69.01	105.94	91.17	42.32	36.42							

<sup>1</sup> These series indicate changes in the level of average weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as measured by the Bureau's Consumer Price Index, the years 1947-49 being the base period.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.  
SEE footnote 1, p. 625.

TABLE C-3: Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars<sup>1</sup>

Year	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings				Year and month	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents					Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	Amount	Index (1947-49=100)	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49		Amount	Index (1947-49=100)	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49
1939: Average.....	\$23.86	45.1	\$23.58	\$39.70	\$23.62	\$39.76	1956: February.....	\$78.17	147.6	\$64.44	\$56.23	\$71.77	\$62.63
1940: Average.....	25.20	47.6	24.69	41.22	24.95	41.65	March.....	78.78	148.8	64.92	56.60	72.25	62.96
1941: Average.....	29.58	55.9	28.05	44.59	29.28	46.55	April.....	78.99	149.2	65.08	56.64	72.42	63.03
1942: Average.....	36.65	69.2	31.77	45.58	36.28	52.05	May.....	79.00	149.2	65.09	56.40	72.43	62.76
1943: Average.....	43.14	81.5	35.01	48.66	41.39	55.93	June.....	79.19	149.6	65.24	55.14	72.58	62.46
1944: Average.....	46.08	87.0	38.29	50.92	44.06	58.59	July.....	79.00	149.2	65.09	55.63	72.43	61.91
1945: Average.....	44.39	83.8	36.97	48.08	42.74	55.58	August.....	79.79	150.7	65.71	56.26	73.00	62.55
1946: Average.....	43.82	82.8	37.72	45.23	43.20	51.80	September.....	81.40	153.7	66.97	57.19	74.37	63.51
1947: Average.....	49.97	94.4	42.76	44.77	48.24	50.51	October.....	82.21	155.3	67.62	57.45	75.03	63.75
1948: Average.....	54.14	102.2	47.43	46.14	53.17	51.72	November.....	82.22	155.3	67.63	57.41	75.04	63.70
1949: Average.....	54.92	103.7	48.09	47.24	53.83	52.88	December.....	84.05	158.7	69.10	58.56	76.54	64.86
1950: Average.....	59.33	112.0	51.09	49.70	57.21	55.65	1957: January.....	82.41	155.6	67.58	57.17	74.99	63.44
1951: Average.....	64.71	122.2	54.04	48.68	61.28	55.21	February <sup>2</sup> .....	82.41	155.6	67.58	56.93	74.99	63.18
1952: Average.....	67.97	128.4	55.66	49.04	63.62	56.05							
1953: Average.....	71.69	135.4	58.54	51.17	66.58	58.20							
1954: Average.....	71.86	135.7	59.55	51.87	66.78	58.17							
1955: Average.....	76.52	144.5	63.15	55.18	70.45	61.53							
1956: Average.....	80.19	151.4	66.02	56.82	73.38	63.15							

<sup>1</sup> Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, Federal social security and income taxes for which the worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) a worker with 3 dependents. See footnote 1, table C-2.

The computations of net spendable earnings for both the worker with no dependents and the worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.  
SEE footnote 1, p. 625.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is contained in a technical note on the Calculation and Uses of the Net Spendable Earnings Series (Revised May 1954), which is available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-4: Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing industries<sup>1</sup>

Year	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods			Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime	Year and month	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime
		Amount	Index (1947-49=100)							Amount	Index (1947-49=100)				
1941: Average.....	\$0.729	\$0.702	54.5	\$0.808	\$0.770	\$0.640	\$0.625	1956: February.....	\$1.93	\$1.86	144.4	\$2.05	\$1.98	\$1.75	\$1.70
1942: Average.....	.853	.805	62.5	.947	.881	.723	.698	March.....	1.95	1.88	146.0	2.06	1.99	1.78	1.73
1943: Average.....	.961	.894	69.4	1.059	.976	.803	.763	April.....	1.96	1.90	147.5	2.08	2.00	1.79	1.74
1944: Average.....	1.019	.947	73.5	1.117	1.029	.861	.814	May.....	1.97	1.90	147.5	2.08	2.01	1.80	1.75
1945: Average.....	1.023	.963	74.8	1.111	1.042	.904	.858	June.....	1.97	1.91	148.3	2.09	2.02	1.81	1.76
1946: Average.....	1.096	1.051	81.6	1.156	1.122	1.015	.981	July.....	1.97	1.90	147.5	2.07	2.01	1.82	1.77
1947: Average.....	1.237	1.198	93.0	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133	August.....	1.98	1.91	148.3	2.10	2.03	1.81	1.75
1948: Average.....	1.350	1.310	101.7	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241	September.....	2.00	1.93	149.8	2.14	2.06	1.82	1.76
1949: Average.....	1.401	1.367	105.1	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292	October.....	2.02	1.94	150.6	2.15	2.06	1.83	1.78
1950: Average.....	1.465	1.415	109.9	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337	November.....	2.03	1.96	152.2	2.16	2.08	1.85	1.79
1951: Average.....	1.50	1.53	118.8	1.67	1.60	1.48	1.43	December.....	2.05	1.97	153.0	2.18	2.09	1.86	1.80
1952: Average.....	1.67	1.61	125.0	1.77	1.70	1.54	1.49	1957: January.....	2.05	1.98	153.7	2.18	2.10	1.86	1.81
1953: Average.....	1.77	1.71	132.8	1.87	1.80	1.61	1.56	February <sup>2</sup> .....	2.05	1.98	153.7	2.17	2.10	1.86	1.81
1954: Average.....	1.81	1.76	136.6	1.92	1.86	1.66	1.61								
1955: Average.....	1.88	1.82	141.3	2.01	1.93	1.71	1.66								
1956: Average.....	1.98	1.91	148.3	2.10	2.02	1.81	1.75								

<sup>1</sup> Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings excluding overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. These data are based on the application of adjustment factors to gross average hourly earnings, as described in Eliminating Premium Overtime From

Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing, Monthly Labor Review, May 1956; reprint Serial No. R. 2020.

<sup>2</sup> 11-month average; August 1945 excluded because of V-J holiday period.

<sup>3</sup> Preliminary.

See footnote 1, p. 625.

TABLE C-5: Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activity<sup>1</sup>

(1947-49=100)

Industry	1957					1956								Annual average	
	Feb. <sup>2</sup>	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1956	1955
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	107.0	106.2	112.2	112.2	114.9	114.5	112.9	106.5	110.9	108.5	108.2	106.6	107.4	110.2	108.4
Mining division.....	81.8	82.0	84.6	82.3	84.1	85.6	83.7	76.1	84.7	81.7	81.8	80.4	80.9	82.3	80.3
Contract construction division.....	121.9	113.6	136.9	144.4	157.3	159.8	150.9	154.4	154.4	140.0	128.1	114.0	113.0	139.4	126.7
Manufacturing division.....	106.5	106.8	110.5	109.6	110.9	109.9	108.1	101.7	106.4	105.8	107.1	107.3	108.4	107.9	107.7
Durable goods.....	116.9	117.3	121.5	119.7	119.6	116.8	114.6	107.3	115.6	115.6	117.5	116.2	117.4	116.8	116.2
Ordnance and accessories.....	359.6	366.3	380.4	371.9	373.6	371.8	355.0	368.7	374.6	377.3	381.0	374.1	385.8	375.6	413.2
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	73.7	73.3	79.0	83.0	88.6	91.2	95.0	90.7	92.4	87.6	83.9	80.1	83.3	86.5	90.5
Furniture and fixtures.....	102.8	102.3	108.7	106.7	110.9	109.8	107.6	101.1	103.4	102.6	104.9	108.0	109.5	106.9	106.2
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	105.3	105.1	110.2	111.4	113.3	111.1	112.8	109.7	113.5	112.8	111.4	109.6	108.1	110.9	108.6
Primary metal industries.....	111.4	114.0	115.0	113.1	113.7	114.3	106.7	73.8	112.6	112.8	115.2	114.3	115.4	110.5	110.0
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	117.9	117.6	121.6	119.9	121.3	117.3	111.9	106.9	113.6	114.1	117.0	116.3	117.4	116.3	118.0
Machinery (except electrical).....	118.0	117.2	118.5	114.7	114.9	115.0	113.1	112.8	116.0	116.5	118.6	117.3	117.2	116.0	106.4
Electrical machinery.....	139.9	140.4	145.8	146.8	146.6	142.8	138.7	133.4	137.1	138.5	139.8	133.4	134.5	139.7	130.8
Transportation equipment.....	148.3	150.0	156.8	147.9	137.6	124.4	125.7	127.3	126.5	128.1	135.1	136.6	138.7	136.0	146.3
Instruments and related products.....	122.8	122.8	124.7	124.4	125.2	124.4	122.3	119.2	120.8	121.5	122.6	121.2	121.6	122.4	117.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	98.9	97.8	105.0	108.6	111.7	108.5	105.3	97.7	102.7	102.9	103.4	104.2	105.3	104.9	104.1
Nondurable goods.....	94.2	94.2	97.5	97.6	100.4	101.7	100.3	95.0	95.4	94.1	94.7	97.6	97.6	97.4	97.5
Food and kindred products.....	80.9	82.8	88.7	93.4	101.4	110.7	105.7	95.5	91.0	85.4	82.3	82.9	82.6	91.9	91.0
Tobacco manufactures.....	83.5	80.0	96.5	97.1	107.8	114.6	99.7	74.5	77.7	76.6	74.6	76.5	81.6	88.6	91.5
Textile-mill products.....	76.1	76.5	79.7	80.2	80.2	78.5	78.4	75.2	78.3	79.0	80.3	82.5	84.3	80.1	83.0
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	106.0	102.2	105.2	104.5	105.8	103.3	105.2	97.2	99.2	99.5	102.9	109.1	112.4	104.3	104.9
Paper and allied products.....	114.9	115.8	118.6	117.4	117.9	118.6	117.4	116.4	116.8	115.1	115.6	115.5	114.1	116.5	114.4
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	113.2	112.6	116.9	115.1	116.3	114.7	112.9	111.0	111.9	111.7	112.2	112.2	110.3	113.1	108.6
Chemicals and allied products.....	108.0	108.1	108.7	107.9	108.5	108.2	106.3	105.8	108.1	109.3	111.0	110.4	109.0	108.6	107.0
Products of petroleum and coal.....	93.1	92.9	93.9	94.6	94.7	97.3	96.4	94.0	94.9	92.5	93.5	93.7	91.5	94.1	94.5
Rubber products.....	112.1	114.2	115.3	101.1	112.9	109.7	106.6	103.8	103.6	108.3	109.7	109.6	113.1	109.4	113.3
Leather and leather products.....	93.3	91.5	91.4	88.9	89.1	89.3	93.6	92.4	91.7	87.5	89.4	97.0	101.7	92.7	95.0

<sup>1</sup> Aggregate man-hours are for the weekly pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month and do not represent totals for the month. For mining and manufacturing industries, data refer to production and related workers. For contract construction, the data relate to construction workers.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>3</sup> Includes only the divisions shown.

See footnote 1, p. 625.

TABLE C-6: Gross average weekly hours and average overtime hours of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group<sup>1</sup>

Year and month	Durable goods																									
	Total: Manufacturing						Total: Durable goods						Ordnance and accessories		Lumber and wood products (except furniture and fixtures)				Furniture and fixtures				Stone, clay, and glass products			
	Gross average wkly. hours		Overtime hours		Gross average wkly. hours		Overtime hours		Gross average wkly. hours		Overtime hours		Gross average wkly. hours		Overtime hours		Gross average wkly. hours		Overtime hours		Gross average wkly. hours		Overtime hours			
	Average	Per cent of gross	Average	Per cent of gross	Average	Per cent of gross	Average	Per cent of gross	Average	Per cent of gross	Average	Per cent of gross	Average	Per cent of gross	Average	Per cent of gross	Average	Per cent of gross	Average	Per cent of gross	Average	Per cent of gross	Average	Per cent of gross		
1956: Average	40.5	2.8	6.9		41.1	3.1	7.5		41.8	2.9	6.9		40.3	3.3	8.2		40.8	2.8		41.1	3.0	7.3		41.0	3.6	8.8
February	40.5	2.8	6.9		41.0	3.0	7.3		41.6	2.5	6.0		40.0	3.5	8.8		41.1	2.0		41.1	2.0	6.0		41.0	2.6	8.8
March	40.4	2.7	6.7		40.9	2.9	7.1		41.3	2.8	6.8		39.6	3.1	7.8		41.0	2.9		41.0	2.9	7.1		41.0	3.5	8.5
April	40.3	2.7	6.7		41.1	2.9	7.1		41.8	2.8	6.7		39.9	3.1	7.8		40.2	2.5		41.1	3.0	7.1		41.1	3.6	8.8
May	40.1	2.6	6.5		40.8	2.8	6.9		41.8	2.8	6.7		40.1	3.0	7.5		39.9	2.4		41.0	3.1	7.1		41.5	3.7	8.9
June	40.2	2.7	6.7		40.8	2.9	7.1		41.6	2.7	6.5		40.5	3.5	8.6		40.3	2.5		41.2	3.2	7.1		41.4	3.7	8.9
July	40.1	2.6	6.5		40.7	2.8	6.9		41.7	2.9	7.0		40.3	3.3	8.2		40.2	2.4		41.0	3.0	7.1		41.0	3.7	9.0
August	40.3	2.7	6.7		40.8	2.9	7.1		41.2	2.6	6.3		41.4	3.6	8.7		41.1	2.9		41.3	3.2	7.7		41.3	3.7	9.0
September	40.7	3.1	7.6		41.4	3.3	8.0		42.1	3.5	8.3		40.9	3.6	8.8		41.3	3.2		41.3	3.2	7.7		41.3	3.7	9.0
October	40.7	3.1	7.6		41.4	3.3	8.0		42.3	3.4	8.0		40.8	3.1	7.6		41.6	3.2		41.6	3.2	7.7		41.3	3.7	9.0
November	40.5	3.0	7.4		41.2	3.3	8.0		42.0	3.1	7.4		40.0	2.9	7.3		40.6	2.7		41.1	3.1	7.5		41.2	3.4	8.8
December	41.0	3.1	7.6		41.9	3.5	8.4		42.6	3.4	8.0		39.8	3.0	7.5		41.4	3.1		41.4	3.1	7.5		41.2	3.4	8.3
1957: January	40.2	2.6	6.5		40.9	2.9	7.1		42.0	2.7	6.4		39.1	2.6	6.6		39.8	2.4		40.3	2.9	7.2		40.3	3.1	7.2
February	40.2	2.5	6.2		40.9	2.6	6.4		41.9	2.8	6.7		39.5	2.6	6.6		40.1	2.3		40.7	3.1	7.6		40.7	3.1	7.6
Durable goods—Continued																										
	Primary metal industries			Fabricated metal products			Machinery (except electrical)			Electrical machinery			Transportation equipment			Instruments and related products										
1956: Average	41.0	2.8	6.8	41.2	3.1	7.5	42.2	3.7	8.8	40.8	2.6	6.4	41.0	2.9	7.1	40.8	2.3	5.6								
February	41.1	2.8	6.8	41.1	2.9	7.1	42.6	3.9	9.2	40.6	2.5	6.2	39.9	2.3	5.8	41.0	2.3	5.6								
March	41.0	2.8	6.8	41.0	2.9	7.1	42.4	3.8	9.0	40.7	2.4	5.9	40.4	2.3	5.7	41.0	2.4	5.9								
April	41.2	2.8	6.8	41.1	2.9	7.1	42.5	3.8	8.9	41.0	2.7	6.6	40.6	2.4	5.9	41.1	2.5	6.1								
May	41.0	2.8	6.8	40.8	2.7	6.6	42.2	3.6	8.5	40.7	2.5	6.1	39.6	2.1	5.3	40.8	2.4	5.9								
June	40.9	2.9	7.1	41.0	2.9	7.1	42.0	3.6	8.6	40.6	2.4	5.9	39.9	2.2	5.5	40.6	2.2	5.4								
July	40.3	2.8	6.9	40.8	2.7	6.6	41.7	3.4	8.2	40.1	2.0	5.0	40.8	2.5	6.1	40.5	2.1	5.2								
August	39.7	2.3	5.8	40.7	2.9	7.1	41.7	3.4	8.2	40.5	2.5	6.2	40.8	2.7	6.6	40.7	2.2	5.4								
September	41.2	3.1	7.5	41.7	3.5	8.4	42.2	3.8	9.0	41.1	2.9	7.1	41.3	3.4	8.2	41.0	2.5	6.1								
October	40.8	2.5	6.1	41.9	3.6	8.6	42.1	3.7	8.8	41.2	3.1	7.5	41.8	3.8	9.1	41.0	2.4	5.6								
November	40.6	2.6	6.4	41.4	3.3	8.0	41.8	3.5	8.4	41.0	2.9	7.1	42.2	4.5	10.7	40.8	2.3	5.6								
December	41.2	2.7	6.6	42.1	3.6	8.6	42.6	3.7	8.7	41.2	2.8	6.8	43.6	4.8	11.0	41.0	2.3	5.6								
1957: January	41.0	2.8	6.8	40.8	2.9	7.1	41.8	3.3	7.9	40.4	2.4	5.9	41.7	3.3	7.9	40.7	2.2	5.4								
February	40.4	2.2	5.4	41.1	2.8	6.8	41.8	3.2	7.7	40.6	2.4	5.9	41.3	2.6	6.3	41.0	2.3	5.6								
Durable goods—Con.																										
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Total: Nondurable goods			Food and kindred products			Tobacco manufactures			Textile-mill products			Apparel and other finished textile products										
1956: Average	40.4	2.6	6.4	39.6	2.5	6.3	41.1	3.3	8.0	38.8	1.1	2.8	39.6	2.6	6.6	36.3	1.2	3.3								
February	40.6	2.7	6.7	39.8	2.5	6.3	40.7	3.0	7.4	36.6	.7	1.9	40.5	2.9	7.2	37.4	1.5	4.0								
March	40.4	2.5	6.2	39.6	2.5	6.3	40.6	2.9	7.1	37.8	.8	2.1	39.9	2.7	6.8	36.7	1.3	3.5								
April	40.5	2.5	6.2	39.2	2.4	6.1	40.2	2.8	7.0	37.9	.9	2.4	39.3	2.4	6.1	36.2	1.1	3.0								
May	40.2	2.5	6.2	39.1	2.3	5.9	40.6	3.1	7.6	38.8	1.1	2.8	38.9	2.3	5.9	35.7	1.0	2.8								
June	40.1	2.3	5.7	39.2	2.4	6.1	41.2	3.5	8.5	39.2	1.3	3.3	38.7	2.1	5.4	35.5	.9	2.5								
July	39.6	2.2	5.6	39.4	2.5	6.3	41.2	3.4	8.3	38.8	1.1	2.8	38.7	2.1	5.4	35.8	1.0	2.8								
August	40.2	2.6	6.5	39.6	2.5	6.3	41.4	3.3	8.0	39.1	1.0	2.6	39.2	2.3	5.9	36.5	1.2	3.3								
September	40.3	2.8	6.9	39.8	2.8	7.0	42.2	3.9	9.2	40.9	1.3	3.2	39.3	2.4	6.1	36.0	1.1	3.1								
October	40.7	3.1	7.6	39.8	2.7	6.8	41.3	3.5	8.5	39.6	1.0	2.5	40.0	2.8	7.0	36.4	1.3	3.6								
November	40.3	2.8	6.9	39.6	2.7	6.8	41.3	3.7	9.0	38.8	1.1	2.8	40.2	2.9	7.2	36.1	1.3	3.6								
December	40.6	2.7	6.7	39.8	2.6	6.5	41.0	3.2	7.8	39.8	1.5	3.8	40.2	2.7	6.7	36.3	1.2	3.3								
1957: January	40.0	2.4	6.0	39.2	2.3	5.9	40.3	3.0	7.4	38.8	1.0	2.6	39.1	2.3	5.9	35.9	1.1	3.1								
February	40.3	2.5	6.2	39.3	2.3	5.9	40.2	2.8	7.0	38.4	.8	2.1	39.0	2.2	5.6	36.5	1.2	3.3								
Nondurable goods—Continued																										
	Paper and allied products			Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Chemicals and allied products			Products of petroleum and coal			Rubber products			Leather and leather products										
1956: Average	42.8	4.6	10.7	38.8	3.2	8.2	41.3	2.3	5.6	41.1	2.0	4.9	40.2	2.8	7.0	37.6	1.4	3.7								
February	42.7	4.4	10.3	38.6	2.8	7.3	41.3	2.2	5.3	40.7	1.7	4.2	40.1	2.7	6.7	39.5	2.2	5.6								
March	43.0	4.8	11.2	39.0	3.1	7.9	41.2	2.2	5.3	41.2	2.2	5.3	39.5	2.3	5.8	38.2	1.8	4.7								
April	42.8	4.5	10.5	38.8	3.1	8.0	41.2	2.3	5.6	41.2	2.0	4.9	39.9	2.5	6.3	36.6	1.3	3.6								
May	42.4	4.3	10.1	38.7	3.0	7.8	41.3	2.2	5.3	40.7	1.8	4.4	39.9	2.4	6.0	36.5	1.1	3.0								
June	42.7	4.5	10.5	38.6	3.0	7.8	41.3	2.3	5.6	41.1	2.2	5.4	39.5	2.3	5.8	37.3	1.1	2.9								
July	43.0	4.8	11.2	38.6	3.0	7.8	41.1	2.3	5.6	41.8	2.4	5.7	39.7	2.5	6.3	38.0	1.2	3.2								
August	42.6	4.6	10.8	38.8	3.2	8.2	40.9	2.2	5.4	40.9	2.1	5.1	40.2	2.8	7.0	37.6	1.2	3.2								
September	43.0	4.8	11.2	39.0	3.7	9.5	41.4	2.4	5.8	41.7	2.3	5.5	40.5	3.0	7.4	36.9	1.1	3.0								
October	42.9	4.8	11.2	39.1	3.6	9.2	41.3	2.2	5.3	40.8	2.0	4.9	40.8	3.4	8.3	36.9	1.2	3.3								
November	42.8	4.7	11.0	38.6	3.2	8.3	41.4	2.2	5.3	40.9	1.9	4.6	40.5	2.8	6.9	36.9	1.2	3.3								
December	43.0	4.6	10.7	39.1	3.5	9.0	41.6	2.2	5.3	41.0	1.8	4.4	41.4	3.2	7.7	37.7	1.3	3.4								
1957: January	42.4	4.4	10.4	38.3	2.8	7.3	41.2	2.1	5.1	41.1	1.6	3.9	41.0	3.0	7.3	38.0	1.3	3.4								
February	42.4	4.4	10.4	38.4	2.8	7.3	41.1	2.1	5.1	40.8	1.7	4.2	40.8	2.6	6.4	38.2	1.4	3.3								

<sup>1</sup> Covers premium overtime hours of production and related workers during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Overtime hours are those for which premiums were paid because the hours were in excess of the number of hours of either the straight-time workday or workweek. Weekend

and holiday hours are included only if premium wage rates were paid. Hours for which only shift differential, hazard, incentive, or other similar types of premiums were paid are excluded. These data are not available prior to 1956. <sup>2</sup>Preliminary.

## D: Consumer and Wholesale Prices

TABLE D-1: Consumer Price Index <sup>1</sup>—United States city average: All items and major groups of items

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All items	Food	Apparel	Housing	Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services
1947: Average	95.5	95.9	97.1	95.0	90.6	94.9	97.6	95.5	96.1
1948: Average	102.8	104.1	103.5	101.7	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.5
1949: Average	101.8	100.0	99.4	103.3	108.5	104.1	101.1	104.1	103.4
1950: Average	102.8	101.2	98.1	106.1	111.3	106.0	101.1	103.4	105.2
1951: Average	111.0	112.6	106.9	112.4	118.4	111.1	110.5	106.5	109.7
1952: Average	113.5	114.6	105.8	114.6	126.2	117.2	111.8	107.0	115.4
1953: Average	114.4	112.8	104.8	117.7	129.7	121.3	112.8	108.0	118.2
1954: Average	114.8	112.6	104.3	119.1	128.0	125.2	113.4	107.0	120.1
1955: Average	114.5	110.9	103.7	120.0	126.4	128.0	115.3	106.6	120.2
1956: Average	116.2	111.7	105.5	121.7	128.7	132.6	120.0	108.1	122.0
1953: January	113.9	113.1	104.6	116.4	129.3	119.4	112.4	107.8	115.9
February	113.4	111.5	104.6	116.6	129.1	119.3	112.5	107.5	115.8
March	113.6	111.7	104.7	116.8	129.3	119.5	112.4	107.7	117.5
April	113.7	111.5	104.6	117.0	129.4	120.2	112.5	107.9	117.9
May	114.0	112.1	104.7	117.1	129.4	120.7	112.8	108.0	118.0
June	114.5	113.7	104.6	117.4	129.4	121.1	112.6	107.8	118.2
July	114.7	113.8	104.4	117.8	129.7	121.5	112.6	107.4	118.3
August	115.0	114.1	104.3	118.0	130.6	121.8	112.7	107.6	118.4
September	115.2	113.8	105.3	118.4	130.7	122.6	112.9	107.8	118.5
October	115.4	113.6	105.5	118.7	130.7	122.8	113.2	108.6	119.7
November	115.0	112.0	105.5	118.9	130.1	123.3	113.4	108.9	120.2
December	114.9	112.3	105.3	118.9	128.9	123.6	113.6	108.9	120.3
1954: January	115.2	113.1	104.9	118.8	130.5	123.7	113.7	108.7	120.3
February	115.0	112.6	104.7	118.9	129.4	124.1	113.9	108.0	120.2
March	114.8	112.1	104.3	119.0	129.0	124.4	114.1	108.2	120.1
April	114.6	112.4	104.1	118.5	129.1	124.9	112.9	106.5	120.2
May	115.0	113.3	104.2	118.9	129.1	125.1	113.0	106.4	120.1
June	115.1	113.8	104.2	118.9	128.9	125.1	112.7	106.4	120.1
July	115.2	114.6	104.0	119.0	128.7	125.2	113.3	107.0	120.3
August	115.0	113.9	103.7	119.2	128.6	125.5	113.4	106.6	120.2
September	114.7	112.4	104.3	119.5	128.4	125.7	113.5	106.5	120.1
October	114.5	111.8	104.6	119.5	125.0	125.9	113.4	106.9	120.1
November	114.6	111.1	104.6	119.5	127.6	126.1	113.8	106.8	120.0
December	114.3	110.4	104.3	119.7	127.3	126.3	113.6	106.6	119.9
1955: January	114.3	110.6	103.3	119.6	127.6	126.5	113.7	106.9	119.9
February	114.3	110.8	103.4	119.6	127.4	126.8	113.5	106.4	119.8
March	114.3	110.8	103.2	119.6	127.3	127.0	113.5	106.6	119.8
April	114.2	111.2	103.1	119.5	125.3	127.3	113.7	106.6	119.8
May	114.2	111.1	103.3	119.4	125.5	127.5	113.9	106.5	119.9
June	114.4	111.3	103.2	119.7	125.8	127.6	114.7	106.2	119.9
July	114.7	112.1	103.2	119.9	125.4	127.9	115.5	106.3	120.3
August	114.5	111.2	103.4	120.0	125.4	128.0	115.8	106.3	120.4
September	114.9	111.6	104.6	120.4	125.3	128.2	116.6	106.7	120.6
October	114.9	110.8	104.6	120.8	126.0	128.7	117.0	106.7	120.6
November	115.0	109.8	104.7	120.9	128.5	129.8	117.5	106.8	120.6
December	114.7	109.5	104.7	120.8	127.3	130.2	117.9	106.8	120.6
1956: January	114.6	109.2	104.1	120.6	126.8	130.7	118.5	107.3	120.8
February	114.6	109.8	104.6	120.7	126.9	130.9	118.9	107.5	120.9
March	114.7	109.0	104.8	120.7	126.7	131.4	119.2	107.7	121.2
April	114.9	109.6	104.8	120.8	126.4	131.6	119.5	108.2	121.4
May	115.4	110.4	104.8	120.9	127.1	131.9	119.6	108.2	121.5
June	116.2	113.2	104.8	121.4	126.8	132.0	119.9	107.6	121.8
July	117.0	114.8	105.3	121.8	127.7	132.7	120.1	107.7	122.2
August	116.8	113.1	105.5	122.2	128.5	133.3	120.3	107.9	122.1
September	117.1	113.1	106.5	122.5	128.6	134.0	120.5	108.4	122.7
October	117.7	113.1	106.8	122.8	132.6	134.1	120.8	108.5	123.0
November	117.8	112.9	107.0	123.0	133.2	134.5	121.4	109.0	123.2
December	118.0	112.9	107.0	123.5	133.1	134.7	121.8	109.3	123.3
1957: January	118.2	112.8	106.4	123.8	133.6	135.3	122.1	109.9	123.8
February	118.7	113.6	106.1	124.5	134.4	135.5	122.6	110.0	124.0
March	118.9	113.2	106.8	124.9	135.1	136.4	122.9	110.5	124.2

<sup>1</sup> The Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. Data for 46 large, medium-size, and small cities are combined for the United States average.

For a description of the index, see BLS Bull. 1168, Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, Ch. 9.  
Historical tabulations of indexes for the United States city average and for 20 individual large cities are available upon request.



TABLE D-2: Consumer Price Index <sup>1</sup>—United States city average: Food, apparel, housing, and their subgroups

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	Food							Apparel					Housing						
	Total food <sup>1</sup>	Food at home						Total	Men's and boys'	Women's and girls'	Footwear	Other apparel <sup>3</sup>	Total <sup>4</sup>	Rent	Gas and electricity	Solid fuels and fuel oil	Household furnishings	Household operation	
		Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Other foods at home <sup>5</sup>												
1947: Average.....	95.9	95.9	94.0	93.5	95.7	97.6	100.1	97.1	97.3	98.0	94.5	(*)	95.0	94.4	97.6	88.8	97.2	97.2	
1948: Average.....	104.1	104.1	103.4	106.1	106.3	100.5	102.5	103.5	102.7	103.8	103.2	108.6	101.7	100.7	100.0	104.4	103.2	102.6	
1949: Average.....	100.0	100.0	102.7	100.5	96.9	101.9	97.5	99.4	100.0	98.1	102.4	93.2	103.3	105.0	102.5	106.8	99.6	100.1	
1950: Average.....	101.2	101.2	104.5	104.9	95.9	97.6	101.2	98.1	99.5	94.8	104.0	92.0	106.1	108.8	102.7	110.5	100.3	101.2	
1951: Average.....	112.6	112.6	114.0	117.2	107.0	106.7	114.6	106.9	107.7	102.2	117.7	101.6	112.4	113.1	103.1	116.4	111.2	109.6	
1952: Average.....	114.6	114.6	116.8	116.2	111.5	117.2	109.3	104.8	108.2	100.9	115.3	92.1	114.6	117.9	104.5	118.7	108.5	111.8	
1953: Average.....	112.8	112.8	119.9	109.9	109.6	113.5	112.2	104.8	107.4	99.7	115.2	92.1	117.7	124.1	106.6	123.9	107.9	115.3	
1954: Average.....	112.6	111.9	121.9	108.0	106.1	111.9	114.8	103.3	106.8	98.9	116.4	90.7	119.1	128.5	107.9	123.5	106.1	117.4	
1955: Average.....	110.9	109.7	123.9	101.6	105.9	113.5	111.5	103.7	105.7	98.0	117.7	90.6	120.0	130.3	110.7	125.2	104.1	119.1	
1956: Average.....	111.7	110.2	125.6	97.1	108.7	119.0	112.8	105.5	107.4	98.7	123.9	91.4	121.7	132.7	111.8	130.7	103.0	122.9	
1953: January.....	113.1	112.9	117.7	110.9	111.6	116.7	109.7	104.6	107.1	99.7	114.3	92.0	116.4	121.1	105.9	123.3	107.7	113.4	
February.....	111.5	111.1	117.6	107.7	110.7	115.9	107.3	104.6	107.3	99.3	114.6	92.3	116.6	121.5	106.1	123.3	108.0	113.5	
March.....	111.7	111.3	117.7	108.1	110.3	115.5	109.1	104.7	107.3	99.6	114.5	92.4	116.8	121.7	106.5	124.4	108.0	114.0	
April.....	111.5	111.1	118.0	106.8	109.0	115.0	110.4	104.6	107.3	99.4	114.8	92.1	117.0	122.1	106.5	123.6	107.8	114.3	
May.....	112.1	111.7	118.4	109.2	107.8	115.2	110.3	104.7	107.4	99.4	115.1	92.5	117.1	123.0	106.6	121.8	107.6	114.7	
June.....	113.7	113.7	118.9	111.3	107.5	121.7	110.9	104.6	107.2	99.2	115.3	92.3	117.4	123.3	106.4	121.8	108.0	114.4	
July.....	113.8	113.8	119.1	112.0	108.3	118.2	112.3	104.4	107.4	98.9	115.0	92.2	117.8	123.8	106.4	123.7	108.1	115.7	
August.....	114.1	114.1	119.5	114.1	109.1	122.7	114.4	104.3	107.3	98.7	115.0	92.0	118.0	125.1	106.9	123.9	107.4	116.4	
September.....	113.8	113.5	120.3	113.5	109.6	106.6	110.7	105.3	107.5	100.5	115.3	92.5	118.4	126.0	106.9	124.6	108.1	116.0	
October.....	113.6	113.3	120.4	111.1	110.1	107.7	117.4	105.5	107.6	100.8	115.8	92.3	118.7	126.8	107.0	125.7	108.1	116.6	
November.....	112.0	111.4	120.6	107.0	110.5	107.4	114.8	105.5	107.8	100.7	116.2	91.3	118.9	127.3	107.3	125.9	108.3	116.9	
December.....	112.3	111.7	120.9	107.8	110.3	109.2	113.5	105.3	107.6	100.5	116.1	90.9	118.9	127.6	107.2	125.3	108.1	117.0	
1954: January.....	113.1	112.6	121.2	110.2	109.7	110.8	113.5	104.9	107.4	99.8	116.2	90.4	118.8	127.8	107.1	125.7	107.2	117.2	
February.....	112.6	112.0	121.3	109.7	109.0	108.0	114.0	104.7	107.4	99.5	116.1	90.4	118.9	127.9	107.5	126.2	107.2	117.3	
March.....	112.1	111.4	121.2	109.5	108.0	107.8	112.3	104.3	107.2	99.0	116.1	90.0	119.0	128.0	107.6	125.8	107.2	117.4	
April.....	112.4	111.8	121.1	110.5	104.6	110.0	113.6	104.1	107.1	98.4	116.1	90.4	118.5	128.2	107.6	123.9	106.1	116.9	
May.....	113.3	112.8	121.3	111.0	103.5	114.6	114.5	104.2	107.3	98.5	115.9	90.9	118.9	128.3	107.7	120.9	105.9	117.2	
June.....	113.8	113.3	121.3	111.1	102.9	117.1	115.2	104.2	107.0	98.5	116.3	91.0	118.9	128.3	107.6	120.9	105.8	117.2	
July.....	114.6	114.2	121.6	109.7	104.3	120.1	117.3	104.0	106.6	98.2	116.5	90.8	119.0	128.5	107.8	121.1	105.7	117.2	
August.....	113.9	113.3	122.3	107.6	105.1	114.7	119.6	103.7	106.4	97.7	116.9	90.7	119.2	128.6	107.8	121.9	105.4	117.4	
September.....	112.4	111.6	122.6	106.7	105.8	110.5	116.0	104.3	106.4	99.0	116.5	90.9	119.5	128.8	107.9	122.4	106.0	117.4	
October.....	111.8	110.9	122.7	103.9	106.7	111.1	115.7	104.6	106.4	99.6	116.7	91.1	119.8	129.0	108.5	123.8	105.6	117.4	
November.....	111.1	110.1	123.1	103.5	106.6	109.6	113.7	104.6	106.5	99.5	117.0	91.2	119.5	129.2	108.7	124.2	105.4	117.8	
December.....	110.4	109.2	123.3	102.2	106.8	108.4	112.0	104.3	106.5	99.0	116.9	91.1	119.7	129.4	109.1	125.5	105.4	117.7	
1955: January.....	110.6	109.4	123.4	102.4	106.4	110.6	111.3	103.3	105.5	97.6	116.7	90.5	119.6	129.5	109.4	126.1	104.6	117.7	
February.....	110.8	109.6	123.8	102.5	106.1	110.7	112.1	103.4	105.6	97.7	116.6	90.6	119.6	129.7	109.9	126.2	104.8	117.7	
March.....	110.8	109.7	123.9	102.3	105.4	112.0	111.9	103.2	105.6	97.4	116.7	90.4	119.6	130.0	110.3	126.2	104.6	117.6	
April.....	111.2	110.1	123.9	103.0	104.6	117.5	109.4	103.1	105.5	97.1	116.9	90.2	119.5	129.9	110.3	125.7	104.5	117.6	
May.....	111.1	110.0	123.8	102.1	104.0	120.2	108.4	103.3	105.7	97.3	117.4	90.3	119.4	130.3	110.9	122.5	103.7	119.0	
June.....	111.3	110.3	124.0	103.8	104.1	119.5	107.7	103.2	105.6	97.2	117.4	90.1	119.7	130.4	110.7	122.7	103.8	119.2	
July.....	112.1	111.1	124.2	103.7	104.7	121.9	109.2	103.2	105.7	96.9	117.5	90.5	119.9	130.4	110.8	123.2	103.6	119.4	
August.....	111.2	110.0	124.1	102.9	105.7	111.3	112.6	103.4	105.5	97.4	117.6	90.5	120.0	130.5	110.8	123.8	103.2	119.5	
September.....	111.6	110.4	124.0	103.5	106.5	110.2	114.1	104.6	105.8	99.5	118.1	91.0	120.4	130.5	111.2	125.2	103.6	119.8	
October.....	110.8	109.4	123.9	100.9	107.5	108.5	113.9	104.6	106.0	99.5	118.4	91.0	120.8	130.8	111.2	126.3	104.4	120.1	
November.....	109.8	108.2	123.9	97.1	107.8	109.0	113.1	104.7	106.0	99.3	119.2	91.0	120.9	130.9	111.5	126.7	104.5	120.5	
December.....	109.5	107.9	123.9	94.6	107.7	110.7	113.7	104.7	106.1	99.1	119.8	91.1	120.8	131.1	111.5	128.0	103.4	120.7	
1956: January.....	109.2	107.5	123.9	93.3	107.3	112.6	112.8	104.1	106.0	97.9	120.4	90.7	120.6	131.4	111.7	129.5	102.0	121.4	
February.....	108.8	107.1	124.3	93.6	107.3	113.3	109.6	104.6	106.5	98.3	121.3	91.0	120.7	131.5	111.7	130.0	102.5	121.2	
March.....	109.0	107.3	124.4	92.8	106.9	114.8	110.7	104.8	106.6	98.3	121.9	91.1	120.7	131.6	111.7	130.6	103.1	121.6	
April.....	109.6	107.9	124.5	94.0	106.4	116.7	110.8	104.8	106.5	98.1	123.0	91.1	120.8	131.7	111.8	129.7	102.7	122.1	
May.....	111.0	109.5	124.7	95.5	107.5	121.5	110.9	104.8	107.0	97.9	122.8	91.1	120.9	132.2	111.8	127.9	102.6	122.4	
June.....	113.2	112.1	125.2	98.0	107.7	131.4	111.1	104.8	107.5	97.5	123.1	91.1	121.4	132.5	111.7	128.4	102.8	122.8	
July.....	114.8	113.8	125.8	99.3	108.7	135.2	112.8	105.3	107.7	98.0	124.2	91.4	121.8	133.2	111.7	128.7	102.8	123.0	
August.....	113.1	111.8	126.3	99.9	109.2	130.7	113.9	105.5	107.7	98.1	124.8	91.5	122.2	133.2	112.1	129.5	102.6	123.4	
September.....	113.1	111.7	126.6	101.3	109.8	114.8	115.4	106.5	108.3	99.6	126.0	92.0	122.5	133.4	112.2	130.5	103.3	123.7	
October.....	113.1	111.7	126.8	100.8	110.7	113.9	115.8	106.8	108.2	100.1	126.2	92.1	122.8	133.4	112.0	131.3	103.6	124.2	
November.....	112.9	111.3	127.0	98.8	111.1	115.8	115.2	107.0	108.4	100.4	126.2	92.1	123.0	133.8	111.8	134.3	103.8	124.8	
December.....	112.9	111.2	127.4	98.0	111.3	117.4	114.2	107.0	108.6	100.3	126.4	92.2	123.5	134.2	112.0	136.1	104.1	124.8	
1957: January.....	112.8	111.1	128.0	99.0	111.2	116.9	112.7	106.4	108.4	98.9	126.7	91.9	123.8	134.2	112.3	138.9	104.0	125.4	
February.....	113.6	112.0	129.1	101.4	111.1	116.5	113.0	106.1	108.6	98.2	127.2	91.7	124.5	134.2	112.4	139.3	105.0	125.6	
March.....	113.2	111.4	129.8	100.6	110.7	116.1	111.6	108.8	108.8	99.3	127.6	92.2	124.9	134.4	112.4	139.2	104.9	126.6	

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 to table D-1.<sup>2</sup> In addition to subgroups shown here, total food includes restaurant meals and other food bought and eaten away from home. Before 1953, food away from home was represented in the index by food bought to be consumed at home.<sup>3</sup> Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonalcoholic), and other miscellaneous foods.<sup>4</sup> Includes yard goods, diapers, and miscellaneous items.<sup>5</sup> In addition to subgroups shown here, total housing includes the purchase price of homes and other homeowner costs.<sup>6</sup> Not available.

TABLE D-3: Consumer Price Index <sup>1</sup>—All items indexes for selected dates, by city

[1947-49=100]

City	Mar. 1957	Feb. 1957	Jan. 1957	Dec. 1956	Nov. 1956	Oct. 1956	Sept. 1956	Aug. 1956	July 1956	June 1956	May 1956	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	June 1950
United States city average <sup>2</sup> .....	118.9	118.7	118.2	118.0	117.8	117.7	117.1	116.8	117.0	116.2	115.4	114.9	114.7	101.8
Atlanta, Ga.....	120.6	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	119.5	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	118.9	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	118.0	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	116.8	( <sup>3</sup> )
Baltimore, Md.....	119.9	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	119.5	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	117.5	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	116.6	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	115.2	101.6
Boston, Mass.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	119.0	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	119.3	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	117.8	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	115.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	102.8
Chicago, Ill.....	121.6	121.5	121.0	121.0	121.0	121.1	120.3	120.0	120.5	119.5	118.6	118.1	117.7	102.8
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	118.1	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	117.5	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	117.1	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	116.3	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	114.3	101.2
Cleveland, Ohio.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	120.4	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	120.0	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	119.1	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	117.3	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Detroit, Mich.....	121.0	121.0	120.5	120.2	120.6	120.0	119.7	118.6	120.2	118.7	118.0	117.4	116.9	102.8
Houston, Tex.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	120.5	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	119.7	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	118.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	116.8	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	103.8
Kansas City, Mo.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	119.8	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	118.9	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	117.6	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	116.4	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Los Angeles, Calif.....	120.4	120.3	119.6	119.4	119.1	118.5	117.8	117.4	118.1	117.4	116.9	116.3	116.1	101.3
Minneapolis, Minn.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	119.4	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	117.4	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	117.7	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	115.6	( <sup>3</sup> )	102.1
New York, N. Y.....	116.0	115.9	115.6	115.5	115.6	115.7	115.1	114.4	114.6	113.8	113.0	112.3	112.2	100.9
Philadelphia, Pa.....	120.0	119.7	118.8	118.6	118.2	118.6	118.4	117.9	117.9	116.8	116.2	116.0	115.8	101.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	118.8	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	118.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	117.3	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	115.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	101.1
Portland, Ore.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	120.1	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	119.5	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	118.6	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	116.4	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
St. Louis, Mo.....	120.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	119.1	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	118.1	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	117.0	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	115.7	101.1
San Francisco, Calif.....	122.3	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	121.6	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	119.0	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	117.9	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	116.8	100.9
Seranton, Pa.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	115.5	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	114.9	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	113.5	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	112.1	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Seattle, Wash.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	122.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	120.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	118.8	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	117.1	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Washington, D. C.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	117.5	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	115.9	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	113.7	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	114.4	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 to table D-1. Indexes measure time-to-time changes in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

<sup>2</sup> Average of 46 cities.

<sup>3</sup> Indexes are computed monthly for 5 cities and once every 3 months on a rotating cycle for the 15 remaining cities.

TABLE D-4: Consumer Price Index <sup>1</sup>—Food and its subgroups, by city

[1947-49=100]

City	Total food <sup>2</sup>			Food at home								
				Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
	Mar. 1957	Feb. 1957	Mar. 1956	Mar. 1957	Feb. 1957	Mar. 1956	Mar. 1957	Feb. 1957	Mar. 1956	Mar. 1957	Feb. 1957	Mar. 1956
United States city average <sup>3</sup> .....	113.2	113.6	109.0	111.4	112.0	107.3	129.8	129.1	124.4	100.6	101.4	92.8
Atlanta, Ga.....	111.8	112.1	107.9	110.5	110.8	105.6	119.9	120.0	118.9	104.9	104.7	94.3
Baltimore, Md.....	114.9	115.3	110.2	111.5	111.6	107.4	127.2	127.1	121.3	102.0	102.8	93.7
Boston, Mass.....	112.3	112.5	107.6	109.7	110.0	104.9	128.3	127.7	122.1	96.4	95.9	91.1
Chicago, Ill.....	110.2	110.9	106.3	107.9	108.8	104.1	122.3	122.1	119.0	92.5	94.0	86.2
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	114.7	114.4	109.6	112.9	112.7	108.0	131.1	127.2	124.2	102.6	102.9	93.1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	111.2	111.7	106.6	109.0	109.6	104.5	123.7	122.3	119.7	97.7	97.9	89.7
Detroit, Mich.....	114.9	115.9	111.0	113.1	114.2	109.1	124.3	123.3	119.2	97.7	98.5	91.2
Houston, Tex.....	111.9	112.1	106.1	109.6	110.3	104.5	121.1	121.2	117.6	96.5	96.7	89.2
Kansas City, Mo.....	109.4	109.6	104.9	107.2	107.4	102.9	125.2	124.7	120.5	96.9	97.4	87.2
Los Angeles, Calif.....	116.7	116.9	111.5	113.0	113.3	108.2	133.6	133.4	128.5	103.1	102.7	93.8
Minneapolis, Minn.....	112.3	112.6	111.2	110.8	111.2	110.4	130.0	129.9	125.8	96.4	96.1	91.1
New York, N. Y.....	112.3	112.9	108.8	110.3	111.2	106.9	134.6	132.9	129.1	101.8	103.4	95.6
Philadelphia, Pa.....	110.2	110.5	111.1	114.2	114.8	109.2	132.1	131.3	123.9	103.4	104.4	95.3
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	114.6	114.8	109.8	112.7	112.9	108.8	128.2	127.3	125.5	98.0	98.5	91.2
Portland, Ore.....	115.4	115.6	110.8	113.3	113.5	109.6	131.5	131.2	125.0	100.3	101.1	92.8
St. Louis, Mo.....	114.9	115.6	110.7	110.9	111.7	108.2	125.3	124.9	119.4	97.5	98.9	91.8
San Francisco, Calif.....	116.2	116.1	112.1	114.5	114.7	110.7	139.6	139.0	130.6	105.3	104.7	100.0
Scranton, Pa.....	110.6	110.6	106.1	110.0	110.0	105.3	126.0	125.5	119.1	100.3	100.4	91.1
Seattle, Wash.....	115.5	115.9	110.9	114.3	114.7	109.8	137.6	137.6	131.5	101.0	101.5	93.1
Washington, D. C.....	114.8	115.9	110.0	112.2	113.6	107.9	129.4	129.3	121.6	100.2	102.3	90.6

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home <sup>4</sup>		
	Mar. 1957	Feb. 1957	Mar. 1956	Mar. 1957	Feb. 1957	Mar. 1956	Mar. 1957	Feb. 1957	Mar. 1956
United States city average <sup>3</sup> .....	110.7	111.1	106.9	116.1	116.5	114.8	111.6	113.0	110.7
Atlanta, Ga.....	113.1	113.1	109.0	117.8	117.7	114.7	104.7	106.1	102.8
Baltimore, Md.....	112.5	112.4	108.9	112.7	110.5	112.7	112.1	113.1	110.7
Boston, Mass.....	113.4	113.8	107.6	112.2	111.8	108.9	105.0	106.1	105.5
Chicago, Ill.....	109.4	111.0	107.6	114.3	113.2	110.3	118.5	120.1	117.1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	114.1	114.2	110.9	112.9	112.2	110.9	116.9	118.0	116.1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	105.9	108.4	101.7	112.4	112.2	109.3	115.2	116.6	114.0
Detroit, Mich.....	110.5	112.7	104.7	128.0	128.6	127.6	114.1	115.8	112.8
Houston, Tex.....	109.2	112.7	104.3	119.9	119.7	113.9	111.7	112.3	109.3
Kansas City, Mo.....	107.8	107.9	107.3	111.6	111.0	108.6	105.3	106.1	104.8
Los Angeles, Calif.....	105.4	105.3	102.9	120.7	122.8	118.6	112.5	112.9	109.9
Minneapolis, Minn.....	104.9	104.0	110.7	120.8	122.7	123.8	118.4	120.0	119.5
New York, N. Y.....	109.1	109.4	104.3	109.9	110.8	109.5	110.5	112.2	111.3
Philadelphia, Pa.....	116.0	116.1	109.7	119.1	119.4	118.7	111.2	112.6	110.1
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	114.1	114.1	109.9	115.8	115.8	114.1	121.1	121.8	119.6
Portland, Ore.....	116.5	113.7	108.9	113.9	114.9	119.1	115.8	117.0	114.1
St. Louis, Mo.....	103.2	103.1	100.2	121.4	122.2	122.5	119.6	120.8	120.5
San Francisco, Calif.....	113.3	113.3	105.7	118.8	120.3	121.5	110.1	111.0	108.3
Scranton, Pa.....	109.3	108.7	107.6	114.3	112.7	111.1	108.9	110.7	108.1
Seattle, Wash.....	116.5	116.5	111.1	121.3	122.0	122.3	111.3	112.1	108.7
Washington, D. C.....	115.7	115.6	113.3	113.3	115.4	114.5	112.7	114.2	111.8

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 to table D-1.<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2 to table D-2.<sup>3</sup> Average of 46 cities.<sup>4</sup> See footnote 3 to table D-2.

TABLE D-5: Consumer Price Index—Average retail prices and indexes of selected foods

Commodity	Average price, Mar. 1957	Indexes (1947-49=100) (unless otherwise specified)													
		Mar. 1957	Feb. 1957	Jan. 1957	Dec. 1956	Nov. 1956	Oct. 1956	Sept. 1956	Aug. 1956	July 1956	June 1956	May 1956	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	June 1950
		1957	1957	1957	1956	1956	1956	1956	1956	1956	1956	1956	1956	1956	1950
<b>Cereals and bakery products:</b>															
Flour, wheat.....5 pounds.....	54.3	113.0	112.5	111.9	111.2	110.7	110.5	110.5	110.9	111.1	111.5	111.0	110.5	110.4	101.7
Biscuit mix.....20 ounces.....	26.8	95.7	95.9	95.7	95.6	95.5	95.3	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.1	95.2	95.1	95.4	95.6
Corn meal.....pound.....	12.7	122.4	112.1	111.2	111.4	111.0	111.1	111.4	111.8	111.9	111.3	110.3	110.6	110.5	93.1
Rice.....do.....	17.0	92.2	92.2	92.2	92.2	92.1	92.2	92.9	93.1	93.0	92.9	92.7	92.9	93.2	84.3
Rolls oats.....20 ounces.....	21.7	133.6	131.7	128.5	120.2	119.5	119.2	119.2	119.3	119.0	119.0	119.0	118.9	118.7	100.2
Corn flakes.....12 ounces.....	23.0	135.0	134.5	133.4	132.6	130.2	129.2	128.5	128.4	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.1	128.1	106.6
Bread.....pound.....	18.7	140.0	139.1	138.2	137.5	137.2	137.1	136.6	136.0	134.9	133.7	133.0	132.9	132.6	103.8
Soda crackers.....do.....	28.9	112.5	111.5	107.3	108.7	108.6	107.8	107.7	107.8	107.7	107.5	106.8	105.5	107.3	(?)
Vanilla cookies.....7 ounces.....	24.6	127.3	126.7	125.4	125.3	125.1	125.0	124.8	124.6	124.1	123.8	123.7	123.6	123.0	103.3
<b>Meats, poultry, and fish:</b>															
<b>Meats:</b>															
Beef and veal.....pound.....	102.4	103.5	101.2	100.3	101.3	103.5	103.8	101.3	99.8	99.1	95.5	93.6	91.6	107.6	
Round steak.....pound.....	87.1	105.8	107.1	107.7	106.6	101.2	103.5	102.7	98.0	94.4	93.1	91.8	90.5	89.9	113.0
Chuck roast.....do.....	48.7	88.2	89.6	88.8	93.0	96.2	98.1	90.1	80.0	83.6	83.1	82.1	80.1	79.8	100.7
Rib roast.....do.....	69.6	104.5	104.7	108.5	110.2	113.1	113.8	106.4	102.8	100.9	98.9	97.7	97.7	97.3	112.1
Hamburger.....do.....	39.3	80.9	80.6	80.4	80.6	81.4	82.3	81.1	79.9	79.0	78.1	77.7	77.5	77.2	111.5
Veal cutlets.....do.....	116.4	126.3	126.7	124.5	122.0	122.0	122.6	122.6	120.7	120.0	120.2	119.9	118.9	119.4	116.0
Pork.....pound.....	101.1	103.0	98.5	95.6	95.2	98.5	96.8	98.6	98.2	97.4	90.9	88.5	84.7	97.3	
Fork chops, center cut.....pound.....	81.4	112.0	113.9	109.7	105.9	109.1	116.9	120.9	117.3	118.1	118.7	116.3	110.4	107.6	
Bacon, sliced.....do.....	67.7	93.2	95.4	88.6	84.4	83.5	84.9	83.3	81.9	80.6	78.0	74.6	74.2	72.8	83.7
Ham, whole.....do.....	61.7	95.6	96.9	95.4	94.3	91.8	92.6	95.1	96.7	96.5	96.6	92.4	91.4	88.9	95.7
Lamb, leg.....do.....	67.2	97.5	99.0	98.2	108.9	110.2	110.4	110.3	102.2	103.5	108.5	103.5	94.9	92.6	111.6
<b>Other meats:</b>															
Frankfurters.....do.....	53.4	88.1	87.8	86.6	86.0	86.2	86.1	85.9	85.2	85.4	85.2	84.9	84.7	84.7	(?)
Luncheon meat.....12-ounce can.....	43.9	90.7	89.4	87.9	86.8	85.9	84.9	83.6	83.6	83.5	83.6	83.6	84.8	84.2	(?)
Poultry, frying chickens.....pound.....	80.4	79.9	75.9	74.7	75.1	76.7	78.7	81.4	84.7	80.7	82.1	81.6	83.3	96.1	
<b>Ready-to-cook.....pound.....</b>		48.0													
<b>Fish:</b>															
Fish, fresh or frozen.....pound.....	108.6	109.3	109.5	108.9	108.3	108.3	108.0	107.6	108.0	107.6	108.0	108.4	108.5	109.2	98.8
Ocean perch, fillet, frozen.....pound.....	42.5	105.4	106.7	107.3	106.7	105.8	105.7	105.6	105.3	104.7	105.1	105.5	104.9	105.3	104.6
Haddock, fillet, frozen.....do.....	45.1														
Salmon, pink.....16-ounce can.....	62.4	129.9	130.2	129.5	129.0	128.6	128.0	126.9	126.5	125.9	125.2	124.3	123.6	122.8	87.9
Tuna fish, chunk.....6-6½-ounce can.....	32.0	93.0	92.9	92.7	92.4	92.2	92.6	92.7	92.9	93.1	93.9	94.9	96.5	98.4	(?)
<b>Dairy products:</b>															
Milk, fresh, grocery.....pint.....	116.2	117.1	117.2	117.2	117.0	116.5	115.3	114.2	113.6	112.0	111.8	110.2	111.3	92.7	
Homogenized, with vitamin D added.....quart.....	23.1														
Milk, fresh, delivered.....pint.....	120.5	121.0	121.4	121.5	121.4	120.9	119.8	119.0	118.6	116.9	116.9	115.3	116.2	94.1	
Homogenized, with vitamin D added.....quart.....	24.6														
Ice cream.....pint.....	29.2	96.6	96.3	96.5	96.3	96.2	95.9	96.0	95.7	95.5	95.2	94.9	95.1	95.0	(?)
Butter.....pound.....	74.1	93.8	93.8	94.0	94.6	94.3	92.9	91.5	91.1	90.9	90.9	90.7	89.4	89.5	89.0
Cheese, American process.....do.....	57.5	109.2	108.9	108.8	108.8	108.5	108.7	108.9	108.5	108.4	108.5	108.2	108.1	95.6	
Milk, evaporated.....14½-ounce can.....	14.3	105.4	105.3	105.3	105.2	105.1	105.1	105.0	104.5	103.9	103.4	101.8	101.8	101.7	91.1
<b>All fruits and vegetables:</b>															
Frozen fruits and vegetables.....pound.....	99.6	99.8	100.3	100.4	101.1	102.5	104.1	104.5	104.7	104.1	103.5	103.6	103.9	(?)	
Strawberries.....10 ounces.....	28.0	86.5	87.5	88.4	88.2	88.0	88.8	89.5	90.4	92.3	93.3	92.6	92.6	92.3	(?)
Orange juice concentrate.....6 ounces.....	18.8	102.4	102.9	104.4	104.8	106.3	108.0	109.8	109.7	109.0	107.0	106.4	106.4	107.6	(?)
Peas, green.....10 ounces.....	19.9	102.0	103.0	103.0	103.3	103.8	104.5	108.2	109.2	110.0	109.5	109.0	108.6	108.1	(?)
Beans, green.....do.....	23.6	98.1	95.9	94.8	94.3	94.2	96.5	95.0	95.2	95.5	96.3	95.8	96.6	96.9	(?)
<b>Fresh fruits and vegetables:</b>															
Apples.....pound.....	15.7	134.6	131.7	126.3	123.5	113.9	111.5	128.0	136.9	157.0	155.0	141.9	129.2	119.0	126.6
Bananas.....do.....	16.3	101.1	105.5	106.8	107.5	107.8	109.1	104.8	103.2	101.2	106.5	105.1	96.1	102.8	103.4
Oranges.....dozen.....	54.6	119.0	119.2	118.1	122.6	130.1	151.0	148.1	139.5	142.7	130.8	118.9	106.4	108.7	104.9
Lemons.....pound.....	19.7	105.9	113.2	113.4	110.3	109.8	108.3	106.6	100.4	102.3	94.1	94.8	96.0	95.9	(?)
Grapefruit.....each.....	10.9	109.1	109.9	113.4	114.6	121.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	109.0	96.6	93.9	(?)
Strawberries.....pint.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	91.2	89.6	111.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(?)
Grapes, seedless.....pound.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	74.5	68.4	75.6	104.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(?)
Watermelons.....do.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	62.4	77.1	99.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(?)
Potatoes.....10 pounds.....	55.0	103.7	106.0	106.3	101.2	99.4	97.6	108.9	146.4	218.6	174.4	150.6	126.3	108.2	98.1
Sweet potatoes.....pound.....	13.7	122.1	121.6	118.2	113.4	105.5	106.9	117.6	136.1	138.4	121.8	112.5	106.9	107.2	98.6
Onions.....do.....	8.4	99.4	102.5	91.5	89.9	84.6	89.2	106.0	159.6	148.2	148.2	107.8	94.2	92.0	91.6
Carrots.....do.....	12.9	101.8	103.0	110.5	109.4	108.3	106.2	110.9	108.8	108.5	107.9	101.8	97.8	102.4	87.7
Lettuce.....head.....	13.6	95.4	117.3	129.1	145.4	167.8	125.4	111.0	102.8	96.9	112.0	111.1	106.4	103.2	95.1
Celery.....pound.....	15.6	107.7	114.9	117.2	101.3	92.0	84.7	86.0	92.8	99.6	99.6	96.6	96.7	90.1	(?)
Cabbage.....do.....	9.6	138.7	125.4	120.4	107.1	97.1	100.3	104.1	107.4	116.3	125.6	115.9	124.3	115.6	97.1
Tomatoes.....dozen.....	32.7	116.2	99.3	113.7	122.8	94.5	74.8	59.2	77.2	106.9	118.8	101.7	101.7	101.1	112.8
Beans, green.....do.....	32.5	153.8	146.9	129.4	130.3	110.9	102.1	86.3	81.4	101.5	134.0	132.3	121.1	126.7	76.9
<b>Canned fruits and vegetables:</b>															
Orange juice.....46-ounce can.....	37.1	118.7	120.1	122.6	124.9	126.4	126.4	124.2	123.4	121.4	118.6	117.5	116.6	114.9	(?)
Peaches.....#2½ can.....	34.6	110.4	110.3	109.7	109.7	109.9	110.1	110.5	111.1	112.1	111.8	111.6	111.3	110.9	85.7
Pineapple.....#2 can.....	34.0	109.9	109.6	109.7	109.8	109.3	109.1	109.0	108.9	109.1	109.1	108.7	108.7	108.3	102.4
Fruit cocktail.....#3 can.....	28.0	100.3	100.1	100.0	100.2	100.7	101.0	101.1	100.9	100.8	100.5	100.6	100.7	100.7	(?)
Corn, cream style.....do.....	17.2	102.2	102.3	102.6	103.6	105.3	106.9	108.4	108.4	108.1	107.8	107.3	106.7	106.8	89.9
Peas, green.....do.....	21.4	101.9	101.7	101.7	101.8	101.5	101.5	101.4	101.8	102.5	102.3	102.5	102.5	102.6	98.0
Tomatoes.....do.....	14.9	103.0	102.8	102.9	103.3	103.9	103.5	103.6	104.2	104.0	104.5	104.3	105.2	104.7	85.6
Baby foods.....4½-ounce can.....	10.0	102.5	102.4	102.7	102.2	102.3	102.2	102.1	101.9	101.8	101.4	100.5			(?)
<b>Dried fruits and vegetables:</b>															
Prunes.....pound.....	34.4	142.3	142.9	143.1	143.6	145.0	147.5	149.9	149.7	149.5	148.6	148.1	147.6	146.7	104.8
Dried beans.....pound.....	16.0	84.2	84.5	84.5	85.1	85.6	85.7	85.3	85.5	85.5	85.3	85.2	85.3	85.7	85.7



TABLE D-5: Consumer Price Index—Average retail prices and indexes of selected foods—Continued

Commodity	Average price, Mar. 1957	Indexes (1947-49=100) (unless otherwise specified)													
		Mar. 1957	Feb. 1957	Jan. 1957	Dec. 1956	Nov. 1956	Oct. 1956	Sept. 1956	Aug. 1956	July 1956	June 1956	May 1956	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	June 1955
Other foods at home:															
Partially prepared foods:	Unit	Cents													
Soup, tomato <sup>1</sup>	11-ounce can.	12.4	99.1	98.9	98.2	97.8	97.5	97.3	97.7	99.0	98.7	98.6	98.5	98.6	(?)
Beans with pork <sup>1</sup>	16-ounce can.	14.6	103.1	104.1	104.0	103.2	102.4	102.8	103.2	103.2	103.4	103.3	102.5	102.2	(?)
Condiments and sauces:															
Pickles, sweet <sup>1</sup>	7½ ounces.	27.2	99.8	100.2	99.3	99.0	98.5	98.6	99.4	99.0	98.5	98.4	98.7	98.8	98.6
Catsup, tomato <sup>1</sup>	14 ounces.	23.3	102.5	102.5	102.4	102.4	102.3	102.1	102.4	102.2	102.0	101.9	101.5	101.4	(?)
Beverages:															
Coffee	1-pound can.	106.3	197.7	199.7	201.0	201.8	203.7	203.7	202.1	196.9	195.8	180.1	185.9	185.4	144.6
Tea bags <sup>1</sup>	package of 16.	23.6	122.6	122.4	122.2	121.9	121.1	120.9	121.0	121.0	120.8	120.7	120.8	121.1	120.7
Cola drink <sup>1</sup>	carton, 36 ounces.	33.7	116.5	116.3	115.0	114.3	114.2	113.9	113.8	113.6	112.7	112.4	112.3	111.6	(?)
Fats and oils:															
Shortening, hydrogenated	5-pound can.	100.4	95.3	95.4	94.1	92.6	92.2	92.2	92.4	93.3	93.6	94.2	92.4	89.5	78.5
Margarine, colored	1-pound.	30.6	80.3	80.0	79.0	77.3	76.6	76.2	76.4	76.4	76.2	76.2	76.5	75.6	77.9
Lard	do.	22.9	84.7	84.5	81.9	79.2	76.9	75.9	74.4	73.6	72.9	73.5	73.2	69.8	64.8
Salad dressing	1-pint.	37.1	99.0	97.7	97.0	96.4	95.6	94.6	94.8	95.4	95.5	94.9	94.1	93.1	92.5
Peanut butter <sup>1</sup>	1-pound.	53.4	109.4	109.6	109.7	109.9	109.9	110.0	109.9	109.9	110.1	109.8	109.7	109.7	110.1
Sugar and sweets:															
Sugar	5 pounds.	54.8	112.4	112.1	111.5	110.9	110.6	110.3	109.9	109.7	109.6	109.3	109.0	109.0	98.6
Corn syrup <sup>1</sup>	24 ounces.	24.7	105.5	105.3	104.5	103.7	103.4	103.1	102.5	101.5	100.9	100.6	100.5	100.5	98.6
Grape jelly <sup>1</sup>	12 ounces.	27.2	114.4	113.6	113.2	113.4	113.8	113.4	112.2	111.6	111.6	110.7	110.8	110.5	(?)
Chocolate bar <sup>1</sup>	1 ounce.	4.5	100.3	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.9	100.0
Eggs, grade A, large	dozen.	50.5	72.4	70.9	77.0	83.8	87.7	90.7	80.9	86.5	83.4	80.8	82.2	83.5	72.9
Miscellaneous foods:															
Gelatin, flavored <sup>1</sup>	3-4 ounces.	8.7	102.3	102.6	102.4	101.3	100.6	99.0	98.8	99.4	99.3	99.2	99.0	98.1	98.9

\*Priced only in season.

<sup>1</sup> December 1952=100.<sup>2</sup> Not available.<sup>3</sup> May 1953=100.<sup>4</sup> January 1953=100.

\* July 1953=100.

<sup>5</sup> April 1953=100.<sup>6</sup> June 1953=100.<sup>7</sup> Vegetable soup priced from December 1952 through July 1956; tomato soup substituted August 1956.

† Revised.

NOTE.—The United States average retail food prices and indexes appearing in table D-5 are based on prices collected monthly in 46 cities for use in the calculation of the food component of the Consumer Price Index. Average retail food prices for each of 20 large cities are published

monthly and are available upon request. Prices for the 26 medium-size and small cities are not published on an individual city basis. Item indexes for the period December 1952 through April 1955, which were not published in the Monthly Labor Review, are available upon request.

TABLE D-6: Indexes of wholesale prices,<sup>1</sup> by major groups

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All commodities	Farm products	Processed foods	All commodities other than farm and food	Textile products and apparel	Hides, skins, leather, and leather products	Fuel, power, and lighting materials	Chemicals and allied products	Rubber and rubber products	Lumber and wood products	Pulp, paper, and allied products	Metals and metal products	Machinery and motive products	Furniture and other household durables	Nonmetallic minerals—structural	Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages	Miscellaneous products
1947.....	96.4	100.0	98.2	95.3	100.1	101.0	90.9	101.4	99.0	93.7	98.6	91.3	92.5	95.6	93.9	97.2	100.8
1948.....	104.4	107.3	106.1	103.4	104.4	102.1	107.1	103.8	102.1	107.2	102.9	103.9	100.9	101.4	101.7	100.5	103.1
1949.....	96.2	92.8	95.7	101.3	95.5	96.9	101.9	94.8	98.9	99.2	98.5	104.8	100.6	103.1	104.4	102.3	96.1
1950.....	103.1	97.5	99.8	108.0	98.2	104.6	103.0	96.3	120.5	113.9	108.9	110.3	110.9	105.3	105.3	103.5	96.6
1951.....	114.8	113.4	111.4	115.9	116.6	120.3	106.7	110.0	148.0	123.9	119.6	122.8	119.0	114.1	113.6	109.4	104.9
1952.....	111.6	107.0	108.8	113.2	99.8	97.2	106.6	104.5	134.0	126.3	116.5	123.0	121.5	112.0	113.6	111.8	108.3
1953.....	110.1	97.0	104.6	114.0	97.3	98.5	109.5	105.7	125.0	120.2	116.1	126.9	123.0	114.2	118.2	115.7	97.8
1954.....	110.3	95.6	105.3	114.8	95.2	94.2	108.1	107.0	126.9	118.0	116.3	128.0	124.6	114.8	120.9	120.6	102.5
1955.....	110.7	89.6	101.7	117.0	95.3	93.8	107.9	106.6	143.8	123.6	110.3	136.6	128.4	115.9	124.2	121.6	92.0
1956.....	114.3	88.4	101.7	122.2	95.3	99.3	111.2	107.2	145.8	125.4	127.2	148.4	137.8	119.1	129.6	122.3	91.0
1953:																	
January.....	109.9	99.6	105.5	113.1	98.8	97.3	107.8	103.6	127.3	126.5	115.8	124.0	121.5	112.7	114.6	111.9	103.0
February.....	109.6	97.9	105.2	113.1	98.5	98.0	108.1	103.6	126.2	121.1	115.3	124.6	121.6	112.9	114.6	111.9	101.2
March.....	110.0	99.8	104.1	113.4	97.5	98.1	108.4	104.2	125.7	121.7	115.1	125.5	121.8	113.1	115.1	114.8	101.7
April.....	108.4	97.3	103.2	113.2	97.4	97.9	107.4	105.5	124.8	122.2	115.3	125.0	122.0	113.9	116.9	114.8	98.5
May.....	109.9	97.8	104.3	113.6	97.4	103.4	107.1	105.5	125.4	121.8	115.4	125.7	122.4	114.1	117.2	114.8	99.7
June.....	106.5	95.4	103.3	113.9	97.4	101.0	108.3	105.6	125.0	121.5	115.8	125.9	122.9	114.3	118.1	114.9	95.8
July.....	110.9	97.9	105.5	114.8	97.5	100.0	111.1	106.2	124.6	121.1	115.8	129.3	123.4	114.7	119.4	115.6	95.3
August.....	110.6	96.4	104.8	114.9	97.5	99.9	111.0	106.2	123.5	120.4	116.2	129.4	123.7	114.8	119.6	115.6	94.4
September.....	111.0	98.1	106.6	114.7	96.9	99.7	110.9	106.7	124.0	119.2	116.9	128.5	124.0	114.9	120.7	116.2	94.7
October.....	110.2	95.3	104.7	114.6	98.5	97.1	111.2	108.7	124.2	118.1	117.5	127.9	124.1	114.8	120.7	118.1	94.4
November.....	109.8	93.7	103.8	114.5	96.2	97.1	111.2	107.2	124.3	117.3	117.3	127.9	124.2	114.9	120.8	118.1	93.2
December.....	110.1	94.4	103.3	114.6	95.8	95.6	111.1	107.1	124.8	117.4	117.1	127.5	124.3	115.0	120.8	118.1	100.1
1954:																	
January.....	110.9	97.8	106.2	114.6	96.1	95.3	110.8	107.2	124.8	117.0	117.0	127.2	124.4	115.2	120.9	118.2	101.1
February.....	110.5	97.7	104.8	114.4	95.3	94.9	110.5	107.5	124.6	116.8	117.1	126.2	124.5	115.1	121.0	118.0	102.8
March.....	110.5	98.4	105.3	114.2	95.0	94.7	109.2	107.4	124.9	116.7	116.6	126.3	124.5	115.0	121.0	117.9	104.9
April.....	111.0	99.4	105.9	114.5	94.7	94.6	108.6	107.2	125.0	116.2	116.3	126.8	124.4	115.6	120.8	121.5	110.3
May.....	110.9	97.9	104.8	114.5	94.8	96.0	108.2	107.1	125.1	116.1	115.8	127.1	124.4	115.5	119.3	121.4	109.2
June.....	110.0	94.8	105.0	114.2	94.9	95.6	107.8	106.8	126.1	116.3	115.8	127.1	124.3	115.4	119.1	121.4	105.1
July.....	110.4	96.2	106.5	114.3	95.1	94.9	106.2	106.7	126.8	119.1	116.2	128.0	124.2	115.3	120.4	121.4	103.9
August.....	110.5	95.8	106.4	114.4	95.3	94.0	106.9	106.8	126.4	119.1	116.3	128.6	124.3	115.3	120.5	121.5	102.3
September.....	110.0	93.6	105.5	114.4	95.3	93.0	106.9	106.8	126.9	119.3	116.3	129.1	124.4	115.3	121.7	121.8	99.1
October.....	109.7	93.1	103.7	114.5	95.4	92.4	106.9	106.9	128.5	119.8	116.3	129.7	124.3	115.6	121.9	121.5	96.7
November.....	110.0	93.2	103.8	114.8	95.2	92.4	107.4	107.0	131.4	119.9	116.0	129.9	125.3	115.6	121.8	121.4	97.0
December.....	109.5	89.9	103.5	114.9	95.2	91.8	107.5	107.0	132.0	120.0	115.9	129.8	125.7	115.7	121.8	121.4	98.0
1955:																	
January.....	110.1	92.5	103.8	115.2	95.2	91.9	108.5	107.1	136.8	120.3	116.3	130.1	125.8	115.5	122.0	121.4	97.0
February.....	110.4	93.1	103.2	115.7	95.2	92.3	108.7	107.1	140.6	121.2	116.6	131.5	126.1	115.4	121.8	121.6	97.1
March.....	110.0	92.1	101.6	115.6	95.3	92.2	108.5	106.8	138.0	121.4	116.8	131.9	126.1	115.1	121.9	121.6	95.6
April.....	110.5	94.2	102.5	115.7	95.0	93.2	107.4	107.1	138.3	122.4	117.4	132.9	126.3	115.1	122.3	121.6	94.0
May.....	109.9	91.2	102.1	115.5	95.0	92.9	107.0	106.8	138.0	123.5	117.7	132.5	126.7	115.1	123.2	121.6	91.3
June.....	110.3	91.8	103.9	115.6	95.2	92.9	106.8	106.8	140.3	123.7	118.3	132.6	127.1	115.2	123.7	121.6	89.1
July.....	110.5	89.5	103.1	116.5	95.3	93.7	106.4	106.0	143.4	124.1	119.0	136.7	127.5	115.5	125.3	121.6	90.8
August.....	110.9	88.1	101.9	117.5	95.3	93.8	107.2	105.9	148.7	125.1	119.7	139.5	128.5	116.0	126.1	121.7	89.8
September.....	111.7	89.3	101.5	118.5	95.4	94.0	108.0	106.0	151.7	125.7	120.5	141.9	130.0	116.4	126.4	121.7	90.3
October.....	111.6	86.8	100.2	119.0	95.4	95.3	108.0	106.5	147.8	125.4	122.8	142.4	131.4	116.9	126.8	121.7	91.5
November.....	111.2	84.1	98.8	119.4	95.6	96.4	108.6	106.6	150.6	125.0	123.2	142.9	132.5	117.2	125.2	121.7	88.0
December.....	111.3	82.9	98.2	119.8	95.6	96.7	109.3	106.6	151.0	125.1	123.6	143.9	133.0	117.3	125.4	121.7	88.8
1956:																	
January.....	111.9	84.1	98.3	120.4	95.7	96.7	111.0	106.3	148.4	126.3	124.8	145.1	133.3	118.0	127.0	121.7	89.6
February.....	112.4	86.0	99.0	120.6	96.0	97.1	111.2	106.4	147.1	126.7	125.4	145.1	133.9	118.2	127.1	121.7	88.7
March.....	112.8	86.6	99.2	121.0	95.9	97.7	110.9	106.5	146.2	128.0	126.8	146.5	134.7	118.1	127.9	121.7	88.2
April.....	113.6	88.0	100.4	121.6	95.1	100.6	110.6	106.9	145.0	128.5	127.4	147.7	135.7	118.0	128.6	121.7	92.1
May.....	114.4	90.9	102.4	121.7	94.9	100.0	110.8	106.9	143.5	128.0	127.3	146.8	136.5	118.0	128.6	121.6	96.1
June.....	114.2	91.2	102.3	121.5	94.9	100.2	110.5	107.1	142.8	127.3	127.4	145.8	136.8	118.1	128.9	121.6	92.9
July.....	114.0	90.0	102.2	121.4	94.9	100.1	110.7	107.3	143.3	126.6	127.7	144.9	136.9	118.3	130.6	121.7	91.3
August.....	114.7	89.1	102.6	122.5	94.8	100.0	110.9	107.3	146.9	125.2	127.9	150.2	137.7	119.1	130.8	122.5	91.1
September.....	115.5	90.1	104.0	123.1	94.8	100.2	111.1	107.1	145.7	123.6	127.9	151.9	139.7	119.7	131.1	122.8	89.9
October.....	115.6	88.4	103.6	123.6	95.2	99.7	111.7	107.7	145.8	122.0	128.1	152.2	141.1	121.0	131.5	129.1	89.2
November.....	115.9	87.9	103.6	124.2	95.4	99.8	111.2	108.2	146.9	121.5	127.8	152.1	143.4	121.1	131.2	123.5	91.2
December.....	116.3	88.9	103.1	124.7	95.6	99.2	114.0	108.3	147.9	121.0	128.0	152.3	143.6	121.2	131.3	123.6	91.7
1957:																	
January.....	116.9	89.3	104.3	125.2	95.8	98.4	116.3	108.7	145.0	121.3	128.6	152.2	143.9	121.9	132.0	124.0	93.2
February.....	117.0	88.3	*103.9	125.5	95.7	98.0	119.6	108.8	*143.9	120.7	128.5	*151.4	*144.5	*121.9	*132.7	124.1	92.4
March.....	116.9	88.8	103.7	125.4	95.4	98.3	119.4	108.8	*144.3	120.1	128.7	151.0	144.6	121.8	133.2	124.1	92.0

<sup>1</sup> For a description of the Wholesale Price Index, see BLS Bull. 1168, Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, Ch. 10. Historical tabulations of indexes of wholesale prices are available upon request.

\* Preliminary.  
• Revised.

TABLE D-7: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities<sup>1</sup>

[1947-40=100]

Commodity group	Mar. 1957 <sup>2</sup>	Feb. 1957	Jan. 1957	Dec. 1956	Nov. 1956	Oct. 1956	Sept. 1956	Aug. 1956	July 1956	June 1956	May 1956	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	June 1956
All commodities	116.9	117.0	116.9	116.3	115.9	115.6	115.5	114.7	114.0	114.2	114.4	113.6	112.8	100.2
Farm products	88.8	88.8	89.3	88.9	87.9	88.4	90.1	89.1	90.0	91.2	90.9	88.0	86.6	94.5
Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables	94.1	96.1	100.7	102.6	104.3	97.6	95.3	94.8	111.8	120.2	111.8	101.8	106.5	89.8
Grains	87.5	87.0	89.5	88.8	87.9	84.0	90.7	88.8	88.4	85.9	90.5	89.5	84.5	89.6
Livestock and live poultry	76.6	75.0	73.9	71.7	68.6	73.0	75.7	76.0	72.9	74.8	74.4	70.8	67.5	99.8
Plant and animal fibers	104.0	102.9	102.9	101.3	100.8	100.0	98.4	98.2	104.3	106.1	105.9	105.8	105.5	107.3
Fluid milk	95.6	97.5	98.1	99.0	98.8	97.2	96.1	95.1	94.4	92.7	92.7	89.9	90.5	81.6
Eggs	63.8	66.3	65.7	74.3	79.3	87.4	91.2	77.7	82.1	78.7	80.2	79.9	85.0	70.6
Hay, haysseeds, and oil seeds	85.1	84.7	86.6	85.4	84.0	78.6	76.5	80.1	80.6	87.5	90.1	87.2	82.5	87.6
Other farm products	146.0	148.2	148.8	147.9	147.4	149.9	152.9	151.1	149.2	147.1	144.4	143.4	143.7	122.4
Processed foods	103.7	*103.9	104.3	103.1	103.6	103.6	104.0	102.6	102.2	102.3	102.4	100.4	99.2	96.8
Cereal and bakery products	116.7	115.9	115.8	115.4	115.8	115.3	114.5	114.5	115.3	115.5	115.5	115.4	115.4	96.5
Meats, poultry, and fish	84.6	83.9	84.8	81.5	82.7	85.7	89.3	85.1	83.7	83.1	82.1	79.3	74.6	102.4
Dairy products and ice cream	111.3	112.5	112.5	112.6	113.6	110.9	109.7	108.9	108.0	107.9	107.9	105.9	106.1	90.0
Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables	105.9	105.9	105.6	105.6	106.4	106.4	107.3	109.3	109.7	109.3	109.3	109.0	108.6	98.0
Sugar and confectionery	112.3	112.0	113.1	112.3	111.8	110.8	110.0	109.8	110.0	109.5	109.5	105.3	109.6	94.7
Packaged beverage materials	190.9	*194.5	196.3	196.3	201.6	201.5	196.1	196.1	191.0	191.0	187.4	187.4	192.8	136.9
Animal fats and oils	78.9	83.4	84.3	84.5	74.4	75.5	72.7	72.2	65.5	66.2	71.9	67.9	63.1	63.9
Crude vegetable oils	67.7	71.7	73.8	72.0	70.4	65.9	59.4	60.3	65.1	70.8	78.6	77.2	74.1	67.9
Refined vegetable oils	78.2	78.5	78.5	73.9	74.4	70.2	66.0	67.5	67.5	75.5	81.9	80.0	80.4	67.4
Vegetable oil end products	89.2	90.2	89.6	89.4	86.2	83.7	83.3	85.4	87.5	88.4	92.3	85.7	84.8	79.2
Other processed foods	95.1	95.7	95.0	95.7	95.7	95.3	95.9	96.1	97.1	97.4	97.5	97.8	97.4	106.6
All commodities other than farm and foods	125.4	125.5	125.2	124.7	124.2	123.6	123.1	122.5	121.4	121.5	121.7	121.6	121.0	102.2
Textile products and apparel	95.4	95.7	95.8	95.6	95.4	95.3	94.8	94.8	94.9	94.9	94.9	95.1	95.9	93.3
Cotton products	91.2	91.9	92.3	92.7	92.8	92.7	91.5	91.9	92.3	92.7	93.1	93.7	94.1	90.0
Wool products	109.0	109.5	109.1	107.7	106.1	104.8	103.9	103.4	103.1	102.9	102.9	102.5	102.1	105.3
Manmade fiber textile products	81.7	82.0	82.1	80.5	80.3	80.9	80.4	80.3	80.3	80.3	80.3	80.6	84.5	91.3
Silk products	123.0	123.2	122.8	122.8	122.7	123.6	120.1	121.0	122.0	124.7	125.0	121.0	119.8	88.8
Apparel	99.6	99.6	99.7	96.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.4	99.5	99.7	92.7
Other textile products	76.1	75.9	76.8	78.7	76.2	75.3	74.7	72.2	70.5	70.0	70.3	71.1	72.0	96.3
Hides, skins, leather, and leather products	98.3	98.0	98.4	99.2	99.8	99.7	100.2	100.0	100.1	100.2	100.0	100.6	97.7	99.1
Hides and skins	51.0	50.1	52.1	53.8	59.0	57.8	63.3	60.4	61.2	59.0	61.9	58.3	58.3	94.3
Leather	88.6	87.8	88.2	90.9	90.6	90.8	90.9	91.6	91.7	92.9	94.6	90.9	96.2	96.2
Footwear	120.9	120.8	120.5	120.8	120.8	120.7	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.0	119.9	116.5	102.7
Other leather products	97.5	*97.4	97.9	98.3	98.6	98.6	98.5	98.9	98.8	99.1	99.2	98.9	98.3	95.2
Fuel, power, and lighting materials	119.4	119.6	117.3	114.0	111.2	111.7	111.1	110.9	110.7	110.5	110.8	110.6	110.9	102.4
Coal	123.6	124.0	124.1	123.5	122.0	121.0	114.4	113.8	112.9	112.3	111.9	111.7	110.1	104.8
Coke	161.9	162.2	159.1	156.3	156.3	156.3	152.9	145.4	145.4	145.4	145.4	145.4	145.4	115.6
Gas	122.3	*122.3	119.9	119.9	111.1	111.1	110.3	109.4	109.7	111.3	115.4	115.2	122.7	94.8
Electricity	94.3	*94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.9	94.9	93.8	93.8	93.2	93.2	94.3	108.3
Petroleum and products	130.7	131.0	129.9	129.9	117.5	118.3	118.4	118.3	118.8	118.3	117.5	117.5	116.8	103.1
Chemicals and allied products	108.8	108.8	108.7	108.3	108.2	107.7	107.1	107.3	107.3	107.1	106.9	106.9	106.5	92.1
Industrial chemicals	122.9	123.2	123.5	122.5	122.6	122.6	121.9	122.1	122.1	121.1	120.8	120.9	120.0	96.3
Prepared paint	124.1	124.1	124.1	124.1	123.6	122.4	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	98.0
Paint materials	100.1	100.6	99.0	99.5	98.4	96.8	97.9	98.3	98.6	99.4	101.2	101.6	101.4	86.8
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	93.2	*93.1	92.6	92.5	92.3	91.9	91.9	92.2	92.2	92.1	92.1	91.9	91.9	91.3
Fats and oils, inedible	58.0	58.0	58.7	59.4	57.8	55.8	55.4	53.8	53.7	55.1	60.3	58.1	55.0	48.8
Mixed fertilizer	108.6	*109.3	110.2	109.3	109.6	109.5	109.6	109.7	108.5	107.9	107.9	108.1	107.9	101.2
Fertilizer materials	106.8	105.9	105.0	105.7	105.7	104.1	104.5	106.0	105.7	108.7	109.1	112.4	112.8	98.5
Other chemicals and allied products	105.2	*105.1	104.5	104.4	104.2	103.6	103.4	103.8	103.8	103.8	102.4	102.4	102.3	91.1
Rubber and rubber products	144.3	*143.9	145.0	147.9	146.9	145.8	145.7	146.9	143.3	142.8	143.5	144.0	146.2	109.5
Crude rubber	142.0	140.2	145.4	151.1	147.0	141.9	142.2	149.9	143.9	137.5	139.5	144.2	149.4	129.0
Tires and tubes	149.0	*149.0	148.8	153.4	153.4	153.4	153.4	149.3	149.3	151.8	151.8	151.8	151.8	106.1
Other rubber products	140.0	140.0	140.0	139.7	139.5	139.5	139.1	138.0	138.0	136.0	136.7	137.9	137.9	103.6
Lumber and wood products	120.1	120.7	121.3	121.0	121.5	122.0	123.6	125.2	126.6	127.3	128.0	128.5	128.0	112.4
Lumber	121.1	*121.9	122.6	122.5	123.1	123.6	125.2	127.1	128.5	129.6	130.4	130.9	129.9	113.5
Millwork	128.7	128.7	128.7	128.5	128.5	128.6	128.2	129.5	129.7	129.5	129.5	129.5	129.5	110.9
Plywood	96.2	96.4	97.1	94.6	94.8	96.1	96.2	99.2	103.3	101.0	102.7	106.9	107.5	101.7
Pulp, paper, and allied products	128.7	128.5	128.6	128.0	127.8	128.1	127.9	127.9	127.7	127.4	127.3	127.4	126.8	95.9
Woodpulp	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	90.6
Wastepaper	75.4	76.4	77.3	78.3	77.3	92.5	97.5	112.1	112.4	114.3	116.4	127.4	142.6	79.0
Paper	140.1	139.2	139.2	139.2	139.2	139.1	138.9	138.2	138.2	137.0	136.2	136.2	136.2	103.3
Paperboard	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	103.3
Converted paper and paperboard products	125.6	125.5	125.6	124.5	124.3	124.3	123.8	123.7	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2	122.7	93.2
Building paper and board	141.1	141.1	141.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	133.3	106.3
Metals and metal products	151.0	*151.4	152.2	152.3	152.1	152.2	151.9	150.2	144.9	145.8	146.8	147.7	146.5	108.8
Iron and steel	163.8	*163.9	164.3	163.3	162.5	161.1	161.5	159.4	149.9	149.5	150.8	151.0	149.4	113.1
Nonferrous metals	143.4	*145.4	148.7	149.6	149.7	154.1	154.8	155.4	152.5	158.0	160.0	163.2	162.0	101.8
Metal containers	148.0	*147.4	147.5	147.5	147.5	143.4	143.4	141.9	141.2	141.2	141.2	137.9	137.6	109.0
Hardware	162.2	162.0	161.5	160.2	160.1	159.8	158.8	158.2	155.2	154.7	154.0	153.9	152.8	111.1
Plumbing equipment	132.0	133.4	133.4	133.9	133.9	133.9	133.9	134.1	134.1	134.1	135.0	133.9	133.1	103.2
Heating equipment	122.5	*122.8	122.3	122.1	122.0	121.9	121.0	119.1	117.9	117.4	117.3	117.3	117.1	102.0
Fabricated structural metal products	133.4	133.3	133.7	137.5	137.5	137.1	137.1	134.2	129.7	129.4	129.4	131.6	129.8	100.1
Fabricated nonstructural metal products	143.0	142.0	141.6	141.2	141.2	141.2	136.9	133.5	132.5	132.5	132.6	132.6	132.7	113.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D-7: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities<sup>1</sup>—Continued

(1947-49=100)

Commodity group	Mar. 1957 <sup>2</sup>	Feb. 1957	Jan. 1957	Dec. 1956	Nov. 1956	Oct. 1956	Sept. 1956	Aug. 1956	July 1956	June 1956	May 1956	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	June 1956
Machinery and motive products.....	144.6	*144.5	143.9	143.6	143.4	141.1	139.7	137.7	136.9	136.8	136.5	135.7	134.7	106.3
Agricultural machinery and equipment.....	132.2	*132.1	131.8	131.2	130.8	129.5	127.4	126.9	126.8	126.6	126.5	126.1	126.1	108.3
Construction machinery and equipment.....	156.6	156.3	156.2	155.9	155.5	154.7	151.5	149.4	147.8	146.8	146.6	144.8	143.5	108.1
Metalworking machinery and equipment.....	163.9	*163.8	163.4	163.3	163.0	161.4	159.6	157.1	155.2	155.2	154.5	153.8	151.9	108.8
General purpose machinery and equipment.....	155.8	155.8	155.5	154.6	154.0	153.0	151.6	149.1	146.4	145.6	146.0	144.0	142.6	107.0
Miscellaneous machinery.....	143.3	*143.0	142.5	142.2	142.0	140.4	138.9	137.2	136.6	135.5	135.2	134.3	134.0	105.0
Electrical machinery and equipment.....	147.3	147.1	146.0	145.4	145.2	143.2	142.0	138.0	137.4	137.6	137.0	135.6	133.6	102.1
Motor vehicles.....	134.6	*134.6	134.3	134.3	134.2	130.8	129.4	129.1	129.1	129.1	129.1	129.1	129.0	106.7
Furniture and other household durables.....	121.8	*121.9	121.9	121.2	121.1	121.0	119.7	119.1	118.3	118.1	118.0	118.0	118.1	103.1
Household furniture.....	122.0	122.0	122.0	121.2	121.2	120.8	120.4	119.5	119.2	118.1	118.0	117.8	117.5	101.8
Commercial furniture.....	146.9	146.9	146.9	146.9	146.9	146.8	146.8	145.9	138.8	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.3	106.2
Floor covering.....	134.3	*134.3	135.1	131.9	131.9	131.8	131.9	131.6	131.4	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	100.1
Household appliances.....	106.7	106.8	106.5	105.9	106.5	106.5	105.5	105.0	104.4	105.1	105.0	105.2	105.3	100.1
Television, radio receivers, and phonographs.....	93.1	93.5	93.5	93.3	93.5	93.5	93.7	93.2	92.9	92.4	92.6	92.8	93.3	(4)
Other household durable goods.....	147.0	147.0	146.8	146.7	145.0	145.0	140.2	139.7	139.3	139.3	139.2	139.1	139.2	106.8
Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	133.2	*132.7	132.0	131.3	131.2	131.5	131.1	130.8	130.6	128.9	128.6	128.6	127.9	105.4
Flat glass.....	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.0	131.8	131.1	131.1	131.1	105.6
Concrete ingredients.....	135.1	134.8	134.6	131.7	131.6	131.6	130.7	130.7	130.6	130.4	130.1	130.0	130.0	105.7
Concrete products.....	125.7	125.6	125.6	125.3	125.3	125.0	124.8	123.4	123.0	121.9	121.7	121.7	121.1	104.5
Structural clay products.....	150.8	150.7	150.6	150.5	150.3	150.1	150.1	150.1	149.3	146.5	146.1	146.0	145.9	110.5
Gypsum products.....	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	102.3
Prepared asphalt roofing.....	118.2	115.3	111.2	114.4	114.4	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.9	111.9	111.9	111.9	108.5	98.9
Other nonmetallic minerals.....	127.5	126.0	124.3	124.3	124.3	124.3	123.6	123.8	123.8	123.1	122.8	123.4	122.3	105.7
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages.....	124.1	124.1	124.0	123.6	123.5	123.1	122.8	122.5	121.7	121.6	121.6	121.7	121.7	101.4
Cigarettes.....	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	102.8
Cigars.....	105.1	105.1	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	100.6
Other tobacco manufactures.....	126.0	126.0	126.0	126.0	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	103.3
Alcoholic beverages.....	119.0	119.0	119.0	118.1	118.1	117.2	116.9	116.2	114.6	114.6	114.6	114.7	114.7	100.9
Nonalcoholic beverages.....	149.0	148.7	148.7	148.7	148.7	148.7	148.4	148.4	148.4	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	100.8
Miscellaneous products.....	92.0	92.4	93.2	91.7	91.2	89.2	89.9	91.1	91.3	92.9	96.1	92.1	88.2	96.9
Toys, sporting goods, small arms, and ammunition.....	117.5	117.5	117.5	116.9	116.8	116.7	116.6	116.3	115.7	115.8	115.8	115.8	115.7	104.8
Manufactured animal feeds.....	72.0	72.8	74.4	72.6	71.9	68.2	69.6	72.1	72.8	75.9	81.8	74.4	67.2	93.7
Notions and accessories.....	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.6	96.5	96.5	96.5	95.8	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.4	93.9	88.7
Jewelry, watches, and photographic equipment.....	107.6	107.7	107.5	105.4	105.2	105.2	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.8	105.0	105.0	104.8	96.6
Other miscellaneous products.....	126.5	126.3	126.1	125.4	125.1	124.7	124.8	124.7	124.4	123.2	123.1	123.1	123.1	105.4

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 to table D-6.<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.<sup>3</sup> Not available.<sup>4</sup> Revised.



TABLE D-8: Indexes of wholesale prices, by economic sectors<sup>1</sup>

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1957			1956										1950
	Mar. <sup>2</sup>	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	June
All commodities.....	116.9	117.0	116.9	116.3	115.9	115.6	115.5	114.7	114.0	114.2	114.4	113.6	112.8	100.2
Crude materials for further processing.....	96.8	*96.7	97.4	96.6	94.9	95.0	96.7	96.4	95.0	95.7	96.6	95.4	93.4	99.5
Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	86.5	85.9	86.3	85.0	83.4	84.4	87.2	86.8	83.4	86.2	86.4	83.4	80.8	95.8
Crude nonfood materials except fuel.....	113.4	114.2	115.8	115.9	114.3	112.6	113.1	113.1	111.5	111.9	114.3	116.6	115.5	106.2
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for manufacturing.....	112.5	113.3	115.1	115.5	113.7	111.9	112.5	112.5	110.8	111.2	113.8	116.3	115.2	106.3
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for construction.....	135.1	134.8	134.6	131.7	131.6	131.6	130.7	130.7	130.6	130.4	130.1	130.0	130.0	105.7
Crude fuel.....	121.4	*121.7	120.8	120.4	116.5	116.0	111.5	110.9	110.4	110.6	111.9	112.6	113.1	102.8
Crude fuel for manufacturing.....	121.0	*121.3	120.4	120.0	116.3	115.8	111.3	110.7	110.2	110.5	111.7	112.3	112.6	102.8
Crude fuel for nonmanufacturing industry.....	122.0	*122.3	121.4	121.0	116.8	116.2	111.8	111.1	110.7	110.9	112.3	112.9	113.9	102.9
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	124.0	*125.1	124.8	124.2	123.8	123.6	123.0	122.6	121.3	121.7	122.2	121.7	121.0	101.1
Intermediate materials and components for manufacturing.....	126.3	*126.5	126.4	125.9	125.7	125.6	124.8	124.2	122.6	123.1	123.4	123.1	122.6	100.3
Intermediate materials for food manufacturing.....	99.6	100.4	101.1	100.1	99.8	98.3	97.0	96.7	97.3	98.7	100.5	98.1	98.1	90.4
Intermediate materials for nondurable manufacturing.....	105.3	*105.5	105.4	105.0	104.8	104.7	104.0	104.0	104.1	104.0	104.2	104.3	104.3	94.2
Intermediate materials for durable manufacturing.....	152.5	*152.6	152.1	151.1	151.1	151.9	151.7	150.6	146.1	147.1	147.3	147.4	146.8	110.2
Components for manufacturing.....	147.5	147.4	147.5	147.9	147.9	146.7	145.2	143.3	142.0	142.3	142.3	141.1	139.3	104.0
Materials and components for construction.....	132.7	*132.8	132.8	133.0	133.1	133.4	133.2	132.8	131.4	131.5	131.8	132.3	131.3	106.7
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	114.7	*114.7	112.2	109.9	106.4	107.1	107.3	107.1	106.5	106.2	106.1	105.8	106.0	99.5
Processed fuels and lubricants for manufacturing.....	112.6	112.7	110.4	108.5	105.4	105.9	106.0	105.7	104.9	104.6	104.5	104.4	104.8	98.4
Processed fuels and lubricants for nonmanufacturing industry.....	118.2	*118.2	115.2	112.3	108.3	109.2	109.5	109.5	109.4	108.9	108.8	108.3	108.1	101.5
Containers, nonreturnable.....	132.9	132.7	133.0	132.6	132.3	131.1	129.3	128.5	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.1	126.8	99.6
Supplies.....	113.3	113.4	113.8	113.0	112.7	111.3	111.0	111.3	111.1	112.0	113.6	111.8	109.4	99.1
Supplies for manufacturing.....	135.9	135.9	135.4	135.3	135.3	135.1	133.6	132.7	132.2	132.1	132.0	132.4	132.1	105.4
Supplies for nonmanufacturing industry.....	103.1	103.3	104.0	102.9	102.5	100.5	100.7	101.7	101.6	103.0	105.5	102.5	99.2	95.4
Manufactured animal feeds.....	73.1	73.7	75.7	73.6	72.6	68.3	69.5	72.4	73.3	77.0	82.3	75.7	68.2	83.4
Other supplies.....	120.4	120.4	120.4	120.0	119.9	119.3	118.9	118.7	117.9	118.0	118.1	118.0	117.3	98.0
Finished goods (goods to users, including raw foods and fuels).....	116.8	*117.0	116.7	116.2	116.2	115.6	115.3	114.1	114.0	114.0	113.6	112.7	112.3	99.7
Consumer finished goods.....	109.9	110.2	109.9	109.3	109.4	109.1	109.1	108.1	108.3	108.2	108.0	107.0	106.8	98.0
Consumer foods.....	101.3	101.8	102.3	101.8	102.7	103.0	103.7	101.4	102.1	102.2	101.5	99.1	98.4	95.7
Consumer crude foods.....	86.3	88.7	91.0	94.6	97.2	96.5	96.7	91.5	90.3	100.3	97.6	92.1	96.8	81.9
Consumer processed foods.....	104.1	104.3	104.4	103.3	103.9	104.3	105.2	103.4	102.8	102.7	102.4	100.5	99.9	98.3
Consumer other nondurable.....	112.8	*112.9	111.8	111.0	110.3	110.0	109.8	109.7	109.7	109.7	109.6	109.6	109.6	98.0
Consumer durable goods.....	122.9	123.0	122.9	122.4	122.3	120.7	119.8	119.5	119.2	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.0	103.5
Producer finished goods.....	144.8	*144.7	144.3	144.0	143.8	141.9	140.6	138.4	137.2	137.1	136.6	135.8	134.7	106.2
Producer goods for manufacturing industries.....	149.3	*149.2	148.6	148.5	148.2	146.2	145.2	143.3	141.6	141.2	140.5	139.6	138.1	105.3
Producer goods for nonmanufacturing industries.....	141.1	*140.9	140.5	140.2	140.0	138.3	136.7	134.9	134.2	133.7	133.3	132.6	132.0	106.1

<sup>1</sup> For a description of these indexes, see New BLS Economic Sector Indexes of Wholesale Prices, Monthly Labor Review, December 1955 (p. 1448).

\* Preliminary.

\* Revised.

TABLE D-9: Indexes of wholesale prices<sup>1</sup> for special commodity groupings

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1957			1956										1950
	Mar. <sup>2</sup>	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	June
All foods.....	101.0	101.5	102.1	101.6	102.4	102.3	102.8	100.7	101.8	102.3	101.9	99.4	99.0	95.0
All fish.....	119.4	115.3	121.8	116.1	118.4	112.5	114.3	114.6	114.6	109.7	111.7	108.6	113.1	92.4
Special metals and metal products.....	146.6	*146.8	147.3	147.3	147.1	146.3	145.7	144.4	140.5	141.2	141.9	142.5	141.6	108.3
Metalworking machinery.....	173.6	*173.6	173.0	172.4	172.2	172.0	171.0	167.1	163.9	163.7	162.6	161.1	158.8	109.8
Machinery and equipment.....	130.0	*130.3	134.6	134.6	134.8	134.7	134.5	132.3	131.1	130.9	130.6	129.3	127.8	106.1
Agricultural machinery (including tractors).....	132.4	*132.3	131.7	131.1	130.3	129.2	127.1	126.6	126.7	126.4	126.3	125.8	125.8	108.4
Total tractors.....	130.0	*130.9	138.1	137.2	137.2	136.5	134.3	133.2	132.2	131.1	131.0	130.0	129.2	107.5
Steel mill products.....	175.3	*174.5	172.1	169.9	169.9	169.8	169.8	169.8	159.6	159.2	159.1	158.2	158.2	114.9
Building materials.....	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.8	131.0	131.0	131.5	130.6	130.6	130.8	131.3	130.5	107.8
Soaps.....	103.6	*102.9	100.9	100.4	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.6	100.6	98.9	98.7	98.7	80.9
Synthetic detergents.....	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	91.1	91.1	91.1	82.9
Refined petroleum products.....	130.0	130.3	134.6	120.6	116.8	117.6	117.7	117.7	115.3	117.7	117.7	116.9	115.9	102.1
East Coast petroleum.....	128.8	128.8	128.9	115.5	114.3	116.8	116.0	116.0	115.2	113.9	113.0	112.9	112.2	98.1
Mid-continent petroleum.....	129.4	130.2	121.9	117.7	118.3	118.3	119.9	119.9	119.9	119.9	120.2	117.0	116.2	101.8
Gulf Coast petroleum.....	133.6	133.6	133.1	121.2	117.2	119.1	118.0	117.5	118.6	118.6	118.6	118.6	119.4	109.7
Pacific Coast petroleum.....	130.2	130.2	127.0	127.0	116.2	114.6	114.6	115.7	118.9	118.6	116.8	116.8	114.0	94.1
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper.....	128.5	128.2	128.3	127.7	127.6	127.8	127.6	127.7	127.4	127.2	127.0	127.1	126.6	95.6
Bituminous coal, domestic sizes.....	121.4	124.1	124.1	123.9	123.7	122.9	116.4	114.4	109.8	107.9	107.1	114.0	106.8	112.6
Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork.....	118.9	119.6	120.3	120.0	120.5	121.1	122.9	124.6	126.2	127.0	127.9	128.6	128.0	112.6
All commodities except farm products.....	121.6	121.7	121.5	120.9	120.6	120.1	119.7	119.0	118.0	118.1	118.3	117.9	117.2	101.2

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table D-6.

\* Preliminary.

\* Revised.

## E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1: Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes <sup>1</sup>

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average).....	2,862	-----	1,130,000	-----	16,900,000	0.27
1947-49 (average).....	3,573	-----	2,380,000	-----	39,700,000	.46
1945.....	4,750	-----	3,470,000	-----	38,000,000	.47
1946.....	4,985	-----	4,600,000	-----	116,000,000	1.43
1947.....	3,693	-----	2,170,000	-----	34,600,000	.41
1948.....	3,419	-----	1,960,000	-----	34,100,000	.37
1949.....	3,606	-----	3,030,000	-----	50,500,000	.59
1950.....	4,843	-----	2,410,000	-----	38,800,000	.44
1951.....	4,737	-----	2,220,000	-----	22,900,000	.23
1952.....	5,117	-----	3,540,000	-----	59,100,000	.57
1953.....	5,091	-----	2,400,000	-----	28,300,000	.26
1954.....	3,468	-----	1,530,000	-----	22,600,000	.21
1955.....	4,329	-----	2,650,000	-----	28,200,000	.26
1956 <sup>2</sup> .....	3,825	-----	1,900,000	-----	33,100,000	.29
1956: January <sup>3</sup> .....	260	357	88,000	192,000	2,150,000	.24
February <sup>3</sup> .....	270	390	82,000	196,000	2,270,000	.25
March <sup>3</sup> .....	264	394	69,000	193,000	2,020,000	.21
April <sup>3</sup> .....	382	516	141,000	199,000	1,540,000	.17
May <sup>3</sup> .....	478	648	202,000	287,000	2,910,000	.30
June <sup>3</sup> .....	372	576	115,000	230,000	2,010,000	.21
July <sup>3</sup> .....	377	579	391,000	669,000	12,500,000	1.35
August <sup>3</sup> .....	398	625	157,000	699,000	2,960,000	.29
September <sup>3</sup> .....	336	541	156,000	269,000	1,630,000	.19
October <sup>3</sup> .....	332	524	133,000	178,000	1,180,000	.11
November <sup>3</sup> .....	242	403	158,000	204,000	1,460,000	.15
December <sup>3</sup> .....	114	240	29,000	53,000	472,000	.05
1957: January <sup>3</sup> .....	225	325	60,000	80,000	550,000	.06
February <sup>3</sup> .....	225	350	60,000	130,000	825,000	.09
March <sup>3</sup> .....	230	375	80,000	120,000	775,000	.08

<sup>1</sup> All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving six or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this report. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one

shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

<sup>2</sup> Final.

<sup>3</sup> Preliminary.

## F: Building and Construction

TABLE F-1: Expenditures for new construction <sup>1</sup>

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions of dollars)													1936	1935
	1937					1936									
	Apr. <sup>1</sup>	Mar. <sup>2</sup>	Feb. <sup>3</sup>	Jan. <sup>3</sup>	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Total	Total
Total new construction <sup>4</sup> .....	3,459	3,136	2,888	3,053	3,370	3,890	4,133	4,264	4,304	4,242	4,105	3,780	3,421	44,258	42,991
Private construction.....	2,365	2,228	2,088	2,190	2,472	2,666	2,766	2,843	2,882	2,862	2,786	2,600	2,424	30,925	30,572
Residential building (nonfarm).....	1,088	1,018	926	1,017	1,202	1,313	1,365	1,415	1,440	1,442	1,417	1,319	1,232	15,339	16,595
New dwelling units.....	940	890	810	900	1,060	1,145	1,195	1,240	1,260	1,260	1,235	1,150	1,090	13,510	14,990
Additions and alterations.....	114	94	80	79	102	126	129	135	139	139	142	132	109	1,382	1,265
Nonhousekeeping <sup>5</sup> .....	34	34	36	38	40	42	41	40	41	43	40	37	33	447	339
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) <sup>6</sup> .....	713	709	705	721	768	794	793	788	788	787	780	705	665	8,801	7,612
Industrial.....	271	269	270	269	270	271	274	276	276	270	263	252	239	3,065	2,399
Commercial.....	253	249	240	246	272	288	287	288	293	300	290	266	252	3,296	3,043
Office buildings and ware- houses.....	125	118	118	120	128	131	130	127	123	114	106	102	98	1,362	1,136
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	128	131	122	126	144	157	157	161	170	186	184	164	154	1,934	1,907
Other nonresidential building.....	189	191	195	206	226	235	232	224	219	217	207	187	174	2,440	2,170
Religious.....	64	63	65	67	73	75	76	74	71	67	62	56	53	773	731
Educational.....	39	40	41	43	46	48	49	49	49	48	46	42	40	537	492
Hospital and institutional <sup>7</sup> .....	38	36	34	33	32	31	31	30	28	26	25	24	24	327	351
Social and recreational.....	23	23	23	24	25	27	27	27	27	25	23	21	19	274	239
Miscellaneous.....	25	29	32	39	50	54	49	44	44	51	51	44	38	529	354
Farm construction.....	119	105	96	91	90	103	122	148	161	159	150	139	121	1,500	1,600
Public utilities.....	430	383	349	350	402	445	474	480	481	462	448	427	398	5,065	4,694
Railroad.....	37	35	31	32	34	36	41	40	39	39	38	36	35	430	374
Telephone and telegraph.....	86	79	78	75	75	80	85	85	90	85	85	80	80	960	805
Other public utilities.....	307	269	240	243	293	329	348	355	352	338	325	311	283	3,675	3,425
All other private <sup>8</sup> .....	15	13	12	11	10	11	12	12	12	12	11	10	8	120	161
Public construction.....	1,094	908	800	863	898	1,134	1,367	1,421	1,422	1,380	1,319	1,180	997	13,433	12,419
Residential building <sup>9</sup> .....	33	30	29	28	27	30	30	25	24	24	26	23	23	292	263
Nonresidential building (other than military facilities).....	375	345	304	331	311	338	373	382	392	379	359	335	314	4,061	4,227
Industrial.....	44	42	35	40	33	36	42	40	43	38	38	32	29	431	721
Educational.....	233	215	194	211	200	210	226	231	236	231	221	216	205	2,548	2,442
Hospital and institutional.....	29	26	22	23	23	28	32	32	31	27	26	25	23	309	331
Other nonresidential.....	69	62	53	57	55	64	73	79	82	83	74	62	57	773	733
Military facilities <sup>10</sup> .....	100	90	86	93	108	118	140	144	142	135	134	115	104	1,398	1,297
Highways.....	360	240	205	220	250	420	575	615	605	590	565	485	355	5,100	4,520
Sewer and water.....	113	104	93	100	100	110	120	121	125	122	115	109	102	1,275	1,085
Miscellaneous public service enter- prises <sup>11</sup> .....	36	31	26	29	32	36	42	47	49	48	42	39	38	452	279
Conservation and development.....	60	52	41	48	56	66	69	68	67	65	62	58	47	675	593
All other public <sup>12</sup> .....	17	16	13	14	14	16	18	19	18	17	16	16	14	180	155

<sup>1</sup> Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building permit activity (tables F-3, F-4, and F-5) and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F-2.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>3</sup> Revised.

<sup>4</sup> Includes major additions and alterations.

<sup>5</sup> Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

<sup>6</sup> Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

<sup>7</sup> Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

<sup>8</sup> Covers privately owned sewer and water facilities, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

<sup>9</sup> Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

<sup>10</sup> Covers all construction, building as well as nonbuilding (except for production facilities, which are included in public industrial building).

<sup>11</sup> Covers primarily publicly owned airports, electric light and power systems, and local transit facilities.

<sup>12</sup> Covers public construction not elsewhere classified, such as parks, playgrounds, and memorials.

TABLE F-2: Contract awards: Public construction, by ownership and type of construction <sup>1</sup>

Ownership and type of construction *	Value (in millions of dollars)															1956	1955
	1957				1956												
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Total	Total		
All public construction.....	743.8	895.2	807.7	769.6	830.1	751.9	836.4	1,093.8	1,099.2	859.4	932.1	878.4	648.1	10,314.5	9,009.9		
Federally owned.....	192.8	182.4	160.1	119.0	143.5	116.3	111.6	178.5	340.4	169.7	220.2	178.8	119.6	1,972.3	1,556.0		
Residential building.....	2.2	9.7	3.6	1.2	.5	1.8	1.0	.4	12.0	9.3	9.9	7.6	12.7	63.0	61.4		
Nonresidential building.....	60.0	83.6	50.8	57.3	97.6	37.4	63.9	46.3	176.0	84.0	119.7	88.3	39.8	909.4	885.5		
Educational.....	1.5	20.5	1.4	.9	6.7	.3	.7	2.3	4.8	.5	2.9	3.0	(9)	23.7	21.6		
Hospital and institutional.....	2.0	16.1	1.1	.5	6.8	.5	1.7	3.4	5.2	10.9	3.5	4.5	.3	43.9	77.5		
Administrative and general.....	1.5	4.0	3.8	3.0	5.1	4.1	3.5	6.3	22.1	17.5	6.5	8.4	4.2	87.3	66.7		
Other nonresidential building.....	55.0	43.0	44.5	52.9	79.0	32.5	58.0	34.3	143.9	55.1	106.8	72.4	35.3	754.5	719.7		
Airfield building.....	9.1	3.3	3.0	6.4	1.8	5.6	3.9	4.1	8.8	6.6	4.4	8.4	7.2	72.1	103.8		
Industrial.....	4.5	7.2	16.3	22.6	46.6	10.5	43.1	14.1	54.4	26.8	45.2	41.9	7.0	338.4	333.9		
Troop housing.....	16.4	5.6	11.7	4.7	20.3	7.2	1.8	6.1	40.1	1.2	8.1	1.6	9.0	122.7	54.1		
Warehouses.....	5.8	3.6	3.6	1.2	2.0	3.8	1.6	4.5	4.0	4.9	32.6	2.5	1.3	63.2	84.0		
All other.....	19.2	23.3	9.9	18.0	8.3	5.4	7.6	5.5	36.6	15.6	16.5	18.0	10.8	158.1	143.9		
Airfields.....	26.9	7.7	28.0	21.6	4.7	5.2	7.5	6.1	17.7	7.7	17.2	7.5	17.1	155.7	157.4		
Conservation and development.....	49.8	49.7	62.6	20.5	27.9	55.7	22.6	54.8	41.7	23.7	53.3	66.9	29.2	511.0	271.9		
Highway.....	3.4	9.3	7.1	8.8	9.3	10.0	5.8	8.6	17.4	6.6	4.8	2.9	8.4	91.9	58.5		
Electric power.....	25.5	7.7	3.9	2.1	1.6	1.6	2.9	58.3	64.3	28.2	5.0	2.1	5.5	177.5	43.5		
All other federally owned.....	25.0	14.7	4.1	1.5	1.9	4.6	7.9	4.0	11.3	5.2	10.3	3.6	6.9	63.8	77.8		
State and locally owned.....	551.0	712.8	647.6	650.6	686.6	635.6	724.8	915.3	758.8	689.7	711.9	699.6	528.5	8,342.2	7,453.9		
Residential building.....	31.4	21.8	13.8	17.6	23.0	31.7	12.3	21.4	22.7	21.1	18.3	38.8	22.0	253.2	210.1		
Nonresidential building.....	256.2	252.3	272.3	253.7	253.4	260.0	286.7	284.4	287.5	295.1	296.8	279.4	186.0	3,210.2	2,851.4		
Educational.....	175.9	185.1	211.5	189.3	175.0	173.7	192.9	199.2	184.1	205.9	204.1	215.4	145.1	2,289.0	2,107.2		
Hospital and institutional.....	27.4	12.7	14.0	15.5	28.8	43.6	15.6	24.2	28.0	34.3	25.0	12.4	9.4	286.3	195.3		
Administrative and general.....	29.3	23.1	22.9	21.0	27.7	16.1	54.2	26.1	40.1	21.8	30.6	32.6	17.4	320.8	263.0		
Other nonresidential building.....	23.6	31.4	23.9	27.9	21.9	26.6	24.0	34.9	35.3	33.1	37.1	19.0	14.1	314.1	285.9		
Highway.....	186.1	317.1	240.5	278.1	269.1	223.6	271.9	349.3	305.1	249.1	265.3	279.0	204.3	3,211.6	2,903.5		
Sewerage systems.....	16.7	37.9	49.1	36.2	30.3	54.7	74.9	49.3	60.1	45.0	51.3	42.9	30.5	658.9	561.9		
Water supply facilities.....	38.6	32.7	31.7	29.0	43.4	29.9	28.9	76.2	44.0	33.3	38.3	30.6	26.7	441.1	393.6		
Utilities.....	13.7	33.4	33.6	28.6	28.4	20.9	30.2	118.2	27.7	31.6	23.1	11.2	20.0	402.6	433.8		
Electric power.....	7.6	16.4	11.2	17.9	17.8	9.0	15.1	103.6	8.6	7.9	12.4	2.6	5.7	227.2	247.4		
Other utilities.....	6.1	17.0	22.4	10.7	10.6	11.9	15.1	14.6	19.1	23.7	10.7	8.6	14.3	175.4	186.4		
All other State and locally owned.....	8.3	17.6	6.6	7.4	19.0	14.8	19.9	16.5	11.7	14.5	18.8	17.7	9.0	164.6	129.6		

<sup>1</sup> Prepared jointly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce. Includes major force account projects started, principally by TVA and State highway departments.

<sup>2</sup> Types not shown separately are included in the appropriate "other" category.

<sup>3</sup> Less than \$50,000.



TABLE F-3: Building permit activity: Valuation, by private-public ownership, class of construction, and type of building<sup>1</sup>

Class of construction, ownership, and type of building	Valuation (in millions of dollars)									
	1957		1956						1956 <sup>2</sup>	1955
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec. <sup>3</sup>	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Feb.	Total	Total
All building construction.....	1,207.9	1,107.7	1,053.0	1,340.4	1,652.8	1,440.6	1,732.7	1,299.0	18,760.7	18,939.0
Private.....	1,053.1	975.9	925.5	1,192.8	1,483.0	1,308.9	1,591.3	1,174.5	16,884.7	17,264.3
Public.....	154.8	131.8	127.4	147.6	169.8	131.7	141.4	124.5	1,876.0	1,674.7
New residential building.....	595.9	540.8	529.7	682.6	978.5	772.7	969.8	750.1	10,280.6	11,696.1
New dwelling units (housekeeping only).....	584.6	533.3	519.9	674.7	963.5	761.4	946.9	740.0	10,138.5	11,535.1
Privately owned.....	571.1	527.9	514.0	667.8	946.6	746.9	942.4	732.3	9,962.1	11,386.4
1-family.....	504.2	465.3	454.0	609.3	774.9	688.4	869.6	673.1	9,211.3	10,643.1
2-family.....	17.1	12.7	11.8	15.7	17.8	16.4	18.6	16.4	214.8	208.4
3- and 4-family.....	7.5	8.0	5.4	7.2	9.8	7.6	7.7	5.9	87.9	84.0
5- or more family.....	42.3	41.9	42.8	35.5	34.1	34.4	46.4	36.8	448.1	451.0
Publicly owned.....	13.6	5.4	5.9	6.9	26.9	14.6	4.5	7.7	176.4	148.7
Nonhousekeeping buildings.....	11.3	7.5	8.9	7.9	14.9	11.3	22.9	10.1	142.2	161.1
New nonresidential buildings.....	453.1	448.3	414.4	526.4	607.6	525.3	581.0	430.8	6,649.7	5,593.7
Commercial buildings.....	132.0	115.9	135.7	153.0	177.1	163.4	187.6	144.9	2,078.0	1,858.7
Amusement buildings.....	5.7	7.2	5.7	10.6	8.9	10.2	7.5	5.7	113.4	99.4
Commercial garages.....	3.7	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	3.6	5.1	4.1	60.0	66.7
Gasoline and service stations.....	12.2	12.5	10.3	13.9	17.2	15.4	15.5	11.1	165.5	140.0
Office buildings.....	51.9	38.0	57.6	56.1	44.0	57.5	67.1	51.0	734.4	553.4
Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	58.5	53.9	54.6	67.8	101.2	76.7	92.4	72.9	1,004.7	999.1
Community buildings.....	149.7	168.1	145.2	175.6	208.5	180.9	190.5	153.7	2,225.7	1,946.2
Educational buildings.....	97.9	110.9	99.6	129.6	125.0	106.6	102.6	110.9	1,407.1	1,242.3
Institutional buildings.....	22.2	30.3	16.3	24.4	41.5	32.2	47.5	14.0	367.8	307.7
Religious buildings.....	29.7	27.0	29.2	30.6	42.0	42.1	40.4	28.7	450.8	396.2
Garages, private residential.....	6.7	5.2	6.4	13.8	23.4	22.4	23.9	6.5	201.9	187.6
Industrial buildings.....	83.3	87.5	59.8	105.5	122.9	97.7	105.2	78.2	1,290.5	830.4
Public buildings.....	45.8	24.6	23.1	29.1	26.7	21.4	24.4	10.8	326.9	306.6
Public utilities buildings.....	51.3	35.0	28.4	27.5	29.9	23.2	32.4	14.3	326.9	273.1
All other nonresidential buildings.....	14.3	11.9	15.9	21.8	19.1	16.3	16.9	22.3	229.9	191.0
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	128.9	118.7	109.8	131.4	166.7	142.5	181.9	118.1	1,830.4	1,649.1

<sup>1</sup> These statistics on building construction authorized by local building permits measure building activity in all localities having building-permit systems—rural nonfarm as well as urban. Such localities (over 7,000) include about 80 percent of the nonfarm population of the country, according to the 1950 Census. The data cover both federally and nonfederally owned projects. Figures on the amount of construction contracts awarded for Federal projects and for public housing (Federal, State, and local) in permit issuing places are added to the valuation data (estimated cost entered by builders on building-permit applications) for privately owned projects;

construction undertaken by State and local governments is reported by local officials. No adjustment has been made in the building-permit data to reflect the fact that permit valuations generally understate the actual cost of construction, nor for lapsed permits or the lag between permit issuance or contract-awarded dates and start of construction. Therefore, they should not be considered as representing the volume of building construction started. Components may not always equal totals because of rounding.

<sup>2</sup> Revised.

TABLE F-4: Building permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction and geographic region<sup>1</sup>

Class of construction and geographic region	Valuation (in millions of dollars)									
	1957		1956						1956 <sup>2</sup>	1955
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec. <sup>3</sup>	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Feb.	Total	Total
All building construction <sup>4</sup> .....	1,207.9	1,107.7	1,053.0	1,340.4	1,652.8	1,440.6	1,732.7	1,299.0	18,760.7	18,939.0
Northeast.....	236.0	196.1	243.9	291.2	346.8	337.6	363.5	267.4	4,047.8	4,129.6
North Central.....	317.0	242.0	258.0	387.0	537.3	446.6	548.2	331.9	5,670.7	5,715.4
South.....	357.6	337.7	272.0	317.0	386.3	335.0	398.2	351.9	4,462.6	4,667.7
West.....	297.3	331.9	279.1	345.2	382.4	321.4	422.8	347.9	4,579.7	4,426.2
New dwelling units (housekeeping only).....	584.6	533.3	519.9	674.7	963.5	761.4	946.9	740.0	10,138.5	11,535.1
Northeast.....	96.7	86.8	118.0	151.2	192.6	168.5	194.5	145.1	2,196.6	2,300.1
North Central.....	146.1	106.7	127.1	193.9	267.2	255.5	306.4	191.9	3,137.0	3,488.5
South.....	175.2	132.6	149.9	192.6	202.5	171.5	214.8	196.2	2,347.1	2,700.9
West.....	166.7	169.1	142.1	179.7	201.2	166.0	231.2	206.8	2,457.9	2,845.7
New nonresidential buildings.....	453.1	448.3	414.4	526.4	607.6	525.3	581.0	430.8	6,649.7	5,593.7
Northeast.....	114.1	83.3	99.2	111.4	115.9	133.8	124.1	96.2	1,431.6	1,233.8
North Central.....	136.8	110.0	99.0	157.5	213.2	146.8	186.9	108.1	1,961.4	1,748.7
South.....	136.6	130.7	108.4	130.1	138.6	125.1	128.1	121.6	1,591.5	1,455.4
West.....	95.7	124.3	107.8	127.5	140.0	119.6	141.8	104.8	1,635.2	1,155.9
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	128.9	118.7	109.8	131.4	166.7	142.5	181.9	118.1	1,830.4	1,649.1
Northeast.....	24.0	24.7	24.1	27.5	34.1	33.3	42.7	24.1	394.1	364.9
North Central.....	32.8	24.8	30.1	34.0	53.2	40.6	52.3	29.2	510.2	449.0
South.....	39.8	35.3	29.4	34.8	41.6	36.0	45.8	32.8	481.9	451.1
West.....	32.4	33.8	26.2	35.2	37.8	32.5	41.1	32.0	444.2	383.9

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table F-3. <sup>2</sup> Revised. <sup>3</sup> Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately.

TABLE F-5: Building permit activity: Valuation, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location and State<sup>1</sup>

State and location	Valuation (in millions of dollars)											
	1957	1956								1955	1955	
	Jan.	Dec. <sup>2</sup>	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Jan.	Total	Total
All States.....	1,107.7	1,053.0	1,340.4	1,652.8	1,440.6	1,732.7	1,716.7	1,841.9	1,902.1	1,183.5	18,760.7	18,939.0
Metropolitan areas <sup>1</sup> .....	893.2	841.6	1,032.0	1,294.1	1,101.4	1,350.2	1,330.7	1,453.6	1,504.3	934.3	14,667.4	15,108.4
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	244.5	211.4	308.4	358.7	339.2	382.5	386.0	388.3	397.8	249.2	4,093.3	3,830.1
Alabama.....	14.3	11.0	14.7	14.3	14.1	14.2	15.6	14.5	17.0	14.0	173.1	166.5
Arizona.....	26.8	11.4	16.3	19.7	12.4	18.0	16.7	18.4	19.3	11.0	189.7	165.8
Arkansas.....	5.0	3.4	3.7	4.5	5.3	5.3	4.3	5.0	5.7	3.4	57.4	54.3
California.....	229.4	293.5	242.0	235.6	205.7	291.6	314.1	281.9	286.7	241.7	3,163.2	3,065.1
Colorado.....	19.7	20.2	23.0	41.2	16.8	23.7	17.9	28.8	20.7	19.1	279.2	250.6
Connecticut.....	21.1	22.6	37.1	33.0	29.8	34.6	30.9	41.1	37.9	16.6	375.1	359.1
Delaware.....	6.1	3.4	6.5	7.8	3.2	6.2	3.8	6.3	5.0	5.9	66.0	62.0
District of Columbia.....	5.3	2.4	4.4	17.9	8.9	3.6	6.1	4.5	5.5	4.9	70.2	87.7
Florida.....	70.3	57.8	65.7	77.5	61.7	79.3	72.9	75.0	73.8	61.9	834.8	746.9
Georgia.....	20.2	12.8	17.4	19.2	20.2	23.7	24.2	23.2	26.7	18.5	250.1	276.7
Idaho.....	2.0	1.3	3.3	3.3	4.3	3.7	3.1	3.6	6.3	1.3	39.6	36.5
Illinois.....	61.5	75.2	92.6	118.8	106.9	117.3	119.5	125.0	138.6	77.5	1,333.8	1,261.0
Indiana.....	23.2	20.5	30.7	40.1	34.1	51.2	38.4	41.0	45.2	19.9	432.0	381.0
Iowa.....	4.3	7.6	13.0	21.6	16.7	15.6	14.9	18.9	21.4	5.8	181.9	150.1
Kansas.....	5.8	8.7	14.2	13.3	11.4	10.3	13.0	10.9	13.2	9.8	151.9	135.4
Kentucky.....	6.5	10.1	10.6	11.2	13.9	15.6	22.3	14.1	20.0	6.4	168.2	189.3
Louisiana.....	19.3	18.6	14.9	21.7	19.7	24.2	21.5	20.5	30.5	23.9	273.1	292.6
Maine.....	.6	.8	2.7	2.7	3.9	2.8	3.9	4.5	4.6	1.8	33.9	26.8
Maryland.....	27.3	28.5	28.0	36.4	26.5	49.1	33.7	40.1	46.1	24.7	429.8	404.4
Massachusetts.....	18.5	25.9	39.5	42.5	47.2	40.0	46.4	39.2	45.1	24.7	470.0	445.1
Michigan.....	45.2	38.9	72.8	114.2	81.4	112.6	113.9	98.2	124.5	52.1	1,084.6	1,130.4
Minnesota.....	10.4	15.0	22.5	30.8	40.2	38.1	36.2	41.0	51.9	11.2	376.2	403.3
Mississippi.....	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.1	5.2	4.1	5.1	3.8	5.0	3.8	52.5	50.3
Missouri.....	16.7	15.3	19.4	29.9	22.4	30.3	27.7	28.4	26.6	17.4	306.7	336.4
Montana.....	1.3	.9	2.3	3.2	5.0	3.2	4.2	5.5	5.0	1.2	41.5	41.7
Nebraska.....	2.4	2.6	5.6	8.7	6.2	8.3	10.2	8.0	7.2	3.1	82.0	100.0
Nevada.....	3.6	2.3	3.7	3.0	5.7	3.0	2.6	3.1	3.9	3.7	45.5	75.3
New Hampshire.....	1.1	1.6	3.1	4.4	2.9	3.8	3.6	3.8	6.2	1.1	37.8	41.2
New Jersey.....	40.2	55.6	54.1	73.6	62.8	65.8	64.0	72.4	83.8	48.7	810.5	832.3
New Mexico.....	9.0	5.4	7.2	6.5	7.0	7.1	6.6	5.9	6.8	7.2	77.2	85.5
New York.....	72.9	86.9	100.8	120.8	129.6	140.9	116.4	166.6	133.8	77.9	1,470.0	1,489.9
North Carolina.....	16.1	11.9	14.9	16.7	14.4	20.4	20.4	17.5	29.5	15.4	221.4	216.4
North Dakota.....	.3	.9	1.8	3.5	4.0	6.0	3.9	6.6	5.0	.4	40.5	35.6
Ohio.....	32.6	53.5	78.8	111.1	83.5	116.1	136.0	139.8	132.0	65.6	1,202.0	1,216.0
Oklahoma.....	5.4	8.2	15.9	9.4	13.0	13.4	12.0	13.5	13.9	10.5	143.2	149.2
Oregon.....	12.8	7.2	11.9	13.4	16.3	17.5	16.9	21.1	23.9	10.5	182.0	167.2
Pennsylvania.....	39.9	47.2	48.6	65.5	55.1	67.2	67.8	93.9	84.1	40.3	780.7	871.9
Rhode Island.....	1.6	3.1	4.6	3.6	3.5	4.9	8.1	14.1	2.4	2.7	59.6	49.0
South Carolina.....	4.9	5.3	4.7	6.8	5.1	5.4	6.5	6.0	7.7	5.9	75.8	94.6
South Dakota.....	.9	1.0	1.6	4.5	3.2	2.6	3.3	5.3	4.5	2.2	37.4	36.9
Tennessee.....	8.9	13.6	17.0	15.7	15.5	16.5	24.4	19.1	20.3	16.8	213.0	219.6
Texas.....	98.2	56.1	64.9	76.1	71.9	75.2	78.1	75.1	84.3	87.4	916.9	1,024.6
Utah.....	4.3	4.3	9.0	8.1	12.6	14.8	8.7	13.1	12.0	32.2	145.2	118.7
Vermont.....	.2	.2	.6	.6	2.8	.6	.5	1.5	1.9	.4	10.1	11.3
Virginia.....	24.4	23.2	24.8	40.7	51.2	36.1	37.3	55.5	58.0	25.2	452.4	475.2
Washington.....	22.2	20.7	25.7	24.8	32.7	37.4	32.8	51.7	35.9	23.0	390.6	381.0
West Virginia.....	3.1	2.8	5.2	6.2	5.1	5.8	5.9	7.9	6.2	4.4	64.4	67.4
Wisconsin.....	18.7	18.8	34.0	40.9	36.6	39.7	38.9	43.6	52.6	18.8	442.0	438.8
Wyoming.....	.9	1.9	.8	3.4	2.0	2.7	1.8	3.1	2.1	1.3	25.6	18.5

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table F-3.<sup>2</sup> Revised. <sup>3</sup> Comprised of 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in 1950 Census.

TABLE F-6: Number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by ownership and location, and construction cost<sup>1</sup>

Period	Number of new dwelling units started								Estimated construction cost (in thousands) <sup>1</sup>			
	Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	Location <sup>2</sup>					Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	
				Metropolitan places	Nonmetropolitan places	North-east	North Central	South				West
1950 <sup>4</sup>	1,396,000	1,352,200	43,800	1,021,600	374,400	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	\$11,788,595	\$11,418,371	\$370,224
1951	1,091,300	1,020,100	71,200	776,800	314,500	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	9,800,892	9,186,123	614,769
1952	1,127,000	1,068,500	58,500	794,900	332,100	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	10,208,983	9,706,276	502,707
1953	1,103,800	1,068,300	35,500	803,500	300,300	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	10,458,063	10,181,185	276,878
1954	1,220,400	1,201,700	18,700	866,900	323,500	243,100	325,800	359,700	291,900	12,478,237	12,309,290	168,947
1955	1,328,900	1,309,800	19,400	975,800	353,100	273,100	356,000	389,000	210,800	14,544,647	14,345,829	198,818
1956 <sup>5</sup>	1,118,100	1,093,900	24,200	779,800	338,300	228,800	303,100	334,200	252,000	13,086,118	12,814,776	271,342
1958: First quarter	257,100	238,100	19,000	184,400	72,700	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	2,346,213	2,183,710	162,503
Second quarter	324,300	315,000	9,300	238,100	86,200	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	3,083,256	3,000,120	83,136
Third quarter	285,000	280,700	4,300	207,800	77,200	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	2,777,607	2,739,268	38,339
Fourth quarter	287,400	284,500	2,900	173,200	64,200	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	2,280,927	2,258,087	22,840
1954: First quarter	226,800	222,200	4,600	174,300	62,500	47,400	52,700	77,600	59,100	2,240,448	2,159,446	81,002
January	66,400	65,100	1,300	49,700	16,700	13,000	13,300	22,500	17,600	618,313	605,951	12,362
February	75,200	73,900	1,300	53,500	21,700	13,300	16,200	26,100	19,600	701,934	690,750	11,174
March	95,200	93,200	2,000	71,100	24,100	21,100	23,200	29,000	21,900	920,201	902,735	17,466
Second quarter	327,700	326,500	6,200	244,000	88,700	67,300	98,400	90,900	76,100	3,454,571	3,308,898	145,673
April	107,700	106,600	1,100	79,400	28,300	21,700	31,100	29,300	25,600	1,106,809	1,095,557	11,252
May	108,500	107,400	1,100	77,100	31,400	21,600	32,900	30,000	24,000	1,137,562	1,128,751	8,811
June	116,500	112,600	3,900	87,500	29,000	24,000	34,400	31,600	25,500	1,210,200	1,174,590	35,610
Third quarter	346,000	339,300	6,700	252,800	63,200	72,500	97,800	99,900	75,800	3,590,366	3,528,471	61,895
July	116,000	112,900	3,100	87,500	28,500	25,300	33,300	32,200	25,200	1,213,311	1,182,830	30,481
August	114,300	113,000	1,300	82,600	31,700	24,800	32,600	31,700	25,200	1,186,019	1,175,766	10,253
September	115,700	113,400	2,300	82,700	33,000	22,400	31,900	36,000	25,400	1,191,036	1,169,875	21,161
Fourth quarter	304,900	303,700	1,200	225,800	79,100	55,900	76,900	91,300	80,800	3,192,832	3,182,385	10,447
October	110,700	110,500	200	80,400	30,300	21,600	30,100	31,800	27,200	1,160,300	1,158,338	1,962
November	103,600	103,300	300	75,700	27,900	19,000	26,800	31,500	26,300	1,083,449	1,080,578	2,871
December	90,600	89,900	700	69,700	20,900	15,300	20,000	28,700	27,300	949,103	943,469	5,634
1955: First quarter	291,300	288,000	3,300	221,800	69,500	53,100	63,400	95,900	78,900	3,076,198	3,043,959	32,239
January	87,600	87,300	300	68,100	19,500	16,000	15,600	30,600	25,400	892,794	890,092	2,702
February	89,900	87,900	2,000	66,900	23,000	13,500	19,700	32,400	24,300	954,570	934,585	19,985
March	113,800	112,800	1,000	86,800	27,000	23,600	28,100	32,900	29,200	1,228,834	1,219,282	9,552
Second quarter	404,400	397,000	7,400	295,400	109,000	89,700	116,600	109,600	88,500	4,416,285	4,349,159	67,126
April	132,000	130,500	1,500	96,800	35,200	28,600	37,300	35,700	30,400	1,434,395	1,421,309	13,086
May	137,600	135,100	2,500	99,700	37,900	30,300	40,000	37,400	29,900	1,502,901	1,479,773	23,128
June	134,800	131,400	3,400	98,900	35,900	30,800	39,300	36,500	28,200	1,478,989	1,448,077	30,912
Third quarter	362,200	357,800	4,400	263,300	98,900	75,300	108,000	99,400	79,500	4,025,441	3,981,182	44,259
July	122,600	121,900	700	88,300	34,300	27,000	35,600	32,700	27,300	1,372,150	1,363,092	9,058
August	124,700	122,300	2,400	91,500	33,200	24,900	38,000	34,800	27,000	1,389,948	1,346,848	43,100
September	114,900	113,600	1,300	83,500	31,400	23,400	34,400	31,900	25,200	1,283,343	1,271,242	12,101
Fourth quarter	271,200	266,700	4,500	193,800	75,400	55,500	68,000	84,000	63,700	3,026,723	2,971,529	55,194
October	105,800	104,800	1,000	78,500	29,300	23,500	29,400	28,500	24,400	1,178,809	1,168,229	10,580
November	89,200	88,400	800	64,600	24,600	17,700	23,000	27,800	20,700	985,986	985,491	595
December	76,200	73,500	2,700	54,700	21,500	14,300	15,600	27,700	19,800	853,928	817,409	36,519
1956: First quarter	252,100	244,600	7,500	183,800	68,300	45,700	58,200	83,200	65,000	2,850,687	2,761,446	89,241
January	75,100	73,700	1,400	54,300	20,800	12,400	15,700	27,200	19,600	814,448	800,665	13,783
February	78,400	77,000	1,400	57,600	20,800	14,400	16,400	26,800	20,800	887,138	871,700	15,438
March	98,600	93,900	4,700	71,900	26,700	18,900	26,100	29,200	24,400	1,149,101	1,089,081	60,020
Second quarter	332,500	325,300	7,200	228,300	104,200	72,300	98,100	93,200	68,900	3,924,184	3,844,192	79,992
April	111,400	109,600	1,800	76,200	35,200	23,400	33,600	31,100	23,300	1,309,175	1,283,488	25,687
May	113,700	110,800	2,900	77,600	36,100	24,700	33,300	32,800	22,900	1,346,513	1,312,890	33,623
June	107,400	104,600	2,800	74,500	32,900	24,200	31,200	29,300	22,700	1,208,496	1,237,814	30,682
Third quarter	298,900	292,900	6,000	202,900	96,000	61,800	86,700	87,000	63,400	3,534,804	3,471,787	63,017
July	101,100	99,000	2,100	69,700	31,400	21,800	29,900	27,700	21,700	1,201,352	1,179,266	22,086
August	103,900	103,200	700	70,900	33,000	20,800	29,200	30,700	23,200	1,227,269	1,222,281	4,988
September	93,900	90,700	3,200	62,300	31,600	19,200	27,600	28,400	18,500	1,106,183	1,070,240	35,943
Fourth quarter	234,600	231,100	3,500	164,800	69,800	49,000	59,600	71,300	54,700	2,776,443	2,737,351	39,092
October	93,600	91,200	2,400	64,900	28,700	20,100	26,200	27,500	19,800	1,104,981	1,078,142	26,839
November	77,400	77,000	400	54,800	22,600	16,500	19,200	22,700	19,000	930,589	925,991	4,598
December	63,600	62,900	700	45,100	18,500	12,400	14,200	21,100	15,900	740,873	733,218	7,655
1957: First quarter	213,000	200,200	12,800	148,400	64,600	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	2,580,380	2,400,140	180,240
January	65,000	62,200	2,800	45,800	19,200	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	761,635	727,740	33,895
February	65,000	62,900	2,100	46,200	18,800	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	777,220	743,750	33,470
March	83,000	75,500	7,500	56,400	26,600	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	1,041,525	928,650	112,875

<sup>1</sup> The data shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing, if permanent.

These estimates are based on (1) monthly building-permit reports (adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag designed permit issuance and the start of construction), (2) continuous field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places, and (3) reports of public construction contract awards.

Beginning with January 1954 data, the estimating techniques for the privately owned segment of the housing starts series were revised to combine (1) a monthly reporting system expanded to include almost all building-permit-issuing localities (accounting for nearly 90 percent of total nonfarm population), with (2) a newly designed sample of counties that permits more efficient operations and a greater degree of accuracy than previously. The new series is continuous with statistics for earlier dates except that the urban and rural-nonfarm distribution shown previously is replaced by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan and regional estimates. Data on type of structure (1-family versus rental-type structures) are continued from the old to the new series, and are available on request.

The error in the total private nonfarm estimate due to sampling in the nonpermit segment is such that for an estimate of 100,000 starts the chances are 19 out of 20 that a complete enumeration of all nonpermit areas would result in a total private nonfarm figure between 98,000 and 102,000. For metropolitan-nonmetropolitan or regional components, the relative error is somewhat larger.

<sup>2</sup> Data by urban and rural-nonfarm classification for periods before January 1954 are available upon request. Annual metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location data not available before 1950; monthly figures not available before 1953; regional data not available before January 1954.

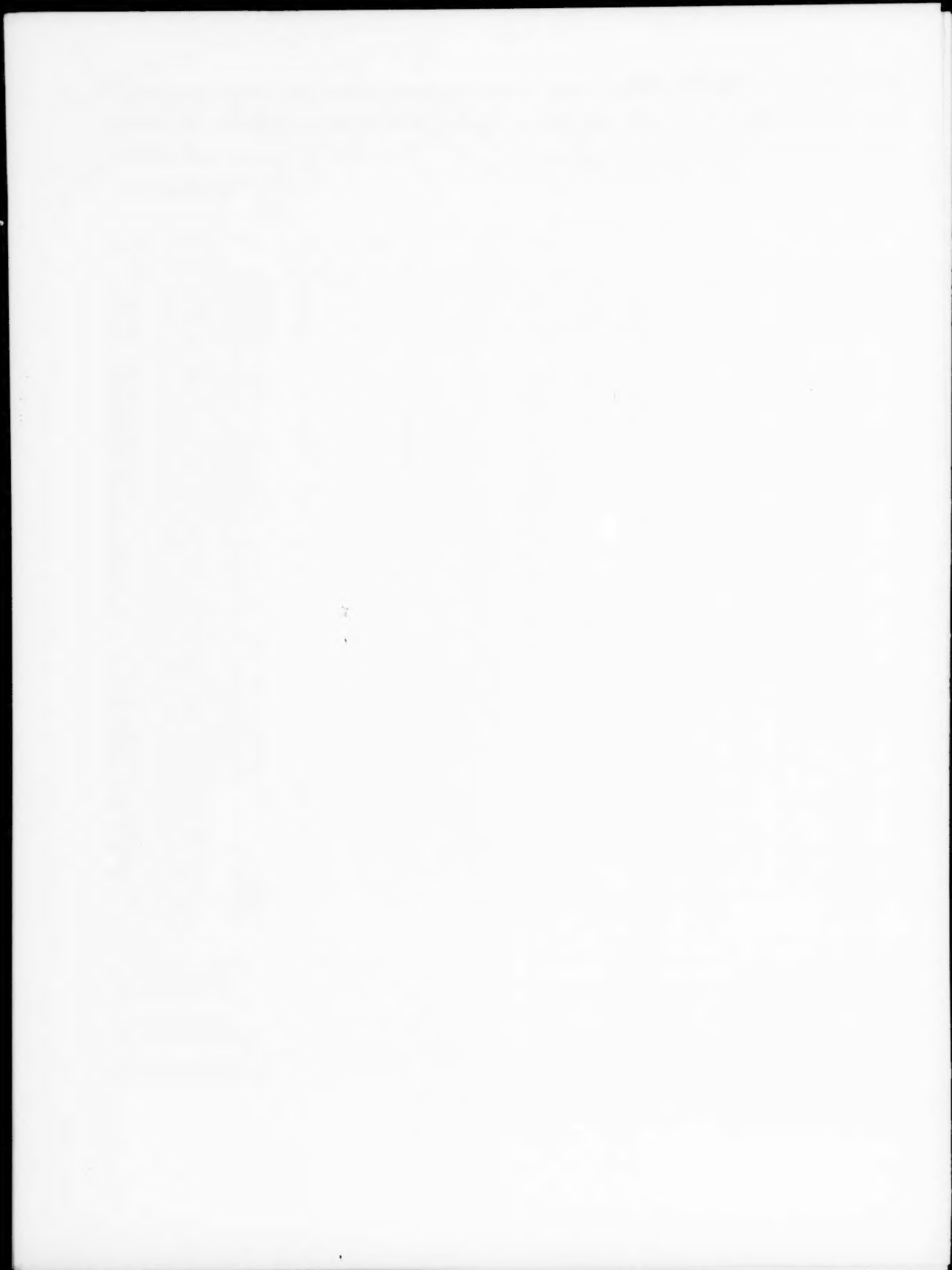
<sup>3</sup> Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

<sup>4</sup> Housing peak year.

<sup>5</sup> Revised.

<sup>6</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>7</sup> Not yet available.





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